

If you'd like to turn the agony of small business bookkeeping

into the ecstasy of total control, you've come to the right place.

Because even if you're starting with a shoe box full of invoices or a pile of checks hiding under a pile of deposit slips, we can tell you how to centralize, organize and monitor all that information, and manipulate it in ways that will make your business a

pleasure-all with an Apple*III Personal Computer.

Attain instant financial status.

An Apple III, teamed with the BPI General Accounting Package, can put every basic accounting function right at

your fingertips. Technically, that means General Ledger, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable

and Payroll—all in one package. Meaningfully, that means you can turn numbers into answers.

With BPI, your Apple III can give you a snapshot of your company's financial condition,

an up-to-the-instant balance sheet. It can also generate instant and detailed reports



gain your balance.

on your customers and vendors. So you know who owes whom,

how much, and how come. And just how well your cash

And just how well your cash flow is flowing.

And where to give credit where credit is due (a customer inquiry

Periods Ending	rrent Comparative May 31 1983 and May	31, 1982
	May 31 1983: %	May 31, 1982 %
Income Contract Sales Retail Sales	52,818 02 91 3 5,016 88 8 7	44,176 52 92 3,588 88 7
Total Income	57,834,98,188,8	47,676,52 188 8
Cost of Sales Cost of Contract Sales Cost Of Retail Sales	37, 338 88 64 6 4,879 85 8 4	71,886,55 66.7 3,489,35 7,2
Total Cost of Sales	42,209 85 73.8	35,215,98 73 9
Gross Profit	15,625 85 27 8	12 468 62 26 1

Your Apple can generate instant income statements (with expense ratios) or balance sheets, and let you compare them to last month's or year's, then print them out to suit your banker.

feature allows you to make credit decisions based on the most current information).

You can also list your purchases by discount dates. And take advantage of

them in no uncertain net terms. You can even keep payroll records without paying more, because it's part of the same package.

Profit from history.

In business as in life, experience is the best teacher. And the Apple/BPI system can provide you with instant comparisons of this-month-this-year vs. this-month-last-year, or this-year-to-date vs. last-year-to-date.

So you can quickly

spot changing expense ratios and make decisions with 20/20 foresight.

The BPI General Accounting Package also lets your income statements be coded by location, department or product line. So you know where your money's coming from.

And where it's not.

Merchandise Purchased By Due Cate As OF 05 31 83 Geodor Invoice Acct					
Date	Ho Hame	Number	No.		Het Ant
85/82/83	I Herring World Due 85/83/83	35278532	5818-81		581 27
85/85/83	2 Consolidated Cod Due 86/85/83		5818-81		289 3
85/85/83	3 Levy Sushi Farm Due 86/85/83		5010-01		459.8
85/85/83	4 Mussel Men. Inc. Due 05/85/83		5018-81		68 2

It can also allow you to take full advantage of merchandise discounts. So you'll know whom to pay, when to pay, how much to pay—and save a lot of clams in the process.

Make a timely statement.

Add an Apple Dot Matrix or Daisywheel printer to your Apple III, and you can print out your entire balance sheet in minutes.

Or any number of reports, from cash receipts to payroll ledger to income. You can even print checks and customer statements.

The impressively professional



results will make an important statement to everyone you deal with—including your banker.

More ways Apples pay.

There are more people in more places doing more things with



To avoid fishy transactions, you can instantly display customer's payments, charges and current balance. In this case, a few more cans of tuna would but Mr. Moser over his \$2,000 limit.

Apples than with any other personal computer in the world.

Because for one thing, there's more software for Apples than for any other personal computer in the world. So the same Apple that handles all your accounting needs can also handle financial spreadsheets, word processing and electronic filing.

You'll also find programs that are designed specifically for your kind of business. Be it dentistry, architecture or swine herding.

Of course, the best way to learn all the ways Apples can help you make better business decisions is to visit any one of over 1500 authorized Apple dealers.

So drop in. For a full account.



The most personal computer.

Call (800) 538-9696 for the location of the authorized Apple dealer nearest you, or for information regarding our National Account Program. Or write Apple Computer Inc., Advertising Department, 20525 Mariani Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014. © 1983 Apple Computer Inc.

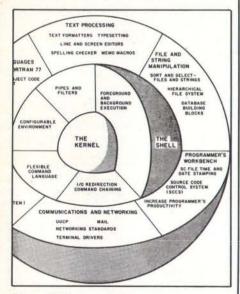
In The Queue

BUTE

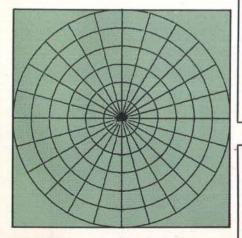
Volume 8, Number 8



Page 46



Page 186



Page 386

Themes

46 The C Language by Bruce Roberts / Designed to make programs portable, fast, and compact, C is the language of choice for many programmers. This month's theme articles survey the reasons why.

48 The C Language and Models for Systems Programming by Stephen C. Johnson and Brian W. Kernighan I A happy medium between low- and high-level languages, C provides a model for efficient programming.

64 A C Language Primer, Part 1: Constructs and Conventions by James Joyce / A guided tour through C's keywords and functions.

82 Comparing C Compilers for CP/M-86 by Jerry Houston, Jim Brodrick, and Les Kent I A look at which compilers for CP/M-86 systems are best suited to particular purposes, most cost-effective, and easiest to use.

110 Five C Compilers for CP/M-80 by Christopher O. Kern / How C compilers for the CP/M-80 operating system stack up.

134 Nine C Compilers for the IBM PC by Ralph A. Phraner / A discriminating look at the C compilers available for this lucrative software market.

172 Managing Software Development with C by Jason Linhart *I* Choosing a good programming environment can affect programming ease and code quality more than you might imagine.

186 The Unix Tutorial, Part 1: An Introduction to Features and Facilities by David Fiedler / An overview of Bell Laboratories' Unix operating system and its toolbox of utilities.

212 A Survey of C and Unix Resources by Walter Zintz / A guide to materials, courses, and on-line instruction in C.

222 What Is a Software Tool? by Rebecca Thomas / How to use Unix and C to design programs that in turn will help you to design other programs.

243 The Unix C Compiler in a CP/M Environment by Matthew Halfant I A look at how compatible the standard C compiler is when it's used under CP/M.

268 Annotated C: A Bibliography of the C Language by Terry A. Ward / Where to find books, articles, and reviews on C.

Features

36 Build a Power-Line Carrier-Current Modem by Steve Ciarcia / Now your computer can communicate over electrical power wiring.

BYTE is published monthly by McGraw-Hill, Inc., with offices at 70 Main St, Peterborough NH 03458, phone [603] 924-9281. Office hours: Mon—Thur 8:30 AM — 4:30 PM, Friday 8:30 AM — Noon, Eastern Time. Address subscriptions, change of address, USPS Form 3579, and fulfillment questions to BYTE Subscriptions, POB 590, Martinsville NJ 08836. Second class postage paid at Peterborough, N.H. 03458 and additional mailing offices. USPS Publication No. 528890 (ISBN 0360-5280). Postage Paid at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Registration number 9321. Subscriptions are \$21 for one year, \$38 for two years, and \$55 for three years in the USA and its possessions. In Canada and Mexico, \$23 for one year, \$42 for two years, \$61 for three years. \$53 for one year air delivery

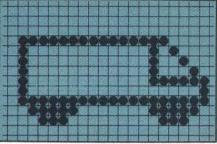


- **286** Chisel Your Code with a Profiler by Dennis Leas and Paul Wintz / Execute compiler programs at the rate of assembly-language programs, but at a fraction of the effort and cost.
- **292** A New Shape Subroutine for the Apple by Richard T. Simoni Jr. / A flicker-free animation scheme for the Apple II.
- **312** The Debate Goes On. . . by Jerry Pournelle / Jerry looks at programming languages, from APL to Modula-2.
- **331** The IBM PC and the Intel 8087 Coprocessor, Part 1: Overview and Floating-Point Assembly-Language Support by Tim Field / This software utility makes it easy to add powerful floating-point, integer, and BCD arithmetic operations from assembly language.
- **386** Curious Coordinates for Computer Graphics by Roger Millikan / Cartesian coordinates are not always the best choice for all plotting tasks.
- **401** BYTE West Coast: The Future of Software Design by William Gates / Microsoft's chairman of the board analyzes today's software issues and predicts the directions software will take tomorrow.
- **404** The 8086—An Architecture for the Future, Part 3: Instruction Set Continued by Stephen A. Heywood I In the last article of this series, the author discusses program transfers, string manipulations, and processor-control instructions.
- **434** User's Column: Epson QX-10, Zenith Z-29, CP/M-68K, and More by Jerry Pournelle / Our resident user reviews new products and answers some old mail.
- **456** Voice Lab, Part 2, Menu-Driven Routines for Digital Speech Synthesis and Analysis by John E. Hoot / Modular routines are well suited to speech synthesis and analysis.
- **477 Help in Apple III Pascal by AI Evans /** Adding on-line instructions that will come to your aid anywhere in application software.

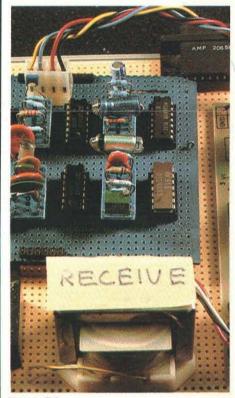
Nucleus

- 4 Editorial: DEC, IBM, and Athena
- 7 MICROBYTES
- 10 Letters
- 378 Programming Quickie: A Cross-Reference Utility for IBM PC BASIC
- 394 Technical Forum: A Gauss-Jordan Elimination Method Program 572
- 430 Book Reviews: CBASIC User Guide; An Assembly Language Course
- 483 Books Received
- 484 Ask BYTE
- 490 Clubs and Newsletters
- **492** Software Received
- 495 Event Queue
 - 503 What's New?
 - 572 Unclassified Ads
 - 574 BOMB, BOMB Results
- 575 Reader Service

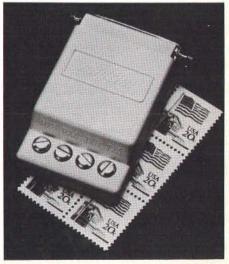
Cover Painting by Robert Tinney



Page 292



Page 36



Page 503

to Europe. 17,100 yen for one year surface delivery to Japan. \$37 surface delivery elsewhere. Air delivery to selected areas at additional rates upon request. Single copy price is \$3.50 in the USA and its possesions, \$3.95 in Canada and Mexico, \$4.50 in Europe, and \$5.00 elsewhere. Foreign subscriptions and sales should be remitted in United States funds drawn on a US bank. Printed in United States of America.

Subscription questions or problems should be addressed to: BYTE Subscriber Service, P.O. Box 328, Hancock, NH 03449





the small systems journal

Editor in Chief: Lawrence J. Curran Managing Editor: Pamela A. Clark

Senior Technical Editors: Gregg Williams, Richard Malloy

Technical Editors: Richard S. Shuford, Curtis P. Feigel, Arthur A. Little, Stanley Wszola, Bruce Roberts, Mark Welch; Anthony J. Lockwood, New Products Editor; Steve Ciarcia, Consulting Editor; Alan Easton, Drafting Editor:

West Coast Editors: Philip Lemmons, Bureau Chief; Barbara Robertson, Technical Editor. McGraw-Hill, 425 Battery Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111 (415) 398-7990

Copy Editors: Beverly Cronin, Chief; Faith Hanson, Warren Williamson, Hilary Selby Polk, Elizabeth Kepner, Nancy Hayes, Joan Vigneau Roy; Margaret Cook, Junior Copy Editor

Assitants: Faith Kluntz, Beverly Jackson, Lisa Jo Steiner, Jeanann Waters

Production: David R. Anderson, Assoc. Director; Jan Muller, Virginia Reardon, Michael J. Lonsky; Sherry McCarthy, Chief Typographer; Debi Fredericks, Donna Sweeney, Valerie Horn

Advertising: Deborah Porter, Supervisor; Marion Carlson, Rob Hannings, Cathy A. R. Drew, Lisa Wozmak, Jeanne Cilley, Jeanna Reenstierna; Patricia Akerly, Reader Service Coordinator; Wai Chiu Li, Advertising/Production Coordinator; Linda J. Sweeney

Advertising Sales: J. Peter Huestis, Sales Manager; Sandra Foster, Administrative Assistant

Circulation: Gregory Spitzfaden, Manager; Andrew Jackson, Asst. Manager; Agnes E. Perry, Barbara Varnum, Louise Menegus, Jennifer Price, Mary Emerson; James Bingham, Dealer Sales; Deborah J. Cadwell, Asst.; Carol Aho, Linda Turner

Marketing Communications: Horace T. Howland, Director; Vicki Reynolds, Coordinator; Timothy W. Taussig, Graphics Arts Manager; Michele P. Verville, Research Manager

Business Manager: Daniel Rodrigues

Controller's Office: Kenneth A. King, Asst. Controller, Mary E. Fluhr, Acct. & DIP Mgr.; Karen Burgess, Linda Fluhr, Vicki Bennett, Vern Rockwell, Lyda Clark, Janet Pritchard, JoAnn Walter, Julie Ferry

Traffic: N. Scott Gagnon, Manager; Brian Higgins, Cynthia Damato

Receptionist: Linda Ryan

Personnel/Office Manager: Cheryl A. Hurd Publisher: Gene W. Simpson; John E. Hayes, Associate Publisher/Production Director; Doris R. Gamble, Publisher's Assistant

Editorial and Business Office: 70 Main Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458 (603) 924-9281

Officers of McGraw-Hill Publications Company: John G. Wrede, President; Executive Vice President: Paul F. McPherson; Senior Vice President-Editorial: Ralph R. Schulz; Vice Presidents: Kemp Anderson, Business Systems Development, Shel F. Asen, Manufacturing; Harry L Brown, Special Markets; James E. Hackett, Controller; Eric B. Herr, Planning and Development; H. John Sweger, Jr., Marketing.

Officers of the Corporation: Harold W. McGraw, Jr., Chairman; Joseph L. Dionne, President and Chief Executive Officer; Robert N. Landes, Senior Vice President and Secretary; Ralph J. Webb, Treasurer.

Editorial

DEC, IBM, and Athena

Lawrence J. Curran, Editor in Chief

Forward-looking computer manufacturers are wise enough to understand that aiding education today can help computer sales tomorrow. IBM and Digital Equipment Corp. are two such companies. In an effort called Project Athena—after the Greek goddess of wisdom—DEC and IBM personal computers could become the tools of wisdom in the hands of undergraduate students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Both DEC and IBM will contribute goods and services valued at \$50 million over the five-year span of the project, which is aimed at exploring how advanced computers and computer graphics can change the ways in which college students learn. The idea is to create a "coherent" network of computers that will enable students and faculty to share resources—hardware, software and ideas—so that together they can solve problems in creative ways.

MIT officials should be applauded for using the project to seek ways to make dissimilar computers work with the same languages and operating systems. At the same time, the two companies deserve recognition for agreeing to contribute computers and talent. It's conceivable that the project will take steps toward standardizing languages and operating systems, and anything that fosters standardization in the computer business is to be encouraged.

DEC will donate more than 300 display terminals, 1600 personal computers, 63 minicomputers, and the full-time services of five employees to Project Athena. Similarly, IBM will contribute the services of five employees, 500 personal computers, 500 single-user work stations, software, maintenance, and research grants.

While DEC and IBM merit recognition for their philanthropy, the fact that today's students are tomorrow's computer buyers must have appealed to the marketing departments of both companies, which stand to reap brand-recognition and loyalty benefits from the experiment. Lest we be accused of complete cynicism, however, it should be pointed out that DEC founder and president Kenneth Olsen is an MIT alumnus who has demonstrated his company's commitment to the community. Project Athena is evidence of this, as is DEC's decision to locate a plant in Boston's heavily black Roxbury district.

DEC and IBM recognize that an investment in education is worthwhile for its own sake, and certainly won't hurt future sales. Another company with the same approach is Apple Computer Inc., which recently donated \$21 million worth of personal computers to 9250 public and private schools in California. We applied these companies and would like to hear about others.

How to buy a computer by the numbers.

Introducing the Cromemco C-10 Personal Computer. Only \$1785, including software, and you get more professional features and performance for the price than with any other personal computer on the market. We've got the numbers to prove it.

The C-10 starts with a high-resolution 12" CRT that displays 25 lines with a full 80 characters on each line. Inside is a high-speed Z-80A microprocessor and 64K bytes of on-board memory. Then there's a detached, easy-to-use keyboard and a 51/4" disk drive with an exceptionally large 390K capacity. That's the C-10, and you won't find another ready-to-use personal computer that offers you more.

But hardware can't work alone. That's why every C-10 includes software -word processing, financial spread sheet, investment planning and BASIC. Hard-working, CP/MR-based software that meets your everyday needs. Software that could cost over \$1000 somewhere else. FREE with the C-10. There's really nothing else to buy.

But the C-10's numbers tell only part of the story. What they don't say is that Cromemco is already known for some of the most reliable business and scientific computers in the industry. And now for the first time, this technology is available in a personal computer.

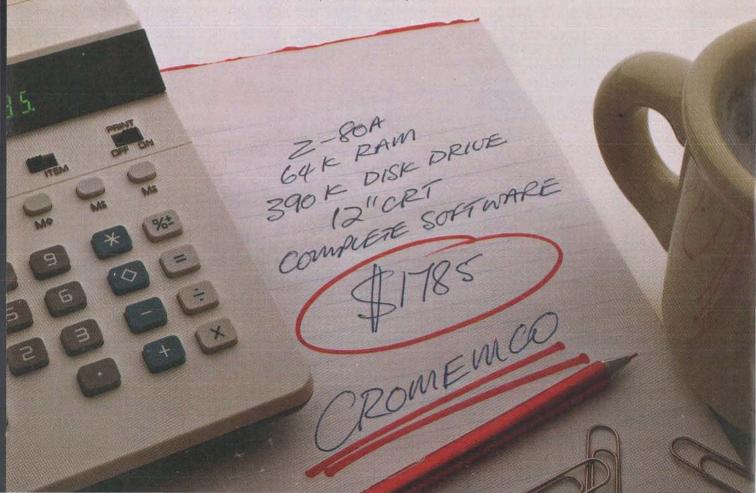
One last number. Call 800 538-8157 x929 for the name of your nearest Cromemco dealer, or to request literature. In California call 800 672-3470 x929. Or write Cromemco, Inc., 280 Bernardo Avenue, P.O. Box 7400, Mountain View, CA 94039. In Europe, write Cromemco A/S, Vesterbrogade 1C, 1620 Copenhagen, Denmark,

CP/MR is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc. All Cromemco products are serviced by TRW



Cromemco Tomorrow's computers today

Circle 119 on Inquiry card.



CHAMELEON BY SEEQUA... TWICE THE COMPUTER FOR \$1995 (Introductory Offer).

BOTH WORLDS OF PROCESSING

16 bit 8086 IBM compatible software runs under MS-DOS and industry standard 8 bit Z80A software runs under CP/M.

TWICE THE MEMORY

128K bytes RAM are standard, internally expandable to 256K. And dual IBM PC compatible 5½ disks with 160K formatted each are included.

The following are registered trademarks: CP/M-80 — Digital Research Inc MS-DOS — Microsoft PC-DOS — IBM Perfect Writer — Perfect Software Perfect Calc — Perfect Software MBasic — Microsoft

SOFTWARE INCLUDED

Your computer is delivered with SEEQUA's MS-DOS. compatible with the IBM standard 16 bit PC-DOS operating system. It includes Perfect Writer for word processing and Perfect Calc for financial analysis. And it has MBasic to let you write your own routines. Chameleon comes standard with 640 imes 200 resolution black and white graphics and 320 imes 200 resolution color graphics.

EXPANDABLE

Chameleon has both serial and parallel ports standard. You can add an additional serial port or the IEEE-488 port. You can even use IBM PC compatible add-on boards in our optional expansion interface package.

FITS IN YOUR

ENVIRONMENT Chameleon is at home in your office. But it's compact packaging makes it easy to carry elsewhere

To learn more about Chameleon's power, call us at 800-638-6066. We'll put you in touch with our

closest dealer.





MICROBYTES

Staff-written highlights of late developments in the microcomputer industry.

DIGITAL RESEARCH PLANS ALTERNATIVE TO MICROSOFT HARDWARE STANDARD

The proposed MSX standard announced by Microsoft, Spectravideo, and 14 Japanese computer manufacturers won't be the only attempt to define standard hardware and software parameters in the low-cost computer market. Digital Research is also backing a proposal to unify software standards and is talking with a number of Japanese manufacturers.

To meet the MSX standard, manufacturers must use a Zilog Z80 microprocessor, a Texas Instruments TMS9918A video processor, a General Instrument AY-8910 sound processor, a Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) cassette interface chip, an Atari joystick interface, 64K bytes of RAM, and Microsoft's 32K-byte ROM-based extended BASIC. Some of the components can be purchased from other suppliers.

NEC, one of the Japanese companies that Microsoft said supported the MSX format, plans to look at any and all attempts to standardize hardware and software for low-cost game computers and plans to remain neutral until all possibilities are considered.

Both Microsoft and Spectravideo expect the standard to have the greatest impact in Japan, where the lack of a standard has held the home computer market back.

In addition to NEC, the following companies were reported by Microsoft and Spectravideo to have supported the MSX standard: Matsushita (Panasonic), Sony, Sanyo, Hitachi, Canon, Mitsubishi, Toshiba, Fujitsu, Kyocera, General, Yamaha, Pioneer, and JVC.

Specifications for the bus, I/O addresses, and game cartridge were not complete at the time of the announcement but will be included in the standard. Disk-size and operating-system specifications will not be included, but any disk system or auxiliary processors can be added onto the bus.

This fall, Spectravideo, which began shipments of its two home computers in early June, will offer a \$50 MSX adapter for its computers, one of which retails for \$300. Microsoft, Spinnaker, Sierra On-Line, and Sirius have pledged software support for the MSX standard.

COLECO'S ADAM SHAKES UP THE LOW-COST COMPUTER MARKET

Coleco's Adam has stirred up the home computer market in more ways than one. The \$600 machine was the talk of the summer Consumer Electronics Show because of its aggressively low price. Shortly afterward, however, Logical Business Machines sued Coleco and insisted that LBM owns the Adam name because it sells a much more expensive business computer called Adam. Coleco argues that it bought the trademark rights to the name from a firm that registered the name in 1976.

Coleco's Adam includes a 10-character-per-second letter-quality daisywheel printer, two Coleco Vision game controllers with numeric keypads, a ROM-based word processor, Applesoft-compatible Smart BASIC, and 80K bytes of RAM, all for less than \$600. The Adam will also be available as an expansion unit for the Coleco Vision game system for less than \$400. A "digital data pack" drive, which uses cassette-sized cartridges, is included, but Coleco would not discuss its specifications.

SOFTREND UNVEILS AURA, AN INTEGRATED SOFTWARE PACKAGE

Softrend, Wyndham, NH, announced that it will soon offer an integrated software package similar to Lotus's 1-2-3. Designed for the IBM PC and XT, Aura is built around a database manager whose various components are scheduled for release over the next few months.

Aura, the central database manager, will be released this month for \$250. In November, Aura 3, which also includes a Multiplan-like spreadsheet program and a Wang-like word processor, will be available for \$395. Aura 4, which has graphics capabilities, will also be introduced in November for \$495. Aura 5, which is scheduled for a December release, will add IBM mainframe communications and will sell for \$995. Aura will not use a mouse, but Softrend is considering voice input.

SMITH-CORONA UPDATES PRINTER, OFFERS COMPUTER-COMPATIBLE TYPEWRITER

Smith-Corona has released an updated version of its TP-1 daisywheel printer. The TP-2, a smaller and quieter printer, includes both serial and parallel ports and has DIP switches to select various print options. The TP-2 will list for \$895. The list price of the TP-1, which has been offered by some dealers for less than \$500, will drop from \$895 to \$695.

Smith-Corona also announced the Memory Correcting 3 Messenger, a computer-compatible daisywheel typewriter. It will include either a serial or parallel interface for \$599. Like the TP-1 and TP-2, the typewriter prints 12 characters per second.

IBM EMBRACES CONCURRENT CP/M-86 THROUGH DIRECT SALES

IBM's domestic sales force is now selling Digital Research's Concurrent CP/M-86 for the IBM PC and PC-XT. IBM's 9000 sales representatives will also offer Micropro's Wordstar, Ashton-Tate's dBase II, Chang Labs' Microplan financial planner, and Digital Marketing's Microlink communications program and Milestone project planner. The programs can run concurrently and can transfer data through text files. IBM's announcement, which may signal a shift in operating systems for the PC in office use, comes amid reports that IBM will emphasize direct sales of the PC at the expense of current retailers and distributors.

APPLE PRESENTS A NEW OPERATING SYSTEM FOR THE APPLE II

Apple Computer has announced ProDOS, a hierarchical, Unix-like operating system for the Apple II that is compatible with the Apple III's Sophisticated Operating System (SOS). ProDOS is now being supplied to qualified software developers and will be generally available in early 1984.

COMMODORE ANNOUNCES 70 SOFTWARE PACKAGES, INCLUDING MULTIPLAN AND MAGIC DESK

Commodore Business Machines has announced 70 new software packages for the Commodore 64, including a version of Microsoft's Multiplan spreadsheet for less than \$100. Magic Desk, an integrated software package priced under \$100, is intended to compete with Apple's Lisa and Visicorp's Visi On.

Magic Desk is actually a series of cartridges. The first, Type and File, will offer word processing and limited data management using pictures of a typewriter and file drawers and folders.

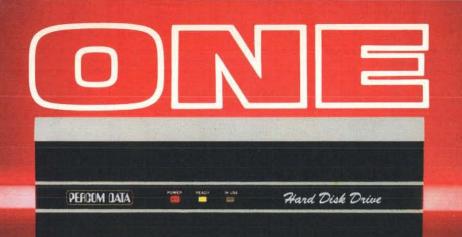
GAMELINE OFFERS ON-LINE VIDEO GAMES FOR THE ATARI VCS

Gameline, a new telecommunication system for owners of the Atari Video Computer System 2600 (VCS), is available from Control Video Corp., Vienna, VA. CVC will offer video games and information services to VCS owners who buy a Master Module cartridge, which includes an autodial modem and memory to store downloaded games or text.

Founded by William von Meister, who created The Source, Gameline will be priced at about \$1 per game, after the initial \$50 to \$60 charge for the Master Module and a one-time \$15 membership fee.

NANOBYTES

Jon Shirley, who was vice-president of computer merchandising for Tandy Corp. (Radio Shack), has left after 25 years at Tandy to become president of Microsoft Corp. . . . Harris Semiconductor and Intel jointly announced that both will produce a CMOS version of the Intel 8086 microprocessor and related support peripheral chips. Harris's 80C86 will be the first 16-bit CMOS microprocessor when it becomes available in the fall. Because CMOS chips require less power than regular NMOS microprocessors, the 80C86 will probably be used first in portable computers. National Semiconductor is working on a CMOS version of its 16-bit 16032 processor to be available in 1984. . . . Microsoft is developing Logo for Spectravideo computers. Priced at \$49.95, Microsoft Logo for Spectravideo will be available by the fourth quarter of 1983 and for the MSX standard by early 1984. No additional peripherals are needed to run Logo on the \$300 SV-318 or the SV-328. . . . The Atari 1027, a 20-character-per-second letter-quality printer for \$349.95, will be available this fall. Bundled with the Atari 600XL computer and the Atariwriter word processor, the printer will sell for \$599.95.... Texas Instruments, which cited the turbulent home computer market as the reason for a projected \$100-million second-quarter loss, has cancelled its plans to produce the low-cost 99/2 computer announced in January. TI said it has shipped more than one million units of its 99/4A home computer and plans to introduce the 99/8, an "advanced home computer," in the fall. . . . Microcom, of Norwood, MA, has announced it will license the protocol used in its hardware and software communications products. Visicorp, Apple, and GTE Telenet have agreed to support the protocol as a standard, which simplifies file transfers between microcomputers. . . . Softyme Inc. of San Francisco, CA, will test its Softyme Express system in an El Cerrito, CA, Computerland store. The system includes a computer with a database of available programs. When a customer decides what software package to buy, the program is transmitted to the machine and copied onto single- or double-sided disks in IBM PC-DOS 1.1 or 2.0 format. . . . In November, Radio Shack will release a Videotex and Office Information System based on its Model 16B multiuser system. As many as 64 terminals at a time can access up to 256 databases on the system, priced at \$12,000 and up. . . . Digital Equipment Corp. (DEC) announced a Winchester hard disk for its Professional Computer as well as changes to its operating system. DEC will soon begin selling its personal computers through its Business Centers.



· IBM-PC · APPLE II · TRS-80 · R

Percom Data Corporation has one hard disk drive system for just about ALL personal computers ... including of course ... IBM®-PC, APPLE® II, and TRS-80®. Percom Data's innovations with 51/4" Winchester technology mean that for most personal computers ... having a reliable hard disk system is as easy as hooking up a cable.

A Percom Data PHD™ will interface with your present system . . . and your future system . . . so if you do change computers, you can still keep your most important investment . . . your Percom Data Hard Disk Drive.

Because Percom Data helped create the industry standards of today . . . new designs in software and hardware will make your selection of a Percom Data Hard Disk Drive pay off tomorrow through system compatibility.

A Percom Data PHD works to capacity because we take the time to correctly develop interface software to your computer which leaves no performance holes for you to fall into.

Percom Data knows software functionality is the key to hardware performance.

Today, Percom Data PHD supports a variety of software to match your computer:

IBM®-PC, PC DOS™ 1.1 OR 1.0 CP/M-86®, CONCURRENT CP/M-86™ APPLE®, DOS 3.3, CP/M™

TRS-80® MODELS III & I, DOPLUS, LDOS

IMAGINE . . . Percom Data Winchester 51/4" technology . . . for today's computers . . . and tomorrow's.

To receive an informational booklet describing Percom Hard Disk Systems, or to determine if we have a system for your computer call our Hard-Line Hot-Line at 1-800-527-1222.

We will also give you the name of a nearby authorized Percom Data Dealer. Dealer inquiries are welcome.



Expanding Your Peripheral Vision

DRIVES NETWORKS SOFTWARE

(214) 340-7081 • 1-800-527-1222 • TELEX: 73-0401 (PERCOM)

MILESTONE® WHEN TIME IS MONEY \$ PRITAPM TIMESAVE \$ \$

As a project manager, you know the value of meticulous planning. Oversights and miscalculations can cost you crucial time and money.

Milestone is a project management and time scheduling program. It is a powerful "critical path" program for planning and analyzing virtually any project, from a cost estimate for a construction project to a schedule for installing a computer system. The applications are unlimited.

Milestone uses PERT, Performance Evaluation and Review Technique, and CPM, Critical Path Method, to plan a project, yet Milestone is one of the easiest software packages to use.

The Milestone user can change a variable and instantly Milestone will display the effect on the entire project. For instance, the estimated completion date of a particular time-crucial task may be changed. All scheduling, manpower costs and associated reports will be re-tabulated.

TIME IS MONEY. SAVE BOTH WITH MILESTONE.

The price is \$295. CP/M® and CP/M-861 versions require 64K and 128K RAM respectively. Manual alone is \$30.

For more information see your local computer dealer or contact Digital Marketing directly.



2363 BOULEVARD CIRCLE - WALNUT CREEK - CA 94595 [415] 947-1000 - TELEX 17-1852 [DIGMKTG WNCK]

Milestone is a registered trademark of Organic Software.
CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research.

Inc.
CP/M-86 is a trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

Letters

Is Radiation Harmful?

Edward M. Gogol's letter (April, p. 14) presented some excellent thoughts about radiation. But I have one correction. He states, "Radiation levels decrease as the square of the distance from the screen." This is true for a point source of radiation. It is not true for a 12-inch screen.

To illustrate, consider a video screen the size of a movie theater screen. A person standing one foot from the screen then moving to a distance of two feet would receive almost identical radiation, not one-quarter the radiation, as the formula for point sources would indicate.

The radiation, I believe, would be proportional to the angular area subtended by the screen at one distance compared with the angular area of the second distance. This presumes equal radiation from all areas of the screen. As you can see, it starts to become complex.

Obe O. Doan 14710 Parthenia St. Panorama City, CA 91402

Edward Gogol's letter does not belong in a magazine of BYTE's caliber.

- Contrary to his claims, no variety of radiation can be eliminated completely.
- A properly designed video display does not emit significant X-radiation when operated within its design limits.
- The claim that "with radiation, there is no threshold" is a statement that nobody can make with certainty. There is evidence pointing in all directions, including evidence that more radiation extends life (Pearson and Shaw, Life Extension. Warner Books, 1982, p. 516).
- 4. The implication that microwave exposure below a level that causes significant heating in the body is harmful is a lie that would be funny if so many people did not believe it. Fear of microwaves is a much greater health hazard than microwaves.
- 5. On most terminals, turning down the brightness does not reduce the electron beam acceleration voltage but increases the voltage by a small amount due to the finite resistance of the highvoltage supply and the decrease of beam current. (Total high-energy radiation is likely to decrease, as Gogol claims.)

- 6. The claim that a light-emitting diode display emits no radiation is stupid. It radiates waste heat, it radiates very small amounts of "nuclear" radiation from impurities in the package, and it radiates light.
- 7. Gogol's references are highly suspicious. The Sierra Club is a well-known Luddite organization, and Gofman's public stance suggests that he is interested in advancing his prejudices rather than finding the truth. An earlier Gofman book was described by Peter Beckman as "grotesquely biased." The Zapping of America is a sensationalistic book of no more scientific merit than The Chariots of the Gods.

Christopher M. Maple Chief Engineer Ingrid's Computers 8377 Capistrano Ave. Canoga Park, CA 91304

I read with interest the letter by Edward M. Gogol critical of Dr. John Villforth of the U.S. Bureau of Radiological Health on his assurances of the near-zero present risk from ionizing radiation from video displays. The irony of this attack is amazing: in the more than 10 years that I have known Villforth, he has conducted a one-man crusade against the hazards of dental x-ray machines in particular. In this he is supported by the National Health Physics Society, which consists of 5500 people nationwide engaged in protecting mankind from the effects of ionizing radiation.

The average natural radiation background in the United States is about 100 mR per year with a large deviation from the mean, which I will discuss later. However, the average black-and-white (includes single colors like green) display tubes, including TV tubes, have an accelerating potential of 12 to 16 kilovolts (kV). The 16-kV maximum x-rays produced by this type of tube are virtually unmeasurable at the faceplate because of its thickness of % to ½ inches of glass, which is necessary to protect the near-flat surface from the crushing pressure of the air outside. The full-color display, like its TV counterpart, requires an accelerating potential of about 25 kV and is capable of producing 25-kV maximum x-rays. Because the glass faceplate is of similiar thickness to that of the single-color tube, there is a greater risk for the escape of x-rays. Very sensitive devices are required

THE NEW AMPLOT-II IS ALL BUSINESS.

PLOTTER APPLICATIONS

Analytical data display • Mathematical functions • Geometric patterns • System/component characteristic display • Statistical charts • Workflow diagrams • Performance graphs • Organization charts • Creative graphics • Personal achievement charts • Instructional/reference diagrams.

The new AMPLOT-II, on computer command, can automatically produce hard-copy, 6-color business or engineering graphics in minutes. Designed for the enduser and OEM applications, its high pen speed, automatic pen retrieval and high resolution assure fast, accurate 10" x 14" plots. Compatible with most personal computers, the AMPLOT-II is economically priced at only \$1299.00 retail. Just circle the reader service number for complete engineering details.

2201 Lively Blvd. • Elk Grove Village, IL 60007 (312) 364-1180 TLX: 25-4786 REGIONAL OFFICES: Calif. (714) 662-3949 • Texas (817) 498-2334

Amdek . . . your guide to innovative computing!



to measure these low-energy x-rays for the equivalent of 10 to 12 hours of use per day for a full year, at levels a small fraction of the 100 mR average annual dose. It is the function of the Bureau of Radiological Health to make such measurements and issue warnings if the background level is increased.

Surprisingly, the ionizing radiation potential of the video display and its counterpart, the TV screen, is not from its x-ray potential but from its efficiency as an electrostatic precipitator. In the air of all buildings there is a radioactive noble gas called radon. When radon decays, the radioactive daughters formed are positively charged and are attracted to the glass surfaces of the display tube, adhering to the glass until the daughter's decay. We have used this phenomenon for some years to estimate the amount of radon in homes. When the TV set is turned off and an alpha counter is applied to the screen, a rapid count indicates the need for especially careful radon daughter measurements. This buildup of radiation on the viewing screen may disturb Gogol, but I for one would rather have these radon daughters on the screen than in my lungs.

While the national average background

is about 100 mR/year, there are wide variations. The area south of Chicago has water wells and radium-bearing soil that can increase this average by as much as 10 times. Similarly, the New England states have areas of granite rock in the ground that can increase the natural background 10 to 50 times. However, epidemiological studies indicate these states to be as healthy as any in the U.S. When actual measurements are substituted for assumptions, no correlation between radiation and health can be shown (Beck and Krey in Science, April 1983, pp. 18–24).

Gogol has quoted Dr. John Gofman's book Radiation and Human Health as the authority on ionizing radiation. Gofman and about 10 others have taken the position that the radiation dose below 10 mR/year is more harmful than the linear model will predict. However, most authorities have agreed that health effects cannot be scientifically verified below 10 mR/year. The linear model was chosen by the NCRP and the BEIR committees not because it could be scientifically verified but because the levels produced were considered safe and allowed dose calculations to be made relatively easier. This model extrapolates radiation effects from the 10

mR area to 0, where no radiation effects are assumed to be produced. In this noman's-land below 10 mR, Dr. L. D. Luckey has also written a book called Hormesis with Ionizing Radiation, published by Chemical Rubber Press (the book costs \$60, so it might be advisable to check it out of a library). Hormesis is a neologism that, loosely translated from the Greek, means "beneficial effects." Dr. Luckey has listed more than a thousand experiments with plants and animals that exhibit beneficial effects in the 10 to 50 mR/year region. He would be the first to point out that there is still no absolute proof. However, the total biological evidence is not helping the case of increased health effects/mR in the region below 10 mR/year, the position taken by Dr. Gofman and several others.

The second authority Gogol quotes is Paul Brodeur's *The Zapping of America*. The only review I have seen of this book is a short one in the *Health Physics Newsletter* warning that the book is long on claims and short on proof. Because the subject is radio frequency and microwaves, most readers of BYTE have enough background to deal with it.

This nation has enough troubles with the economy and displaced or discarded energy without taking sides in a scientific debate about whether or not harm exists. The readers of BYTE will agree with me when I say it pays to believe almost nothing that you hear and to be very critical of what you see.

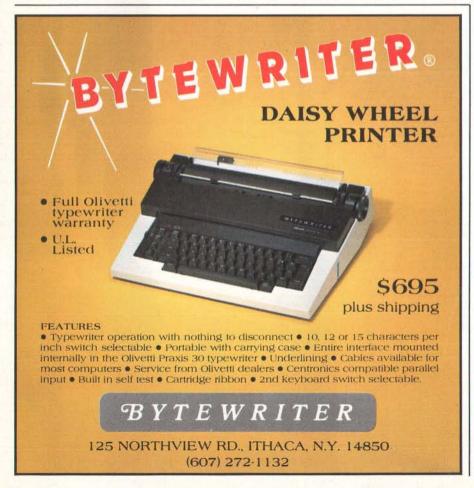
P.T. Perdue 103 Oak Lane Oak Ridge, TN 37830



I am writing in response to Gregg Williams' editorial (April, p. 6). Recently I purchased a microcomputer and have obtained first-hand information about usability from the software I've been using with it. I have some ideas that could make life easier for many people complaining about usability.

First, it is not accurate to say that nobody knows what makes software easy to use. There is a great amount of literature on laboratory studies of the subject. There are even more papers on the subject—not always so well supported, but by human-factors experts.

One principle of usability is to make programs and parts of programs indepen-



EE/EPROM PROGRAMMERS & UV ERASERS

INTRODUCING OUR NEW GANGPRO-8 & PROMPRO-8



GANGPRO-8™ MULTIPROGRAMMER\$1295.00

GANGPRO-8" allows user to program up to 8 EE/EPROMS simultaneously using the latest state of the art programming algorithms. It can test and duplicate a wide variety of devices from 16K to 256K. There are no personality modules to buy, 8 digit alphanumeric display prompts user with messages. This unit is extremely easy to operate and is ideally suited for a production environment.

QUV-T8™ series UV EPROM ERASERS

QUV-T8/2T (\$97.50) is an industrial quality eraser, designed in a steel enclosure with a 5" wide tray. UV indicator lens, antistatic pad. 60 minute rugged timer and safety interlock switch are standard. Capacity is 24 EPROMS, 15-20 minutes erase time for 15 EPROMS.

QUV-T8/Z (\$124.95) Similar to QUV-T8/2T (with 40% faster Erase Time).

QUV-T8/2N (\$68.95) Same as the QUV-T8/2T version without the timer and safety interlock switch

QUV-T8/1 (\$49.95) Economy model in a molded two part plastic case. Erases 15 EPROMS in 20 minutes

PROMPRO-7™ SERIAL RS-232 STAND-ALONE MCS-48* FAMILY PROGRAMMING WITH PROMPRO-7!

PROMPRO-7" is an intelligent self-contained unit, ideally suited for engineering development, field service, or production. It can program and verify a wide variety of 8K to 128K EPROMS. This unit has a 32K (4K BYTES), internal RAM Buffer that could be accessed by the user through a computer or terminal. This unit can also program the micro chips such as the 8478, 8749, 8751, 8741, 8742, 8755. The price includes all modules up to 32K EPROMS & The 8748 & 8749H Micros. Upload/download is done by either Motorola or Intel Hex format.

PROMPRO-8™ SERIAL RS-232 STAND-ALONE

This extremely versatile programmer has as much as 128K (16K x 8) of internal RAM dedicated to the EE/EPROMs. This RAM buffer can be accessed either through a computer terminal, or by user target system (EPROM emulation), PROMPRO-8 8 digit alphanumeric display prompts user with the system messages. A keypad option is available for standalone editing. An impressive range of devices are programmed (as standard feature).

*MCS-48 is a registered trademark of Intel Co.

AVAILABLE SOFTWARE DRIVERS

- 1. IBM PC
- APPLE II
- 3. MDS-ISIS
- 4 CPM
- 5. TEKTRONICS 8002
- 6. ATARI
- TRS-80 COLOR
- 8. FLEX



The Right Equipment for Your Eproms at the Right Price!

LOGICAL DEVICES, INC.

1321-E N.W. 65th PLACE · FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33309 (305) 974-0967

DISTRIBUTORS WELCOME FOR QUALIFICATION

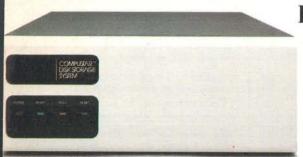
Circle 239 on inquiry card.

Intertec Offers The Warranty Your First Computer Should've Offered.



The rationale behind the conventional 90-day warranty s that anything likely to go vrong will go wrong in the first months.

But it can take 3 months ust to get comfortable with a new system. That's the honeynoon-period, when you treat our equipment with the delicacy of a safecracker.



CompuStar can network up to 255 intelligent erminals and give each of them access to common or restricted databases.

Ah, but now it's 5 months down the road, the honeymoon s over, your equipment has finally begun to justify its cost, and that's the afternoon your processor's fan succumbs to fatigue.

Or maybe the malfunction is more gradual, like a diskhead drifting increasingly out of alignment.

Or more elusive, like an intermittent failure due to borderline components.

When You Build Them Stronger, You Can Back Them Longer.

And that's why all Intertec terminals, computer networks and disk storage systems come with a full year of coverage.

Not because you'll need it, but to assure you that you won't.

See—unlike other makers, we know what we're standing behind.

We don't slap Intertec nameplates on other people's parts. We build virtually all our equipment ourselves.

And we assemble it ourselves. And we test and re-test it ourselves.

More Bytes For Your Buck.

That's also why we can offer you flatly superior dollar-values.

In single-user desk tops, for example, our SuperBrain offers twin Z80s, standard;

64 kbytes of dynamic ram, standard; up to 1.5 mbytes of disk storage, standard; CP/M 2.2* and MBasic,⁺ standard.

And compared to conventional multi-user systems, our CompuStar systems can give you many more hours of productive labor every day—because, instead of depending on a central processor for data manipulation, each workstation in a CompuStar network has its own processor and its own 64 kbytes of ram.

As a result, you can have anywhere from 2 to 255 workstations working simultaneously without suffering noticeable declines in execution-time.

Why Just Expand When You Can Up-Grade?

In fact, if you assess your expansion alternatives in terms of relative payback potential, you're very likely to find that up-grading with Intertec equipment from scratch would be more cost-effective than burdening your existing installation with add-on's.

Dollar for dollar, the Intertec system is apt to be not only faster, more powerful and more versatile, but more reliable and better supported.

Service On Site? Within 4 Hours?

In addition to our one-year warranty, and the carry-in service provided by authorized Intertec dealers, we also have 600 factory-trained technicians to provide service on-site in 120 U.S. cities, often within 4 hours.

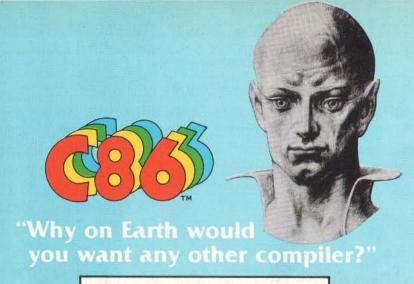
To arrange for that service



just call our Customer Services Department at 803/798-9100. At the same time we'll be happy to give you the name of your nearest Intertec dealer.

Or write on your letterhead to Intertec Data Systems Corporation, 2300 Broad River Road, Columbia, SC 29210.

intertec



C86 - For Professional Programmers

Complete C Tight Code No Royalties Library Source

- C The Language for Professional Programmers: C combines full control of the machine with the best productivity features. C is used by:
 - IBM Bell VisiCorp Digital Research MicroPro Wang Microsoft
- A Complete Implementation C86 includes all of the features described by Kernigan and Ritchie. C86 delivers portability, consistency, FULL C.
- Extensions include long identifiers and additional data types.
- Tight code is produced by C86. Only needed code is linked from the library. The January 1983 Byte benchmark shows C86 as the fastest.
- . No Royalties are payable to us on C programs you sell.
- Library Source provided includes UNIX I/O support, interface with and control of the Operating System and of hardware, all functions described in K & R, a Mathematics Library, and a Trigonometry Library.
- Overlay Support allows development of large programs.
- Assembler may be used to write a function. Macro support can increase productivity. Programs are ROMable.
- Our Update Policy helps you to keep the Best Personal Computer C Compiler for the 8086 as the technology improves.

See your Dealer for:

☐ Free Information: "C86 Product Description"	NC
☐ "The C Programming Language" by K & R \$	25.00
☐ "The C86 User Manual"	35.00
☐ C86 Compiler Diskette and Manual	395.00

We support all common formats under PC-DOS, CPM-86, MSDOS and MPM-86.

VISA and Master Card accepted. They Say It All... We Do It ALL



Computer Innovations 10 Mechanic Street Suite J-104 Redbank, NJ 07701 201-530-0995

C86 is a trademark of Computer Innovations, Inc. CPM-86 and MPM-86 are trademarks of Digital Research. MSDOS is a trademark of Microsoft. PCDOS is a trademark of International Business Machines.



Prices subject to change without notice.

Letters.

dent. In other words, an editor edits; a word-processing program processes a file to produce text output. The future does not lie along the path of integrating these two functions, as with 1-2-3 or MBA, but in separating the functions.

For example, in my editor, when I want to end a line, I should be able to press Enter. There should be no implication to a coupled word processor that Enter signifies the end of a paragraph. If I want to signal the end of a paragraph, I'll signal that in the file I'm editing, using a word-processor command, as a separate step.

There is no magic in being able to include spreadsheet output into a memo or book chapter. I should be able to copy it into the file I'm creating with my editor, or to point to it, in the file, by means of some imbedded command.

The structure of the editor output, the word-processor input, and the spreadsheet output should not imply among them any native relationships or coupling. I use such uncoupled software in my job; there is no reason that it cannot be developed for microcomputers.

In this light, the new advances may signal greater sophistication but not necessarily greater ease of use. A desktop manager is only a sophisticated analog for being able to copy one file into another.

Robert C. Maegerlein 218 Watchung Ave. Upper Montclair, NI 07043

On Structured Programming

As a professional programmer and a structured-programming maven as well as the owner of an S-100, 8-inch CP/M personal computer, I have watched the language diatribes fly back and forth with great interest. Although I realize my status as a high priest will leave my opinions open to suspicion, I wish to make a few points about programming and languages in general.

Despite anything else that may have been uttered in haste about structured programming, the primary lessons of a structured approach are to figure out what you want your program to do, what type and form of data it is intended to input and output, and how your program will interact with its user, before you write a single line of code.

The software designer usually uses some kind or combination of hierarchical tree chart, Verner-Orr diagram, and/or

Before you buy a printer look at the fine print.

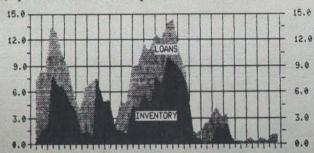
There's a big difference in printers, and the proof is right before your eyes.

This is an actual printout from Digital's Letterprinter 100. As you can see, it's good enough to send out to customers.

But that's not all the Letterprinter 100 can do. Suppose, for instance, you're in a hurry.

JUST PUSH A BUTTON AND YOU CAN PRINT OUT A WHOLE PAGE OF DRAFT COPY IN LESS THAN TEN SECONDS.

There are other fine points. You can see how the Letterprinter 100 can print multiple typefaces. It can also print in BOLD, double-width and condensed. And do all these styles automatically, without stopping. And with its wide range of graphics capabilities, you can even draw your own conclusions.



You simply can't find a more versatile printer than the

Letterprinter 100. And it's just one of a family of printers we offer

for Digital's personal computers and video terminals. Including

a daisy-wheel printer, the LQPO2, and a low-cost Personal Printer,

the LA50, that still make you look good on paper.

So now that you've read the fine print, see our fine printers.

Call 1-800-DIGITAL.extension 700, for the distributor near you.

Or write Digital Equipment Corporation, Terminals Product Group,

2 Mt. Royal Avenue, UP01-5, Marlboro, Ma. 01752.

flow chart to develop program function, and these very high-level, abstract designs are then translated to pseudocode that describes in detail the operation of the program in English, Latin, an arbitrary mixture of C and Pascal, or however you desire. This includes logic, mathematics, and I/O in any form. These steps are iterative-that is, the high-level designs are modified according to the needs discovered by the pseudocode, and the pseudocode is redefined by new, more elegant approaches that become obvious from the tree/flow charts. So the pseudocode starts as a simplistic statement of functions that quickly evolves into a detailed list that will greatly resemble a usable computer language.

From this point, it is easy to translate the pseudocode to any computer language that is appropriate to the functions to be performed, the speed/memory requirements of the target computer, and the fluency of the programmer. This approach even allows for structured BASIC.

Is this a lot of work? Yes, but it is plac-

ing the burden at the front, so much less time is necessary to test and debug the final result. The structured approach also allows for another benefit rarely considered by hackers or even by a lot of my fellow high priests: documentation.

A program for strictly in-house use will be difficult to use after the coding is no longer fresh in your mind, and even more difficult to modify. With structured programming, when you fix your program. you can be aware of all the ramifications.

As for languages, my preference is for any language that allows me to maintain my logic structure easily within the code, a natural for all the ALGOL descendants (PL/I, Pascal, C, Ada, etc.). However, due to my work, I find myself quite often running afoul of these strongly typed languages and have to resort to good old FORTRAN. At least it runs fast, is good at math, and has mixed-record I/O, FOR-TRAN 77 allows something of both worlds, although it doesn't have data structures.

BASIC also has its place. Although not prone to informational error messages, BASIC is easy for a beginner to learn and get instant gratification from. With the advent of compilers, BASIC can also generate code that executes at a reasonable speed, although I need separately compiled subroutines.

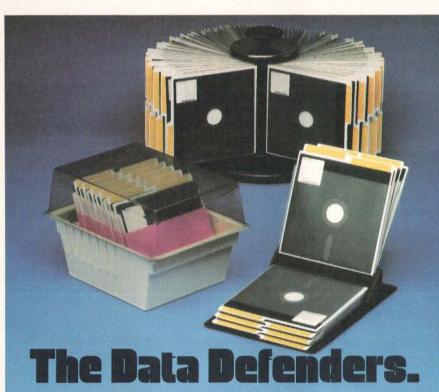
Compilers that examine all of your code let you see all of your programming errors at once, an enormous advantage when dealing with related variables and functions that may have been confused somewhere along the way (built-in cross-references are a great help, too).

Curtis W. Rendon Syntax Constructs Inc. 14522 Hiram Clarke Houston, TX 77045

Editor's Note: For further discussion of languages, see Jerry Pournelle's article, "The Debate Goes On," on page 312.

Mouse: Not So Mighty

In response to Gregg Williams' editorial ("The New Generation of Human-Engineered Software," April, p. 6), the mouse of Lisa, Visi On, and their predecessor, the Xerox Star, is a truly fascinating hardware device, and on those few occasions that I have seen these devices in use, I have been impressed. But the mouse is not revolutionary, and, as its



Once you've stored important information on full size or mini-diskettes, the trick is to keep it there the way you stored it.

That calls for a rugged first line of defense against dirt and grit, sharp objects, bending or pressure and all the other enemies of magnetic media.

And your best defense is Ring King. You get full protection for every disk, easy retrieval, ready label reference for fast searches, and maximum storage in minimum space.

For the full story on all the Ring King Data Defenders, see your Ring King Dealer or write for our Magnetic Media Filing Systems Catalog. showing our full line of storage and retrieval systems. Ring King Visibles, Inc., 215 W. Second St., Muscatine, IA 52761. (319) 263-8144.

Diskette filing systems by





OPEN YOUR APPLE TO A WORLD OF COMMUNICATION

Videx' new PSIO Dual Function Interface Card gives you a whole new world of communication... with a whole new ease of operation.

The PSIO allows you to use a printer (parallel output) and a modem (serial I/O port) simultaneously, through use of just one card! But best of all, the PSIO makes communicating through either method worlds easier than it's ever been before.

The PSIO lets you choose from among an unmatched range of software-selectable options, including variable baud rate selection, form width, form length, auto linefeed, linefeed mask, Xon/Xoff protocol, lowercase masking, shift wire mod support, duplex mode, parity, data format, video echo mode and a slot echo mode.

PSIO can also open up new worlds for graphics, since it can reproduce your picture on any graphics printer. Rotate your picture, enlarge it, change it as you wish.

Once you've chosen your options, the PSIO's highly sophisticated NOVRAM (non-volatile RAM) will remember and permanently save them. That means you won't have to give the same configurations over and over again ... your PSIO will do it for you. And if you want to change those configurations, you can do it through software instead of through the confusing array of switches that other cards use.

The PSIO will work with any printer/modem you now happen to own...and it will work with any printer/modem you happen to purchase in the future. Adaptable? Definitely!

The PSIO is completely compatible with BASIC, Pascal and CP/M® systems.

The PSIO from Videx ... how in the world can you do without it?!



name suggests, it is really nothing more than a rodent. Its functional predecessor was the light pen. Some years ago, light pens were fashionable devices for selecting a particular function, and they are still in use. But displays attaching light pens had to have an appropriate phosphor, and they were not as easy to program as function keys. About the same time, touch-sensitive screens were introduced, and they are still used in applications such as online catalogs in libraries; here, too, however, programming appears to be the chief stumbling block.

If the name of the game is "ease of use," the industry would be far wiser to develop touch-sensitive displays than mice. Because a display has no moving parts, it is likely to prove more durable than a mouse. And a finger placed on a display screen does not require additional desk space, as a mouse does. If an executive were having an office conference, don't you think he might rather touch his screen a couple of times than roll a mouse around his desk pressing buttons on it?

There are, obviously, many considerations at work in the development of new products. My bet, simply stated, is that the mouse is not a viable product. At best, it will limp along like bubble memory.

John P. Rash President Acorn Data Ltd. 611 W. 111th St., Box 57 New York, NY 10025

The High Cost of Software

I certainly don't pretend to be in favor of the theft of software, but I believe that software piracy is being fought with the wrong weapons. Perhaps software vendors need to reevaluate their marketing strategies. Simply keeping the price high because the market appears willing to support it is both a greedy and naive approach.

Vendors are not solely to blame for high prices. I believe that the average consumer pays the exorbitant prices demanded because he simply does not know the worth of a piece of software. If someone tried to sell that same person a textbook for, say, \$300, he would laugh. Yet the textbook may easily represent more hours of labor and may require more years of experience on the subject area to write. In addition, the book may not en-

joy as large a market as a good piece of software does.

I don't begrudge companies a fair profit, but I do object to exploitation. I think that if anybody is being "ripped off" in this industry it is we the consumers, not the software companies. Perhaps they are the pirates.

P. J. Lenk 2505 David Ave. Pacific Grove, CA 93950

New, Improved Compiler

Jay Freeman's letter (April, p. 20) in regard to Intel's FORTRAN-86 version 1.0 points up some known difficulties with that past version of our compiler. The release of the FORTRAN-86 Compiler, version 2.1, that is currently being shipped to customers corrects bugs found in the previous version as well as provides new features.

Kenneth A. Pomper Development Systems Operation Intel Corporation 3065 Bowers Ave. Santa Clara, CA 95051

Algorithm Amended

I recently read Timothy G. Corrigan's "Add Dimensions to Your BASIC" (March, p. 307). The idea of indexing multidimensioned arrays with a single dimension index is sound and useful. However, the algorithm introduced is in error. For instance, for a two-dimensional array with a dimension X having a maximum index of XM, and Y having a maximum of YM, the formula given for the index is

$I = X \times YM + Y$

Considering X to be the row dimension and Y to be the column dimension, you can see that this formula produces indices I from 0 to YM associated with the first row (X = 0) of the matrix, as it should. However, the next element I that is produced (for the second row, first column, such that X = 1, and Y = 0) is also YM. In every case, the formula repeats the last index I for the last row element for the element that is first in the next row. Ob-



On the Threshold of 8-Bit Hyperspeed

At 8MHz, Sierra Data Sciences' new Z8O single-board computers are the first—and the fastest—microcomputers in their class.

Under CP/M™ they perform like single user minis. Teamed with networking TurboDOS™ their 16-bit-buss-transfers amaze the demanding 16-bit multiuser world. And at Sierra Data's production-oriented price, they bring an everexpanding universe of CP/M compatible software into a whole new realm of price/performance reality.

Solve your need for speed. Only a reliable manufacturer with Sierra Data's undisputed technical lead and established reputation for support can deliver these features—all on board our new slave/satellite single-board computers:

HARDWARE SOFTWARE

SIERRA DATA SCIENCES

Fresno, California/ Product Support Division 25700 First St., Westlake, Ohio 44145 (216) 892-1800 TELEX: 980131 WDMR



Meets IEEE 696/S-100
Standards • Z80H (8MHz)
Z80B (6MHz), or Z80A
(4MHz), • 64K/128K*/
256K*/512K* bank-selectable RAM in 4K incre-

ments • High speed integer or Floatingpoint math chip* • 2 Serial ports • 2 Parallel ports • 4 Counter timers • 4K CMOS cache buffer, buss addressable in 16-bit or 8-bit increments • 4K/8K/16K EPROM • Operates under Sierra Data supported CP/M 2.2**, CP/M 3.0** and TurboDOS 1.2**

Make Sierra Data the heart of your ad-

vanced system or discover one of Sierra Data's costeffective, turnkey systems. Sierra Data's single or multiuser 20M byte hard disk system with 8 inch

slimline floppy-disk backup is shown above. Other popular configurations are shown on the previous page. Ask for Sierra Data's product catalog today.

'Optional

- **TurboDOS is a Registered Trademark of Software 2000 Inc.
- **CPM is a Registered Trademark of Digital Research

GUESS

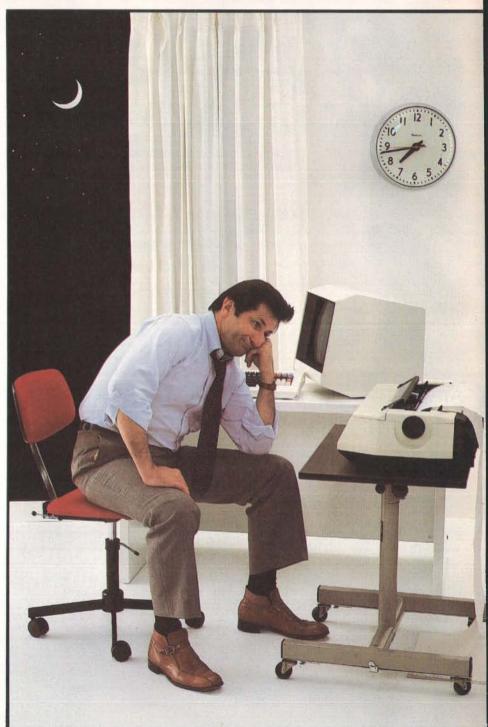
If you guessed that a Practical Peripherals Microbuffer™ printer buffer saves time. you're right. For the way it works, this inexpensive product is the most practical addition to your microcomputer system ever.

With Microbuffer, you don't have to wait for your printer to finish before you resume using your computer.

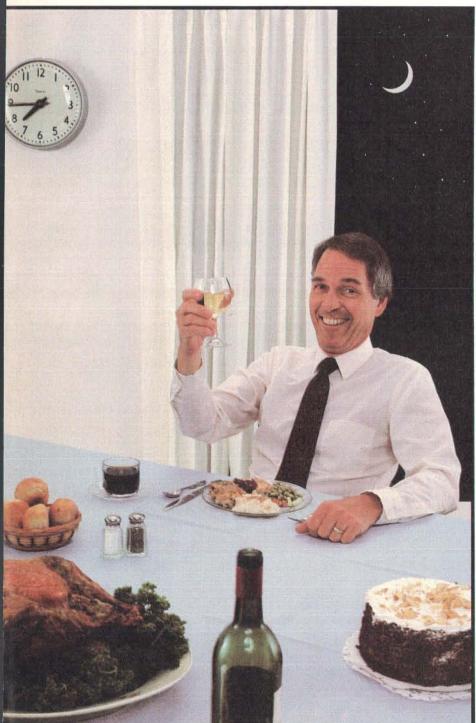
Data is received and stored at fast speeds, then released from Microbuffer's memory to your printer.

This is called buffering. The more you print, the more productive it makes your workflow.

Depending on the version of Microbuffer, these buffering capacities range from a useful 8K of random access memory - big enough for 8,000 characters of storage up to a very large 256K enough for 256,000 characters of storage.



HOHAS BUFFER®



Practical Peripherals makes stand-alone Microbuffers for any computer and printer combination, including add-on units especially for Apple II computer and/or Epson printers.

Each has different features like graphics dumps and text formatting besides its buffering capabilities. You can choose one that's just right for your system.

Best of all, they're built to last and work exactly like they're supposed to.

If you're still guessing whether you can afford to have one, talk with any computer dealer. That's the best way to find out how practical a Practical Peripherals Microbuffer is.



Practical Peripherals, Inc. 31245 La Baya Drive, Westlake Village, California 91362, (213) 991-8200

Circle 319 on inquiry card.

viously the index I must refer to a unique array element to be of use. Perhaps an even simpler way to show that the formula is in error is to consider the two-dimensional problem of a 10(X = 0 to 9) by 5(Y = 0 to 4) array, for which Corrigan provided a BASIC program. You can immediately see that the maximum I obtainable from the prescribed formula occurs when X and Y are maximum and is 40, yet there are 50 elements in the array. The corresponding correct formula for the two-dimensional case is

$$I = X \times (YM + 1) + Y$$

The algorithm can be extended to a third dimension, Z, by modifying the procedure described by Corrigan. You must enclose the two-dimensional expression for I in parentheses and multiply by 1 plus the maximum value of Z, ZM, and add Z as

$$I = (X \times (YM + 1) + Y) \times (ZM + 1) + Z$$

This same algorithm can be used for any number of array dimensions just by repeating the process.

In addition, it might be mentioned that in many applications, especially in statistics, many square two-dimensional matrices that are encountered are symmetric, that is, the same elements are contained above and below the diagonal. An example is an intercorrelation matrix, which expresses the degrees of relationship between all possible pairs of variables. Traditional statistical software for mainframes has ignored this fact and stored the whole redundant array in memory; there was plenty of memory to spare. With matrices of even modest size, this is undesirable with the limited RAM available to most microcomputers. An index similar to that introduced above can be created to index only the nonredundant information in such a matrix. Again, assuming X as the row dimension and Y as the column dimension, the appropriate two-dimensional formula is

$$I = (X \times (X + 1)) / 2 + Y$$

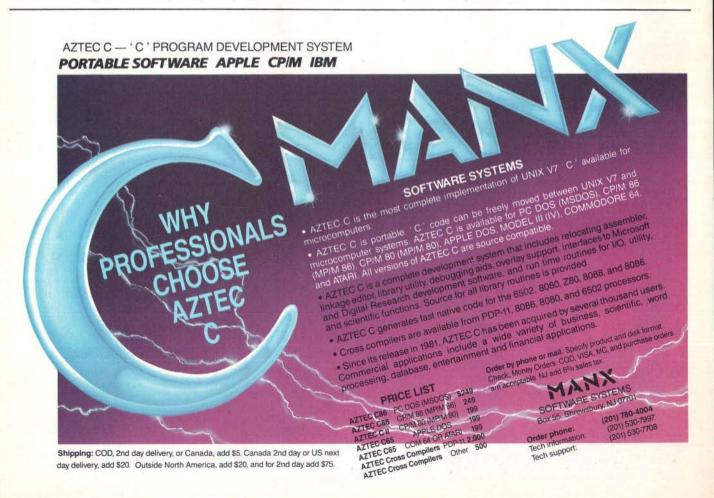
Using this formula, the appropriate indices will be created for all the elements of the "bottom" nonredundant portion of such a square symmetric matrix.

John D. Morris, Associate Professor Box 8143 Educational Leadership & Research Georgia Southern College Statesboro, GA 30458

"A More Powerful Pencil"

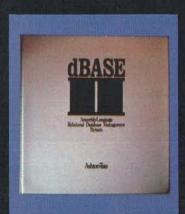
In his letter on "the myth of computer literacy" (March, p. 16), Dr. E. J. Neiburger hit the nail right on the head. One of the nails, that is. There are several more nails to be hit before we hammer down the lid on this argument.

In one basic sense Dr. Neiburger is totally right. If you want to use a computer for certain strictly defined, limited applications, you need know nothing more than how to turn it on, load the programs, and follow the prompts on the screen. If all you ever intend to use a computer for is these predefined applications, then there is no such thing as computer literacy. To fill out a form you need to know how to read and write but not how





ADAM B. GREEN



Taught by the nation's leading dBASE II expert, Adam B. Green, whose dBASE II User's Guide has sold over 30,000 copies.

"Green doesn't just teach dBASE syntax, he establishes the fundamental terminology and organization behind data-base management systems." dNEWS - Ashton-Tate

Teach your computer who's BOSS!

Attend a dBase II or 1-2-3 SoftwareBanc Seminar

Here are just a few of SoftwareBanc Seminars' clients:

ABC Arthur Anderson Boeing Aerospace CBS Chase Manhattan Bank Citibank Computerland Cornell University Digital Equipment Corp. Digital Research Dunn & Bradstreet E.F. Hutton Fox & Geller Internal Revenue Service. Laventhol & Horwath Merrill Lynch Osborne Computer Corp. Polaroid Corp.

Price Waterhouse RCA Shell Oil Smithsonian Institute U.S. Air Force U.S. Navy U.S. Postal Service Victor Business Products Westinghouse Xerox

1983 Schedule of Classes

Anchorage August 11-12 Sheraton Anchorage

Washington, D.C. August 29-September 2 Marriott Crystal Gateway New York September 19-23 New York Hilton

Chicago October 17-21 Hyatt Regency Dallas November 14-18 AMFAC

San Diego December 12-16 Hyatt Islandia

4 Days of Instruction

9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. dBASE II Fundamentals dBASE II Programming Advanced dBASE II Problem Solving with 1-2-3

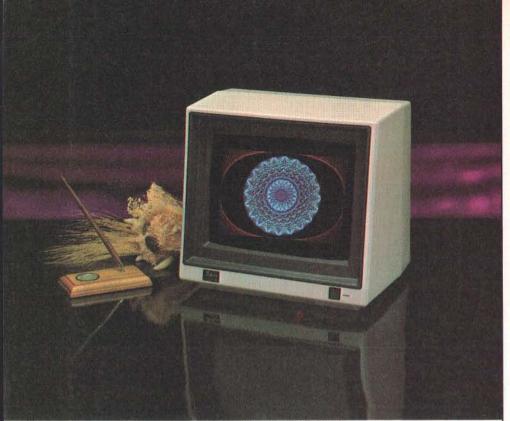
State of the Art Presentation

- Video and sound system
- Video tapes of program authors
 Portfolio of Comprehensive
- · Buffet Lunch/Coffee Breaks
 - Seminar Notes

\$175 Per Day of Instruction Pre-payment may be made by: MasterCard, VISA or Check. Call or write to register



SoftwareBanc Seminars 661 Massachusetts Avenue Arlington, MA 02174 (800) 451-2502 (617) 641-1241 in MA



Sakata COLOR MONITORS

... we promise performance

NOW you can obtain the finest quality line of CRT DISPLAY MONITORS at prices far below competition, (if there is any) BUT, with unsurpassed quality found in more expensive CRT MONITORS. Illustrated 13" COLOR Model SC-300 is super high resolution—RGB video input—with every quality feature you'd expect and demand; compatible with IBM, APPLE, ATARI 800, NEC and other fine personal, popular computers. The modern design will sell itself on

sight and the splendid performance will meet your most discriminating

requirements.

Also available: Model SG-1000 . . . 12" monochrome, high resolution CRT MONITOR. Model SC-100 . . . 13" composite COLOR CRT MONITOR. Model SC-200 . . . 13" RGB high resolution COLOR CRT MONITOR.

SAKATA CRT MONITORS are available wherever personal computers are sold ... or, write for technical, illustrated literature and prices.

SAKATA U.S.A. CORPORATION 651 Bonnie Lane Elk Grove Village, IL 60007

(312) 593-3211/800-323-6647 (outside Illinois)

"SAKATA . . . serving industry worldwide . . . since 1896"



NOTE: ON CERTAIN COMPUTERS ADAPTER

SAKATA SC-300

COMPATIBILITY CHART

SC-300 COLOR

10

~

COMPUTER

APPLE II

APPLE III

ATARI-800

ІВМ-РС

NEC-PC OSBORNE

TI-99

VIC-20

COMMODORE-64

Letters.

to think. Using a computer only for predefined applications is similar to filling out forms.

I think that using a microcomputer this way misses the whole point of the personal computer "revolution," In considering personal computers, I prefer the analogy of pencil literacy to telephone literacy. Intrinsically the pencil is one of the simplest of human artifacts, and yet it takes great skill and creativity to realize the full potential of a pencil as a personal tool. With a pencil I can write, draw, calculate, communicate, and remember. The things I can do with a pencil are limited to what I can imagine and the skill I have in carrying through my imaginings. A personal computer for me is a more powerful pencil.

My point is that there is such a thing as computer literacy. I don't propose that to be computer literate all of us need to become programmers. I do believe that we need to learn to understand the scope of the tool we are dealing with and how to use it creatively, not by rote. And to "use" means just that, to invest the time and effort to learn the commands and procedures of packages such as databasemanagement systems, spreadsheets, and word processors.

Computer literacy means learning how to use and exploit the tool that a personal computer is. If you use your pencil just to copy over the accounts, you'll be the clerk, not the boss. The same is true with a personal computer.

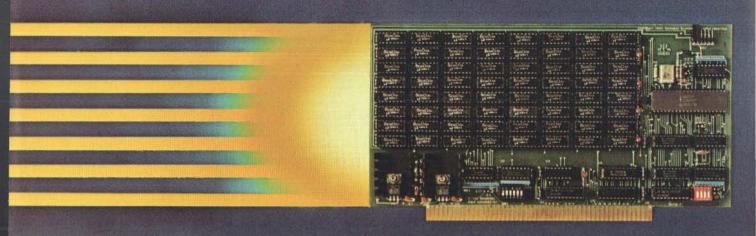
Douglas F. Yriart 1005 Bayview Overlook Stafford, VA 22554

Are Computers Like Telephones?

Dr. Neiburger's contention that computer literacy is overrated (Letters column, March, p. 16) is well taken and almost convincing. Those of us who work with microcomputers and spend a lot of time thinking about them do seem to be caught up in an imbroglio of expensive gadgetry and words that have capital letters stuck oddly in their middles. Like any new toy, personal computers have been subject to an intense media hype that tends to throw the whole issue out of perspective.

But computers aren't like telephones at all, and to reduce operating a computer to merely turning it on and following the in-

THE PRICE OF FAST WAS JUST SHATTERED!



256Kbyte SemiDisk \$995

For more than a year, we've been making the most advanced disk emulator available for microcomputers. The one that's taken the "waiting" out of computing. Now, we have some more news that'll set the world on fire: A price cut! The NEW 256Kbyte board is only \$995. And the 512Kbyte SemiDisks for the S-100 and TRS-80 Model II are \$1495. (1Mbyte unit is \$2350.) So, what are you waiting for?

The SemiDisk is the **ORIGINAL** single-board microcomputer disk emulator. It has a greater storage density than any other: 1 Mbyte per board! And we've been shipping them for over a year! We didn't do this with 'me too' engineering. Our products are true innovations, based on reliable technology and proven designs, without the need for custom components.

Floppies are ok for data transfer or long-term storage. But they fall far short as online storage. If you are using high level languages, spelling checkers, word processors, databases and other disk-intensive software, you know the price you are paying: time. Your productivity is going down the drain. The SemiDisk disk emulator will save time and increase your productivity.

Even better, Release 5.0 of the SemiDisk CP/M-80 installation software contains SemiSpool, an automatic printer buffer. No extra hardware is required; it's all in the software. Up to 8 Mbytes of buffer space! It's a better solution than a \$350 64Kbyte printer buffer that wastes space on your desk. Send documents of almost any length to the printer at a very high speed, then continue using the computer immediately. No Waiting!

SemiDisk

It's the disk the others are trying to copy.

SemiDisk Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box GG Beaverton, OR 97075 (503) 642-3100



Call 503-646-5510 for CBBS®/NW, a SemiDisk-equipped computer bulletin board. SemiDisk trademark of SemiDisk Systems, Inc. Copyright © 1983 SemiDisk Systems, Inc. structions on the screen is a gross oversimplification. If this were the only trick, there would be no manufacturers' support services, no user groups, no manuals to teach us how to read our manuals. Even a novice should have some insight into the workings of the machine, and that means getting a sense of the mathematical and electrical properties involved and learning the terms that describe them. A user who seeks only to snap the disk into the drive and have his or her problems magically solved will probably never feel confident about the computer or use it creatively.

Many people view computers with skepticism and deny their usefulness—at one time or another we've all received someone else's bank statement. But when a computer is working properly it can help enormously. When it is not working properly, it is better if the person punching the keys has a vague idea of how to clean up the mess.

Terry Nasta Senior Editor Computing Physician 515 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10022 E. J. Neiburger replies:

Mr. Nasta's comments on my letter are well taken. It is true that many computer systems and software are not as easy to operate as a telephone, but that is due to poor design or equipment limitations (lack of memory for help screens, etc.).

The telephone is a complicated instrument with many buttons, signal tones, and series of numbers to be dialed (try a long-distance number through MCI). But the telephone is easy to use because its use is easy to understand. Even 3-year-old children routinely use them. My point is that a well-designed computer and program are also easy to use. Take a templated Visicalc type of program, for example. Load your disk, turn on your computer, and fill in the requested blanks when they appear on the screen. There is no problem with this "user friendly" type of program. You need not be "computer literate" to use it. Visicalc may require knowledge of a few commands gleaned from reading a manual, but no big effort.

Conversely, many programs may require considerable effort in order to run, but this problem can usually be solved with better programming and design.

With rare exceptions, I believe that a truly good program and computer system should not require any complicated manuals or other documentation. Like the telephone, it should be designed to function well in the hands of the novice. Those firms that develop systems along this line will thrive. Those that hide their deficiencies under the buzzword "computer literacy" will fail.

Double-sided Recording with Perpendicular Media

"The Promise of Perpendicular Magnetic Recording" by Clark E. Johnson Jr. (March, p. 56) contains serious omissions and errors of fact.

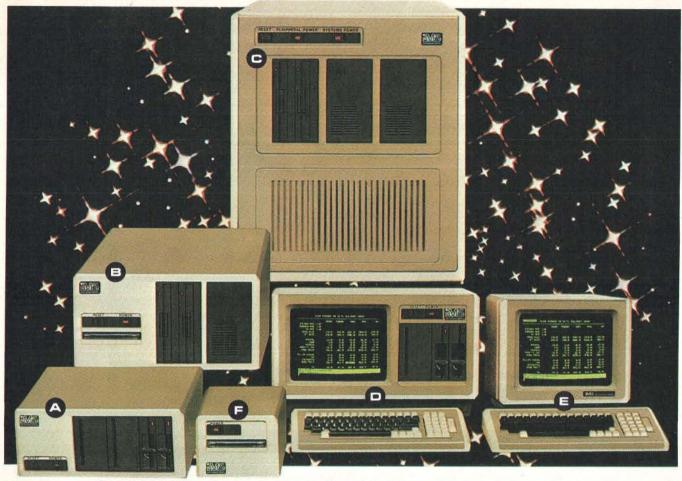
Johnson did not mention the fact that "double-sided" recording is meaningless with perpendicular recording because the recording magnetic field necessarily passes through the medium. Of course, the increased density made possible with perpendicular recording makes double-sided recording less advantageous. Nevertheless, the disadvantages of double-sided recording are still present and may be magnified.

Most prominent of these presumed disadvantages is the fact that the read/write head, instead of being one small component, must have two parts, on opposite sides of the medium, and that these two parts must always be accurately aligned. This condition is desirable but not indispensable with double-sided longitudinal recording. Furthermore, the length of the magnetic flux lines, which must always form a closed loop, is vastly greater with perpendicular recording because the lines must pass around the edge of the medium rather than remain within the head and its supporting structure. These long flux lines require low magnetic reluctance in the access mechanism to enable the detecting circuits to pick up the changes in magnetic flux when reading and to enable the drive circuits to generate appropriate signals when writing.

Johnson also mentioned the possibility of using perpendicular recording of audio signals and the applicability of data compression to such recordings. That may be true, but his example betrays a gross unfamiliarity with musical quality. He asks, "Why record all 800,000 bits of data for a soprano who sustains the same note for an entire second?" The question is, what constitutes the "same" note? All vocalists and many instrumentalists—notably violins



The IMS Computer Family



All IMS systems can be configured with 8 bit or 16 bit microprocessors.

AB 5000SX/8000SX

The SX table top computer systems are the ideal choice for companies with expansion in mind. These systems are easily expandable from one to eight users, each having his own Microprocessor, 64K of memory, and local peripheral control.

- © The 5000SX chassis has three full width 5¼ inch Floppy/ Winchester slots available. Winchesters from 6.3 MByte to 19.2 MByte require one full width slot each. Floppies from 500 KBytes to 1.0 MBytes of storage require ½ slot per drive.
- The 8000SX chassis has two full width 8 inch Floppy/ Winchester slots available with the added capacity to house a magnetic tape bulk memory subsystem. Winchesters from 6.3 to 85 MByte storage require one full width slot each and 1.6 MByte Floppies require ½ slot per drive.

@ 8000S "MAXIMA"

The IMS 8000S "MAXIMA" Computer system is designed for the company where many people must have access to a large common pool of information. Basically the system configuration of the 8000S is similar to that of the SX Table Top system with the added capability to support up to 16 users each with his own Microprocessor and 64K of memory. The 8000S has five full width 8" Floppy/Winchester slots available supporting any combination of full width Winchesters and ½ width Floppies plus a magnetic tape bulk memory subsystem.

5000IS - "The Desktop Mainframe"

From the crystal clear monitor with a true typist keyboard to the high performance power supply—the 5000IS is the most versatile integrated system available—best of all, the 5000IS can serve as the host processor of a multi-user, multiprocessing system supporting four users.

IMS "ULTIMA" Terminal

The "ULTIMA" CRT Terminal has a separate microprocessor for each of its major functions: Local Intelligence, Screen and Keyboard Control. It can be customized to perform functions the others don't even talk about. The contoured keyboard has a touch the best typist will really appreciate.

F Portable Cartridge Tape Back Up Unit

The IMS Stand Alone Tape Data Storage and Retrieval Subsystem may be added to any IMS system.

To compliment the best microcomputers available, IMS supplies a complete and comprehensive set of business application software.

For complete information and specifications plus the location of your nearby IMS International dealer, call or write today! (702) 883-7611



2800 Lockheed Way, Carson City, Nevada 89701

Telex 910-395-6051

and other stringed instruments—introduce tiny changes of pitch and not-sotiny changes in volume when sustaining a note. These modulations constitute the difference between a musical note and a steam whistle. Anyone listening to a performance by a would-be musician who does not use them finds the experience rather unpleasant. A recording of a performance would necessarily include these modulations, making the compression of data considerably more complicated than Johnson implies, if not impossible.

Wallace B. Riley 309 Garces Dr. San Francisco, CA 94132

Clark E. Johnson replies:

Contrary to the opinion Riley expressed in his letter, double-sided recording with perpendicular media is not only fairly straightforward but easy to implement in a practical configuration. We at Vertimag use a single-sided, single-pole head shim that provides the advantages of the Iwasaki single-pole, double-sided approach but mounts in a standard floppy-

(312) 733-0497 Circle 402 on inquiry card disk head button configuration. The flux from the record/write thin film travels through the perpendicular storage media, through the permalloy back layer, and returns through a massive ferrite piece that connects to the shim. No alignment is required other than the normal azimuth restrictions of high-density recording.

With such a head configuration in a 96-turns-per-inch disk drive using 50 turns at a standard disk-drive speed of 300 rpm and using our own double-layer media, we have a read-back signal of approximately 1 millivolt peak-to-peak. This signal, at 30,000 bits per inch, exceeds that from particulate media at one-fifth the density.

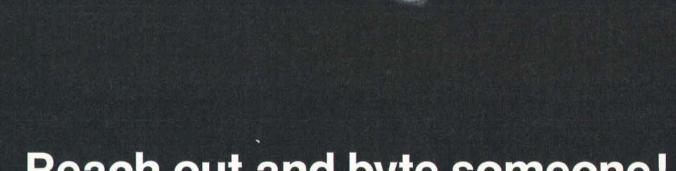
With regard to the application of perpendicular recording technology to audio applications, I did not intend to imply the elimination of redundancy, as Riley inferred. Because perpendicular recording in its most efficient implementation uses saturation recording, one can obtain extraordinarily high signal-to-noise ratios by pulse with modulation—what is essentially a binary digital signal. The quantization of the audio signal (equivalent to

the number of bits in a conventional digital audio system) is limited only by the atomic columnar structure of the media itself. This limitation is equivalent to approximately 400,000 bits per inch.

Information Hiding

First it was hacking, then structured programming, and now information hiding. As a programmer who has outgrown the need to produce arcane works of twisted genius, I can appreciate the innovations that facilitate ease of implementation and maintenance. When I see an article like "Information Hiding: A Brief Example" (April, p. 442) I'm gratified by the thought that such techniques will free programmers to create useful, higher-quality software. While our early methodology was justified by slow processors, small memories, and inefficient mass-storage devices, the new machines' capabilities might never be realized if we were to continue so clumsily. I hope BYTE will continue to cater to the growing number of us





Reach out and byte someone!

Your desk-top computer system is only a beginning — plug a low-cost UDS modem into the RS-232 port and a whole new world of communications opens up!

UDS modems add a new dimension to personal computers. For professional use, a modem permits two-way, hard-copy communication between home office and branches or among the branches themselves. Electronic mail becomes a reality. Sales, cost and inventory updates can be sent over ordinary telephone lines at economical, after-hours rates.

When you use your computer for personal applications, the modem allows you to access up-to-date market information, receive news and weather summaries, check airline schedules or even electronically scan out-of-town newspapers. Long-distance game playing and computerage personal correspondence become instant realities.

The wide range of UDS modems includes one that fits your requirement perfectly. Top of the line is the microprocessor-based 212 A/D which communicates at 0 – 300 or 1200 bps, stores and automatically dials up to five 30-digit numbers and includes a complete prompting menu and full

automatic test capabilities. Yet, with all these features, it costs only \$745. At the other extreme is the \$145 103 LP, offering simultaneous two-way communications at 0-300 bps without an

AC power cord. This unit siphons operating energy directly from the telephone line!

In between is a large variety of units — many of them in the LP no-power-supply design and all fully FCC certified for direct connection to the telephone system.

Don't be a computer hermit — treat your system to a UDS modem; then you can reach out and byte someone! For details, contact your favorite computer dealer or Universal Data Systems, 5000 Bradford Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805. Telephone 205/837-8100.

Universal Data Systems



MOTOROLA INC.
Information Systems Group

Circle 408 on inquiry card.

PROCESS CONTROL

(TAURUS ONE) + (YOUR PC) = (PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEM)

Now a new micro computer based data acquisition and control front end that gives you:—

Power that's easy to use:— Plugs into any RS232C, RS422, or IEEE 488 port on your Personal Computer • Powerful Command functions that include: simple reads and writes, high speed block analog reads, pulse counting, frequency, change of state detection, direct thermocouple input, and more • Results in engineering units • Convenient screw terminal panels • Compatible isolated AC/DC 3 amp switchers and isolated input sensing •

Power that's easy to cost justify:—A full range of input output modules provide: 12 bit analog inputs with 4 programmable ranges for inputs from ± 10mV to ± 10V, digital I/O, counters, pulse output,

counters, pulse output,
12 bit analog output,
4-20 MA input/output,
thermocouples • Stand
alone mode with direct
terminal support • Remote

operation • Communicates simultaneously to

three computers • Internal diagnostics •

Power that's easy to expand:— Plug in expansion to 1024 points • User memory allows downline load of user written functions and programs • EPROM space for special user functions • Rack mount hardware available for all options •

TAURUS ONE

Write or call for more information to:

TAURUS COMPUTER PRODUCTS INC. IN U.S.A.

C/O I.M.S. P.O. BOX 1663 BUFFALO, N.Y. 14203 (603) 673-6662 IN CANADA

r.

P.O. BOX 911 STATION "U" TORONTO, ONT. M8Z 5P9 (613) 226-5361 TELEX: 053-3577 Letters

who implement the clearer design strategies.

Rudy Smith 4601 Southwest 58 Ave. Miami, FL 33155

Mass Storage for Apple Writer

An undocumented feature in the new version of Apple Writer for the Apple IIe makes it possible to use a Corvus massstorage device. Here are the necessary steps:

- 1. Place the Corvus controller card in Apple IIe slot 6.
- 2. Place the Disk II controller card in slot 7.
- Turn the Apple IIe on and press the C key once while the system is booting up.
- A prompt will appear: "ENABLE CORVUS IN SLOT 6 (Y/N):"; press Y and RETURN.

Steps 3 and 4 are carried out each time the system is turned on. These steps allow Apple Writer IIe to work with a Corvus drive that has been formatted with DOS 3.3 volumes.

Paul Lutus, President Walden Software Inc. 2021 Placer Rd. Sunny Valley, OR 97497■

BYTE's Bits

Electronic Help-Wanted Comes to Valley

Connexions, the electronics industry's two-way, online help-wanted publication, has expanded its operations from the East Coast to California's Silicon Valley. This service lets recruiters post job openings and prescreen applicants while offering job hunters a comprehensive list of current career opportunities that they can respond to electronically with a resume and a cover letter. Further details are available from Connexions, 20863 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014, (408) 252-7882. The East Coast headquarters for Connexions is located at 55 Wheeler St., Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 492-1690.

Circle 380 on inquiry card.

We've got a hit on the charts.

One picture is worth a thousand words. Or numbers.

Now there's a simple way to transform pages and pages of business data into a single, dramatic format.

Introducing DR Graph[™]—high quality business graphics software from Digital Research. It

lets you create impressive business charts, graphs, or any combination of both—quickly and easily. You can even build graphs from electronic spreadsheets such as VisiCalc[®] and SuperCalc.™

See what you're creating, instantly.

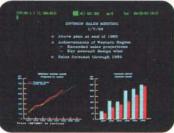
Think of it as painting by numbers. Because DR Graph actually lets you create your graph step-by-step.

First, enter the data you wish illustrated. Then just choose from the menu, hit a key, and take a quick look at what you've created —instantly.

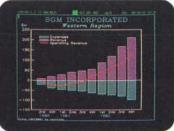
Make your axes thick, your border lines thin. Go with solid, or broken grid lines. Add color when and wherever you please for all your special reports. It's easy to experiment until the graph format is perfect. Then DR Graph can print it, plot it, or store it for future use.

You get the versatility you need.

DR Graph lets you convert business data into dozens of



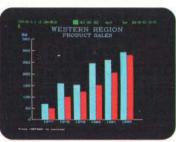
Multiple graphs on a single page



Combine bar and line graphs with a simple keystroke.



Pie charts with exploding slices add impact.



Create clustered bar graphs.



Tap a key and vertical bars turn horizontal.

personalized choices. Do you like your bars vertical or horizontal, stacked or clustered? How about adding line curves to your bar graph? Or special labels on the axis? With DR Graph, you've got it. All with the simple stroke of a key. DR Graph even displays up to four different graphs on a single page.

Mix words with your pictures.

DR Graph lets you write comments on your graphs, too. You not only control the size and color of the type, but also have four different typestyles to choose from. Write your own legends and titles. Or add additional text right onto the graph—exactly where you want it.

Plus, its 8 color and 6 pattern fills provide customized highlighting. So, your presentation graphs will be as professional as you are.

All the business graphics you'll ever need, ready to roll.

DR Graph works with today's leading microcomputers, as well as with a wide range of printers and plotters. All you need is Digital Research's GSX™ graphics enhancement for your computer's operating system. Contact your computer manufacturer, or stop by the CP/M Library™ at your computer shop for an eye-opening demonstration. Call 800-227-1617, ext. 400 (in California 800-772-3545, ext. 400) for a free, full-color brochure.



The best of everything in business graphics.

VisiCalc is a registered trademark of VisiCorp. SuperCalc is a trademark of SORCIM Corporation.

The logo, tagline, DR Graph, GSX and CP/M Library are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Digital Research Inc. ©1983 Digital Research Inc.

QUADBOARD

256K Memory Expansion

Expandable in 64K increments, Quadboard™ is socketed for 256K bytes of memory. Full parity and checking standard.

Qspool[™]

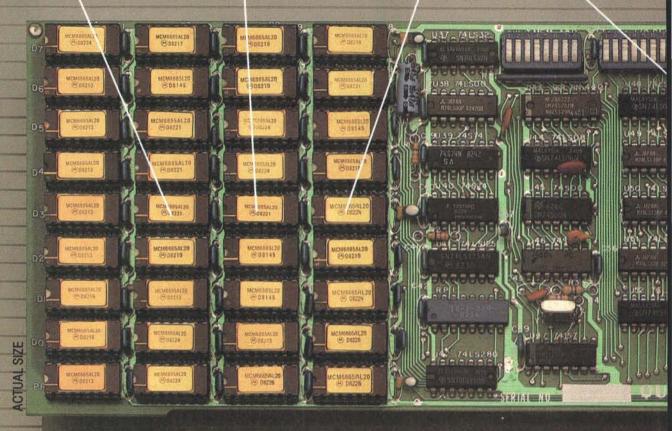
With Qspool, you can also use part of system memory as a software print buffer. Choose from 8K to 56K of memory and stop waiting for your printer.

QuadRAM Drive™

This software program lets you use part of your total system memory as multiple disk drives. Super-fast drives that let you store important information for easy access.

Chronograph

Quadboard features a real time chronograph to always keep your system's clock/calendar up-to-date. Even when your system's been off for months.



THE FIRST AND ONLY BOARD YOUR IBM PC MAY EVER NEED.

Your IBM Personal Computer is very versatile. New functions and applications are being developed for it everyday. And now with Quadram's Quadboard, you can keep your PC options open for tomorrow's technology. In the tradition of Quadram Quality, six of the most needed PC functions have been com-

bined into one package, using only one expansion slot. Your remaining IBM slots are left free for future expansion needs.

All-On-One-Board and Software, too.

Every board you may ever need for your IBM PC is in the Quadboard package. From serial port to print buffer. Plus, there's Quad-Master software, too. Included on this disk are utilities for ac-

curately setting the Quadboard's chronograph for time and date, and for performing diagnostics on all Quadboard functions. There's



BYQUADRAM

Parallel Port

There's a parallel I/O designed to operate most printers and parallel devices.

Serial Port

Used for connecting modems, printers, and other serial devices, Quadboard's serial adapter can be configured as COM1 or COM2 and fully supports IBM PC communications software.

U60 8250

QUadMaste © 1982 Quadram Corporation

为权力 14152451 1

QUADRA CORPORATION

also @swap™ the feature that lets you switch line printers one and two, back and forth, as your printing needs change.

Proven Design

Quadboard is the number one IBM PC option board on the market today. Nothing even comes close, because Quadboard is designed with performance in mind. Engineered for dependability and built with only the finest components available. Each board has been thoroughly tested and "burned-in" for years of reliable service.

INCREDIBLE PRICE, ASK YOUR DEALER.

Our full line of IBM PC accessories: Quadboard II, Quad 512+, Quadcolor, Quadchrome, Quadscreen, Quadjet, Quadmodem, Memory Board,

Serial Board (Single or Dual ports), Parallel Board, Chronograph, and Microfazer.



All products are sold through local personal computer dealers. If yours does not stock Quadram, please ask him to call us at (404) 923-6666.



4355 International Blvd./Norcross, Ga. 30093 (404) 923-6666/TWX 810-766-4915 (QUADRAM NCRS)

Circle 330 on inquiry card.

Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar

Build a Power-Line Carrier-Current Modem

Communicate using electrical power wiring

by Steve Ciarcia

"Jiggle the printer cable, Jeanette."
My assistant reached through the rat's nest of wires behind the computer and grabbed the one connected to the printer. As she moved it, I identified its other end from my cramped vantage point beneath the workbench and pulled it through a slot to attach it to my latest project. I was glad that what we were doing would keep us from having to run cables around the Circuit Cellar so often.

I have long had video terminals, printers, and other data-communicating equipment located at various places in the Circuit Cellar and around the upper stories of my home (see reference 3). Eventually the pain of rerouting cables whenever I moved a peripheral device got to me, so about a year ago I designed a communication system that would save having to string new wires every time. My system revolved around a carrier-current modem, which operates in much the same manner as the familiar telephone modem but sends its signals over electrical power wiring instead of over a telephone line.

After I pressed the carrier-current modems into service (with a little help), they served faithfully and I turned my attention to other projects, some of which have appeared in this column. But as of late more and more of my readers have written to me asking for help on how to send data through the AC power line. Apparently the widespread use of and media attention to the BSR X-10 Home Control System and similar products have given many people the idea of using the generally unexploited carrier-current modem for communication. Indeed, about five years ago I published a project on building a remote-control system that communicated through the AC power wiring of a building (see reference 4). It worked very much like the BSR X-10 as a carrier-current remote controller.

I hesitated to present the carriercurrent modem as a Circuit Cellar project until now because I feel there is more to general-purpose carriercurrent communication than meets the eye.

Simple on/off remote control is different. In most control applications, the communication is generally halfduplex or simplex; the transmission is limited to an intermittent tone or pulse burst that merely triggers a specific receiver into a binary control state. If the receiver is not activated properly by a single transmission because of interference, it's easy to send the control burst more than once. (Many computer control systems that use the BSR X-10 receivers send the same control code 10 times to make sure it is received.) But in general-purpose serial data communication, proper reception of every bit may be necessary, and errors in reception of the data may negate the usefulness of carrier-current operation.

To successfully use a carrier-current modem and the AC power wiring for data communication, we must either tolerate a dropped bit now and then or implement an intelligent protocol of error checking, redundant transmission, and handshaking. A really dependable power-line communication system has the physical link (AC-line transmission and reception) as only one of its components.

I was going to wait until I had perfected the control and error-checking protocols for use with the carrier-current modem, but the increasing interest indicated by my mail suggested that many experimenters might benefit from building a simple carrier-current modem; at least the physical part of the connection could be set up, even if the protocols and software are not ready.

This month's project, a modem for data communciation using the AC

Copyright © 1983 Steven A. Ciarcia. All rights reserved.

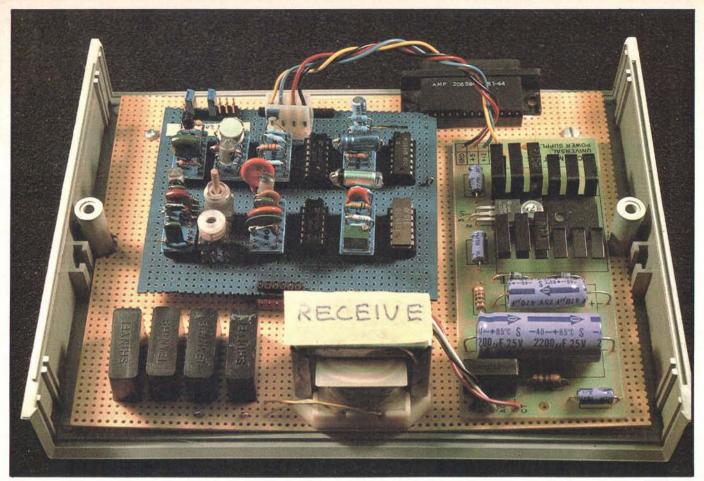


Photo 1: Prototype of the Circuit Cellar CCM-1 carrier-current modem, which transmits serial data over the AC power line at 1200 bits per second. When in originate mode, the modem transmits mark signals at 90 kHz and space signals at 95 kHz; the answer mode transmits marks at 80 kHz and spaces at 85 kHz. The receive unit, shown here, differs from the transmit unit only in the frequency-selecting passive components.

power line, is mostly an analog circuit. Successful operation of the modem, therefore, depends much more on tweaking and tuning the components than do digital computer-related projects. I am presenting this two-chip modem chiefly to discuss the principles involved, with some emphasis on selecting components for this application. Because the principles are susceptible to broad application, this knowledge should also be useful in understanding other modem designs as well.

All Modems Are Not Alike

The modem, named after a contraction of the words "modulator" and "demodulator," is a fairly common piece of computer equipment. You've probably seen modems built for sending data over telephone lines, and you may have read my March Circuit Cellar article about a low-cost

modem (see reference 2). A modem allows two pieces of digital equipment to communicate with each other over long distances without having a direct hard-wired connection between them. With a telephone modem, the telephone lines form the communication path.

Modems of the usual type translate the voltage levels of the digital input signal (usually RS-232C levels) to tones at two frequencies, one of which signifies a logic 0, the other, a logic 1. The process of shifting the frequency of the output tone as the logic levels change is called *frequency-shift keying*, and the modems are called frequency-shift keyed, or FSK, modems.

To allow communication in two directions at once (full-duplex mode), rather than in only one (half-duplex), two pairs of frequencies are used, avoiding conflict when both ends of

the connection talk at the same time. (By convention, one pair of tones is called the "originate" set, and the other is called the "answer" set. The two terms merely signify which set of frequencies each unit is using; no implication is intended regarding the content or origin of the data itself.) For compatibility, modems are built to adhere to certain standards of operation; the most common system in North America for low-speed modems was first used in the Bell System's Model 103 modem, so Bell-103-type modems abound.

Carrier-Current Systems

The AC power line is similar in some respects to the telphone line. One similarity is clear: we can send data through the power line by using an FSK modem.

Obviously, in addition to the data we want to transmit, the power lines

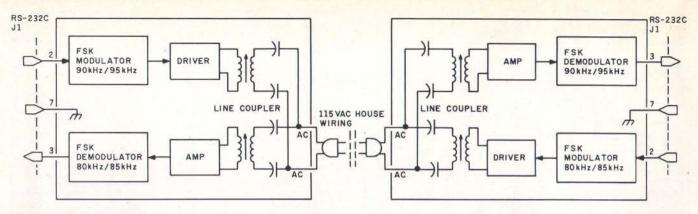


Figure 1: Block diagram of a data-communication system employing carrier-current modems. The AC power wiring of the building is used to carry the frequency-shift-keyed transmission.

must continue to carry power or we won't be able to operate the computer equipment. The carrier-current communication system superimposes a high-frequency signal on the 60-Hz power-carrying signal. On an oscilloscope, this is viewed as an additional small voltage carried on or riding atop the 115-V (volt) alternating current. At the receiving end, the modem filters out the 60-Hz signal and any other noise components on the power line, demodulating only the transmitted frequency. Unfortunately, the power line sometimes has an impedance less than 2 ohms, along with thousand-volt noise spikes that make it a hazardous environment and a less-than-optimal communication medium.

There is a price to be paid for the simplicity of this communication system. Unlike the complex digital carrier-current systems, which transmit around the zero-crossing interval of the power signal, the analog FSK carrier-current modems are more sensitive to line peculiarities and noise. However, the digital species is much more complex, and after all, my intention was to present a build-it-yourself project. Learning a little black art for the sake of simplicity can't hurt.

Carrier-Current Modem Circuit

Figure 1 is the block diagram of a carrier-current modem, which consists of three basic components: modulator/driver, amplifier/demodulator, and AC-line coupler. The simplest usable system consists of two

modems, one attached to each of two pieces of data-communicating equipment. One of the two modems is arbitrarily designated as the originating modem and the other as the answering modem. As in the case of telephone communication, two sets of FSK frequencies are defined, although the power-line modems operate at much higher frequencies than the telephone-line type. The connections from the communicating equipment to the modulator and demodulator on each modem are through an RS-232C DB-25 connector. The driver and amplifier sections are in turn connected to the AC line through the coupler, the crucial component.

In a direct-connect telephone modem, the coupler is usually a 600-ohm isolation transformer, and the characteristics of the line are well defined. But in a carrier-current modem, the coupling transformer is very often a tuned circuit selected to resonate within the passband of the FSK tones to improve the signal-tonoise ratio in this particularly noisy environment. While tuned couplers are not aways used, most carriercurrent driver circuits do employ them to increase the transmission range and receiver selectivity. For most experimenters, the driver and coupler are the hardest sections to construct because so much depends on selecting, balancing, and adjusting the components.

Taming the AC Line

Figure 2 shows two typical carrier-

current driver-coupler circuits. Both consist of a transformer capacitively isolated from the AC line; 0.22-µF (microfarad) 600-V capacitors are recommended. Any 0.1-mH (millihenry) slug-tuned transformer will probably work, but I have had best success with standard low-Q (low-resonance) miniature IF (intermediate-frequency) transformers used in transistor radios. In practice, the circuit of figure 2b is less sensitive to component selection and more easily tuned.

If you have any doubts about whether a particular transformer will work, a few brute-force tests can help you tame the AC line and give you the confidence to build the rest of the modem circuit. Just remember that working directly with the AC power line is dangerous if you aren't careful.

Begin by building two couplers, one driver, and one receiver, using the component values and circuit layout in the schematic diagram of figure 3. (I'll get around to discussing it shortly.) Temporarily apply power to the driver section and attach it (carefully!) through its coupler to the AC line. The receiver should be powered and connected through its coupler across the AC line at some other nearby location.

Use an oscilloscope (connected to the AC line through an isolation transformer for safety) to monitor the signal present across the secondary coil of the receiver transformer (or from the collector of transistor Q2 to ground), while you inject a signal for transmission using a sine-wave func-

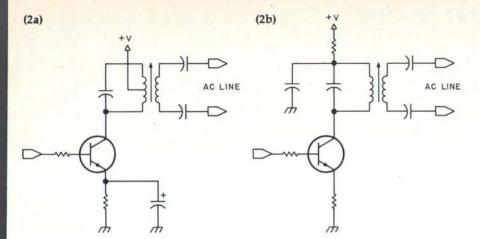


Figure 2: Two possible schemes for coupling the modulator/driver portion of the carrier-current modem to the AC line. The circuit of figure 2b is the more stable.

tion generator attached to the base of the driver transistor, Q1. Sweep the frequency between 50 kHz and 150 kHz until you detect the same frequency (at greater than 10 mV [millivolts]) at the receiver. Take care that you are receiving the fundamental frequency and not a harmonic. Don't be too surprised at the strange electrical noise you'll no doubt observe.

You can shift the detection band somewhat by adjusting the tuning slug in and out of the transformer windings or by changing the capacitor across the transformer secondary. The objective is to find the frequency band where the signal level at the receiver is highest. The band should be about 20 kHz wide; the frequency can go as high as 300 kHz (the upper frequency limit of the demodulator) if necessary.

In my case the best results were obtained between 80 kHz and 100 kHz, so I arbitrarily set two originate and answer frequency pairs within this band. One modem transmits on 90 and 95 kHz and receives on 80 and 85 kHz; conversely, the other modem transmits on 80 and 85 kHz and receives on 90 and 95 kHz. In a simple system, any originate and answer frequency pairs that work are acceptable because each frequency pair has its own tuned coupler. I recommend that the frequency separation between the mark and space tones be 5 kHz or less to facilitate easy demodulation. I only caution you not to set any frequency that is a multiple (or submultiple) of another one used in the system.

Remember that, in an analog FSK carrier-current communication system, success largely depends on your peaking the resonance of the coils and finding the proper transmission bands. I can't provide a parts list of components values that will be guaranteed to work because the behavior of parts in the list could be other than that predicted, due to performance and tolerance variations. The most important "component" in the coupler sections is your understanding the objective and knowing how to pursue it through testing and adjustment.

Fortunately, component selection in the FSK modulator and demodulator sections is much more straightforward and follows some basic formulas defined by the frequency and application. However, because it is possible that you might choose frequency pairs different from those in my design, I'll discuss the derivation of the component values rather than just the results.

Exar XR-2206 Modulator

First, let's consider the modulator. The XR-2206 is a function-generator integrated circuit, made by Exar Integrated Systems, which can produce sine, square, and triangular output waveforms at frequencies ranging from 0.01 Hz to 1 MHz. It is ideally suited for FSK applications because it can be set for two different time bases and digitally switched between them. A functional block diagram of

the XR-2206 and typical FSK circuit is shown in figure 4.

The mark and space frequencies can be independently set by the choice of timing resistors R2 and R3 and the capacitor between pins 4 and 5. The FSK input signal is applied to pin 9. A high logic-input signal to pin 9 produces the frequency:

$$f_{high} = \frac{1}{R2 \times C}$$

and a low-level input signal produces the frequency:

$$f_{low} = \frac{1}{R3 \times C}$$

where R2 and R3 are in ohms and C is in farads.

R2 and R3 should be between 10 kilohms and 100 kilohms, and the capacitor should be polycarbonate, polystyrene, or Mylar for temperature stability. I chose to use a 0.001-μF capacitor, which produces the following resistor values for the frequency pairs I chose:

R2: 85 kHz, 11.76 kilohms 95 kHz, 10.53 kilohms

R3: 80 kHz, 12.50 kilohms 90 kHz, 11.11 kilohms

In the case of R2 and R3, you can use the nearest 1-percent-tolerance resistor or use a potentiometer in combination with the closest 5 percent fixed value.

You must also consider the settings of resistors R1 and R5, which adjust for minimum total harmonic distortion. In our case, where a few-tenthspercent distortion is irrelevant, pins 15 and 16 may be left open and R1 can be replaced by a fixed 200-ohm resistor. With R1 installed (same effect as closing switch S1), the output at pin 2 is a sine wave with an output impedance of 600 ohms and amplitude set by R4. The remaining components serve to stabilize operation and are the same for all frequencies.

XR-2211 Demodulator

The Exar XR-2211 is a phase-lockedloop (PLL) integrated circuit especially designed for data communication

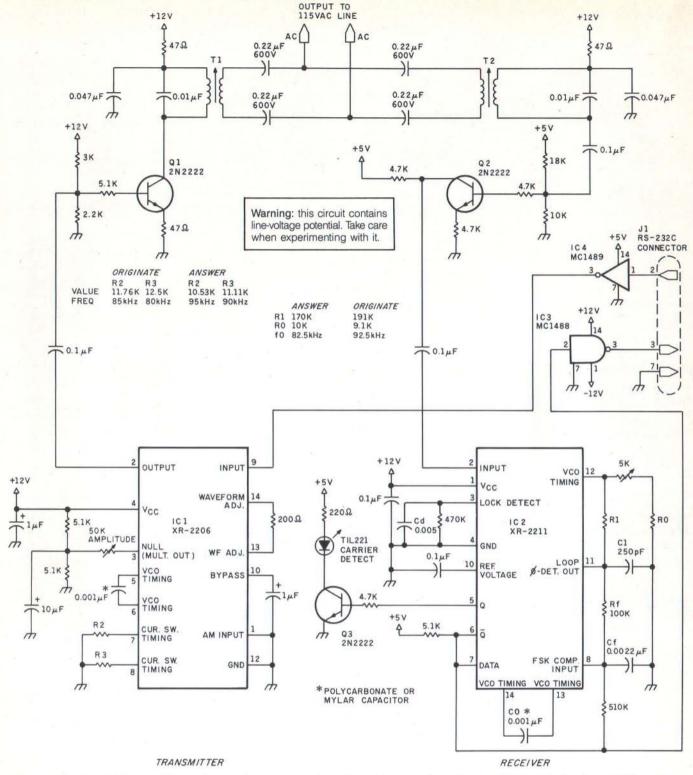


Figure 3: Schematic diagram of a complete carrier-current modem. The originate-mode modem transmits mark signals at 90 kHz and space signals at 95 kHz; the answer modem transmits marks at 80 kHz and spaces at 85 kHz. This diagram shows the circuit for one end of the link; two such units are needed in the system with the proper component values differing between them. In one unit, the wiring of pins 2 and 3 of J1 should be reversed.

and particularly suited for FSK applications. It operates over a frequency range of 0.01 Hz to 300 kHz and can accommodate analog input signals between 2 mV and 3 V. An XR-2211

functional block diagram and typical FSK demodulator circuit are shown in figure 5. Frequency-shift-keyed input signals fed into pin 2 of the XR-2211 must be capacitvely coupled

through a 0.1- μ F capacitor. The internal impedance is 20 kilohms, and the minimum recommended input signal is 10 mV.

The first order of business is to set

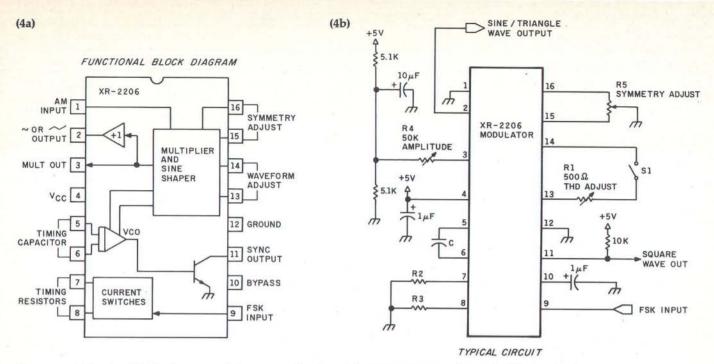


Figure 4: A functional block diagram and pin-out specification of the XR-2206 (4a) and typical FSK circuit (4b).

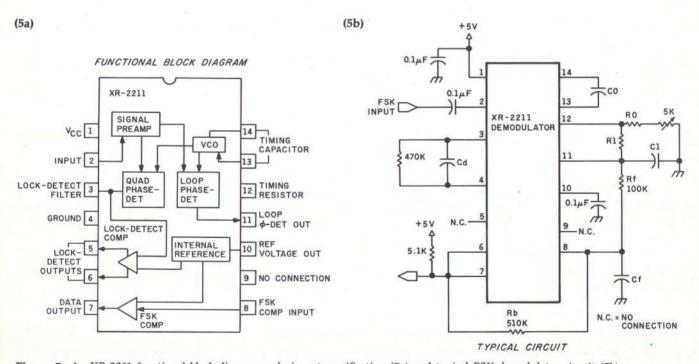


Figure 5: An XR-2211 functional block diagram and pin-out specification (5a) and typical FSK demodulator circuit (5b).

the center frequency of the demodulator passband at the center of the frequency band that we wish to detect. In my case, the passbands are defined by the tone pair at 80/85 kHz and the other pair at 90/95 kHz. The center frequencies for the two demodulators would then be 82.5 kHz and 92.5 kHz, respectively. The component values are computed as

follows:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{\text{R0} \times \text{C0}}$$

where R0 is in ohms and C0 is in farads; f_0 is the center frequency.

Generally, R0 is in a range of 10 kilohms to 100 kilohms, but the choice is arbitrary. Often it is more convenient to choose a value for C0

and trim the value of R0 with an adjacent potentiometer. Using 0.001- μ F value (Mylar, polycarbonate, or polystyrene) for C0, the computed R0 values are 12.12 kilohms ($f_0 = 82.5$ kHz) and 10.81 kilohms ($f_0 = 92.5$ kHz). With a 5-kilohm trim pot in series, more convenient resistors of 10 and 9.1 kilohms can be used instead.

R1 sets the system bandwidth and

C1 sets the loop-filter time constant and damping factor. The value of R1 is determined by the mark/space frequency difference:

$$R1 = \frac{R0 \times f_0}{(f_1 - f_2)}$$

The deviation is 5 kHz by design, and the values for R1 are 170 kilohms ($f_0 = 82.5 \text{ kHz}$) and 191 kilohms ($f_0 = 92.5 \text{ kHz}$).

While the equation for computing the loop-damping factor associated with C1 is complex, there is a convenient rule of thumb. The damping factor should be approximately $\frac{1}{2}$, and a value of C1 = C0/4 will produce this. With C0 equal to 0.001 μ F, C1 equals 250 pf (picofarads).

Resistor Rb provides positive feedback across the FSK comparator and facilitates rapid transition between output logic states. A value of 510 kilohms is used in most applications.

Cf and Rf form a single-pole postdetection filter for the FSK data output. Rf is most often set at 100 kilohms. Cf smooths the data output; its value is roughly calculated: Cf = (3/data rate in bits per second) where Cf is in microfarads. Because this modem is designed for operation at 1200 bps (bits per second), a value of 0.0022 μ F or 0.0033 μ F is acceptable.

The final area requiring calculation is the lock-detect section of the XR-2211, which is used here in a carrier-detect function. The open-collector lock-detect output, pin 6, is connected to the data output, pin 7. This will disable any output created by noise unless a carrier signal is present within the detection pass-band of the PLL. Presuming a parallel resistance of 470 kilohms, the minimum value of the lock-detect filter capacitor, Cd, is $16/(f_1 - f_2)/2$. In this case $0.005~\mu F$ is adequate.

Testing the Completed Unit

I built the complete Circuit Cellar carrier-current modem the way shown in figure 3, with component values for 80/85 kHz and 90/95 kHz tone pairs, but you may substitute other values as previously discussed. In addition to the three functional sections we have looked at, I have added a carrier-detect indicator and

an RS-232C driver (IC3) and receiver (IC4).

To test the completed unit you need some source of serial data output. (I used a full-duplex video terminal.) The easiest test is a simple loop-back circuit. The terminal is connected to the originate modem and plugged into the power line. The answer modem is plugged in some distance away, with pins 2 and 3 jumpered together on J1, its RS-232C connector. As you type on the terminal, the data is transmitted to the answer modem where it is looped back through the jumper and retransmitted to the originate modem where it appears on the terminal's screen.

You should be able to place the modems anywhere within your home or office, or even an adjacent home or apartment. The ultimate range is limited by the power company's step-down transformer and the cross-coupling between the two 115-V legs of a multiphase 230-V distribution system. But you can arrange communication between the latter by attaching a fused capacitor between the two 115-V legs.

In Conclusion

Using this modem I was able to successfully communicate at 1200 bps for extended periods of time without loss of data. I've found FSK carrier-current communication to be fairly reliable; it's best at the lower data rates. Occasionally a few characters have been lost when my air-conditioner compressor or water pump turned on. These are occasions where an intelligent control system might be of significant help. I had intended that the intelligence necessary for error checking and redundant transmissions be part of this project, but as I explained, such a control system is much more involved than the modem itself. Given the excess computing power available in most personal computers, it would certainly be feasible in most cases for errorchecking to be performed by applications software, perhaps using something like the well-known file-transfer protocol developed by Ward Christensen for use with his CP/M-based Modem-7 program.

Generally speaking, while I have detailed the hardware components of a complete system that works in the Circuit Cellar, it's important to recognize that AC line conditions differ significantly between locations. Complete frequency bands may be unusable due to interference produced by machinery, digital clocks, microcomputers, and fluorescent lights. For this reason, you should understand how the modem components and coupler are designed. Your ability to customize a basic modem design to the particular electrical environment of your home or office can make or break the project.

Next Month:

Build a digital video camera.

References

- Applications Data Book. Sunnyvale, CA: Exar Integrated Systems Inc., 1981.
- Ciarcia, Steve. "Build the ECM-103, an Originate/Answer Modem." March 1983 BYTE, page 26.
- Ciarcia, Steve, "Come Upstairs and Be Respectable." May 1977 BYTE, page 50.
- Ciarcia, Steve. "Tune In and Turn On: A Computerized Wireless AC Control System." Part 1, April 1978 BYTE, page 114. Part 2, May 1978 BYTE, page 97.
- Edward, Harry J., Jr. Residential Electrical Wiring: A Practical Guide to Electrical Wiring Practices in Residences. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Company, 1982.

Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles as reference material for each month's current article. Most of these past articles are available in reprint books from BYTE Books, McGraw-Hill Book Company, POB 400; Hightstown, NJ 08250.

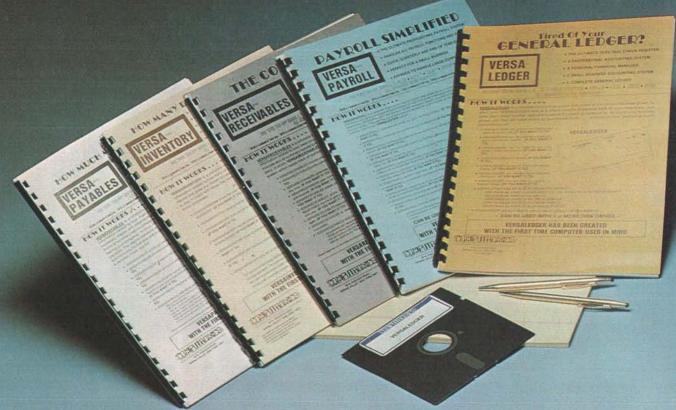
Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume I covers articles that appeared in BYTE from September 1977 through November 1978. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume II contains articles from December 1978 through June 1980. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume III contains the articles that were published from July 1980 through December 1981.

Steve Ciarcia (POB 582, Glastonbury, CT 06033) is an electronics engineer and computer consultant with experience in process control, digital design, nuclear instrumentation, product development, and marketing. In addition to writing for BYTE, he has published several books.

To receive a complete list of Ciarcia Circuit Cellar project kits available from the Micromint, circle 100 on the reader service inquiry card at the back of the magazine.

Introducing the Most Powerful Business Software Ever!

TRS-80™ (Model I, II, III, or 16) • APPLE™ • IBM™ • OSBORNE™ • CP/M™ • XEROX™



The Versabusiness™ Series

Each VERSABUSINESS module can be purchased and used independently. or can be linked in any combination to form a complete, coordinated business system.

VersaReceivables[™]

VERSARCELIVABLES" jis a complete menu-driven accounts receivable, invoicing, and monthly statement generating system. It keeps track of all information related to who owes you or your company money, and can provide automatic billing for past due accounts. VERSARCEUVABLES" prints all necessary statements, invoices, and summary reports and can be linked with VERSALEDGER II" and VERSAINVENTORY.

VERSAPAYABLES"

VERSAPAYABLES" is designed to keep track of current and aged payables, keeping you in touch with all information regarding how much money your company owes, and to whom. VERSAPAYABLES" maintains a complete record on each vendor, prints checks, check registers, vouchers, transaction reports, aged payables reports, vendor reports, and more. With VERSAPAYABLES", you can even let your computer automatically select which severables report he payables. which vouchers are to be paid.

VERSAPAYROLL**

VERSAPAYROLL** is a powerful and sophisticated, but easy to use payroll system that keeps track of all government required payroll information. Complete employee records are maintained, and all necessary payroll calculations are performed automatically, with totals displayed on screen for operator approval. A payroll can be run totally, automatically, or the operator can intervene to prevent a check from being printed, or to alter information on it. If desired, totals may be posted to the VERSALEDGER II** system.

VERSAINVENTORY"

VERSAINVENTORY" is a complete inventory control system that gives you instant access to data on any item. VERSAINVENTORY" keeps track of all information related to what items are in stock, out of stock, on backorder, etc., stores sales and pricing data, alerts you when an item falls below a preset reorder point, and allows you to enter and print invoices directly or to link with the VERSAIRCELVABLES* system. VERSAINVENTORY* prints all needed inventory listings, reports of items below reorder point, inventory value re-ports, period and year-to-date sales reports, price lists, inventory checklists, etc.

50 N. PASCACK ROAD, SPRING VALLEY, N.Y. 10977

VERSALEDGER II"

VERSALEDGER II™ is a complete accounting system that grows as your business grows. VERSALEDGER II™ can be used as a simple personal checkbook register, expanded to a small business bookkeeping system or developed into a large corporate general ledger system without any additional software.

• VERSALEDGER II™ gives you almost unlimited storage capacity

(300 to 10,000 entries per month, depending on the system),

\$149.95

- stores all check and general ledger information forever,

- prints tractor-feed checks,
 handles multiple checkbooks and general ledgers,
 prints 17 customized accounting reports including check registers, balance sheets, income statements, transaction reports, account

VERSALEDGER IITM comes with a professionally-written 160 page manual designed for first-time users. The VERSALEDGER IITM manual will help you become quickly familiar with VERSALEDGER IITM, using complete sample data files supplied on diskette and more than 50 pages of sample printouts.

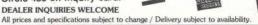
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

Every VERSABUSINESS" module is guaranteed to outperform all other competitive systems, and at a fraction of their cost. If you are not satisfied with any VERSABUSINESS" module, you may return it within 30 days for a refund. Manuals for any VERSABUSINESS" module may be purchased for \$25 each, credited toward a later purchase of that module.

To Order:

Write or call Toll-free (800) 431-2818

- (N.Y.S. residents call 914-425-1535)
- add \$3 for shipping in UPS areas * add \$5 to CANADA or MEXICO
- * add \$4 for C.O.D. or non-UPS areas Circle 480 on inquiry card. DEALER INQUIRIES WELCOME
- * add proper postage elsewhere



* TRS-80 is a trademark of the Radio Shack Division of Tandy Corp. - *APPLE is a trademark of Apple Corp. - *IBM is a trademark of IBM Corp. - *OSBORNE is a trademark of Osborne Corp. *CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research - *XEROX is a trademark of Xerox Corp.

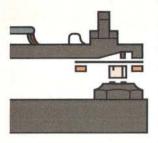
Rana's disk drive was twice as good as Apple's with one head.



Now we have two.

We added another head so you won't have to buy another disk.

That's the beauty of a double sided head. A floppy disk which allows you to read and write on both sides. For more storage, for more information,

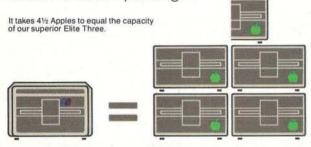


Rana's double sided heads give Apple Il superior disk performance power than second generation personal computers such as IBM's. for keeping larger records, and for improved performance of your system.
That's what our new Elite Two and Elite Three offers. It's the first double headed Apple® compatible disk drive in the industry. And of course, the technology is from Rana. We're the company who gave you 163K

bytes of storage with our Elite One, a 14% increase over Apple's. And now with our high tech double sided heads, our Elite Two and Three offers you two to four times more storage than Apple's. That's really taking a byte out of the competition.

We put our heads together to give you a superior disk drive.

We designed the Elite Three to give you near hard disk capacity, with all the advantages of a minifloppy system. The double sided head operates on 80 tracks per side, giving you a capacity of 652K bytes. It would take 4½ Apples to give you that. And cost you three times our Elite Three's reasonable \$849 pricetag.



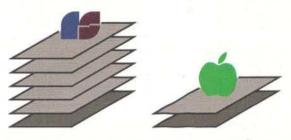
The Elite Two offers an impressive 326K bytes and 40 tracks on each side. This drive is making a real hit with users who need extra storage, but don't require top-of-the-line capacity. Costwise, it takes 2½ Apple drives to equal the performance of our Elite Two. And twice as many diskettes. Leave it to Rana to produce the most cost efficient disk drive in the world.

We've always had the guts to be a leader.

Our double sided head may be an industry first for Apple computers, but nobody was surprised.



They've come to expect it from us. Because Rana has always been a leader. We were the first with a write protect feature, increased capacity,



Your word processor stores 5 times as many pages of text on an Elite Three diskette as the cost ineffective Apple.

and accurate head positioning. A first with attractive styling, faster access time, and the convenience of storing a lot more pages on far fewer diskettes. We were first to bring high technology to a higher level of quality.

So ask for an Elite One, Two, or Three. Because when it comes to disk drives, nobody uses their head like Rana.

NOW AVAILABLE FOR THE APPLE III. . .
THE ELITE TWO.THREE AND ELITE THREE.THREE

RanaSystems





21300 Superior St., Chatsworth, CA 91311 (213) 709-5484. For dealer information call toll free: 1-800-421-2207. In California only call: 1-800-262-1221. Source Number: TCT-654 Circle 337 on inquiry card.

Available at all participating Computerland stores and other fine computer dealers.

The C language provides a new standard for portability in a computer world characterized by a plethora of processors. Designed to make programs portable, fast, and compact, C fills a niche between such highlevel languages as BASIC, COBOL, and Pascal and low-level assembly languages tied to particular processors. Perhaps most aptly described as a "medium-level" programming language, C is a powerful tool in the hands of professional programmers.

Most major microcomputer manufacturers and software developers use C for writing systems programs—operating systems, utilities, languages, and applications. Digital Research is writing all of its new products in C, including CP/M-68K for the 68000 microprocessor and the new Personal BASIC. Both Microsoft and Visicorp have used C extensively in products ranging from Multiplan and Xenix to Visiword and Visi On. The computer graphics sequences in *Star Trek II* were created using C, and Lucasfilm Ltd. used C for computer-aided animation in the latest Star Wars saga, *Return of the Jedi*.

Why is C so popular? The primary reason is that it allows programmers to easily transport programs from one computer or operating system to another while taking advantage of the specific features of the microprocessor in use. And C is at home with systems from 8-bit microcomputers to the Cray-1, the world's fastest computer. As a result, C has been called a "portable assembly language," but it also includes many of the advanced structured-programming features found in languages like Pascal.

Our theme articles in this issue take a close look at the C language. Stephen Johnson and Brian Kernighan of Bell Laboratories present an overview of C and compare it with other computer languages in "The C Language and Models for Systems Programming." James Joyce offers a guided tour of C's key features, along with programs that illustrate C programming concepts and style, in the first of a two-part series, "A C Language Primer."

C is a concise language that has a small kernel of 30 reserved words, and its input/output specifics are gathered into a library of standard functions. That means the language can be brought up easily on new microprocessors, resulting in dozens of versions of C. We sampled a few of these for the most popular operating systems.

Most applications programs are becoming large and complex in order

LANG



that new users perceive them as easy to use. Jason Linhart discusses how to choose a suitable computer language for "Managing Software Development with C."

Not surprisingly, the largest number of C languages, and some of the most advanced, are available for the highly regarded IBM Personal Computer. Most of the C compilers for the IBM PC are also available for the MS-DOS operating system, on which the IBM PC-DOS is based. These are reviewed by Ralph Phraner in "Nine C Compilers for the IBM Personal Computer."

The CP/M-86 operating system has a wealth of C compilers as well. Authors Jerry Houston, Jim Brodrick, and Les Kent take a look at the first of those available in "Comparing C Compilers for CP/M-86." Christopher Kern reviews "Five C Compilers for CP/M-80." C has been available for CP/M-80 for a while, and as a result a strong C users' group and several volumes of public-domain software exist.

No discussion of C is complete without mentioning the Unix operating system, which is written in C. Unix and its utilities comprise over 300,000 lines of C source code, certainly the most ambitious C project yet. Developed more than 10 years ago at Bell Laboratories, both Unix and C are now coming into widespread use. To round out our coverage of C, in this issue we begin "The Unix Tutorial," a series of articles on the Unix operating system. Part 1 is an overview of Unix and its features along with a short history of how C and Unix were developed. Together, C and Unix provide one of the most comfortable working environments for professional programmers. A text box by Walter Zintz describes Unix and C resources.

Both the C language and the Unix operating system are based on modularity and short, general-purpose routines, a subject Rebecca Thomas explores in "What Is a Software Tool?" "The Unix C Compiler in a CP/M Environment" by Matthew Halfant looks at some of the issues and ambiguities involved in moving C programs between these two popular operating systems.

An annotated bibliography of C on page 268 lists the books and articles on C that have been published in the past few years.

C is relatively young for a computer language, but it is appropriate that, in its 10th anniversary year, C is being recognized as the powerful language for professionals that it is.

—Bruce Roberts



The C Language and Models for Systems Programming

A compromise between assemblers and high-level languages, C helps programmers avoid the idiosyncrasies of particular machines

by Stephen C. Johnson and Brian W. Kernighan

The C language was created at Bell Laboratories by Dennis Ritchie in 1972. One of its first uses was to rewrite the Unix operating system, previously written in PDP-11 assembly language. In its early years, C was used to write other critical systems programs as well: compilers, parser generators, document formatters, and editors, to name a few. At the time, using a high-level language for such applications was a radical departure from standard practice; everyone knew that these programs had to be written in assembly language "for efficiency." Yet in many cases the C code, although clearly less efficient in any given routine, produced programs that outperformed similar programs written in assembly language.

A key to understanding the philosophy behind C is the notion of a model for the problem to be solved. Rather than try to deal with all of reality in every line of code, programming languages, explicitly or implicitly, construct models of reality and present them to the programmer. In assembly language, for example, part of the language model is that the programmer need not be concerned with the actual memory location of the variables; they can be referred to by names like start or count. This simplification makes it far easier to program in assembly language than to write the binary bits that actually control the processor. The assembly-language model does, however, leave the allocation of registers and the choice of machine instructions to the user.

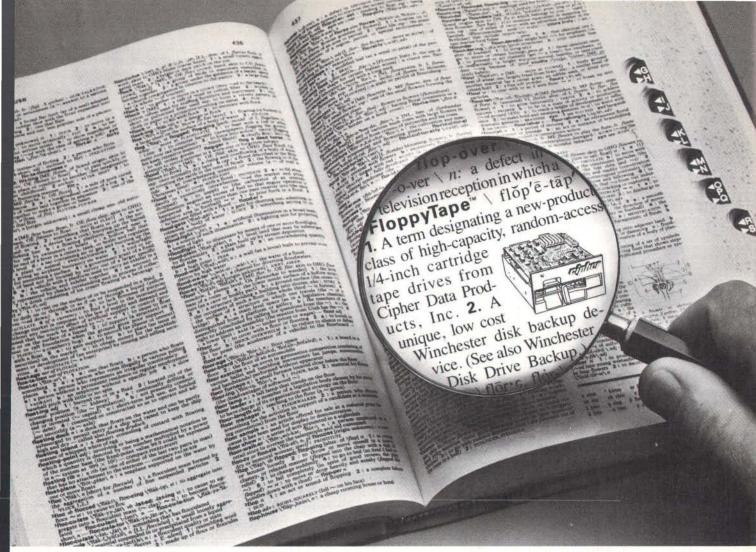
BASIC provides another model, similar to that of a very good programmable calculator. For many purposes, BASIC programmers do not have to worry about the details of where variables are stored, how arithmetic is done, or how to format output. As a result, BASIC is much easier to use than an assembly language.

The Smalltalk system supports a very different model. The Smalltalk programmer manipulates *objects* whose physical locations are invisible to the user, as are the details of the object's creation, manipulation, and internal structure. This model leads to a very different style of use; for example, rather than calling a routine to print an object, a Smalltalk user sends a message to the object telling it to print itself.

High-level models like the one supported by Smalltalk tend to be easy to use (provided that the model supports what we want to do) but are often less efficient than lowlevel ones. The hardware support for some of these models, especially on microcomputers, is not very good; we may sacrifice efficiency for ease of use. In systems code, efficiency is often very important, so the use of high-level models may be impractical. On the other hand, the low-level model presented by assembly language is not ideal either. In an assembly language, the details of the machine being programmed are implicit in every line: how many registers it has, how it uses its stack, how the I/O (input/output) is done. Not only is assembly code too firmly attached to a particular computer and system, it is also harder to write because the model supplied to us, with its registers and branches, is too far from the application we are trying to write.

The C Model

C offers a compromise. It makes available a basic model that is very close to the target machine, enabling



The latest word in computer peripherals...

...and the last word in disk backup.

The 525-CT FloppyTape is a new class of product

that provides the last word in Winchester disk drive backup with its many unique design features. Using the standard 1/4-inch tape cartridge, this innovative device combines low cost, high capacity, and disk-type data accessibility to provide disk backup features with new meanings:

Low Price 1. Sells for appreciably less than any other device with comparable features. **2.** Priced at **\$300** per unit in large OEM quantities.

High Capacity Storage 1. Stores 32 unformatted megabytes of data on a standard 1/4-inch tape cartridge. **2.** Allows one tape cartridge to replace up to 40 double-sided, double-density floppy disks.

Floppy Disk Emulation 1. Configures a standard 1/4-inch tape cartridge with important floppy disk features such as random access to sectors and soft sector formatting. **2.** Allows in-place updating of information stored on the tape.

Immediate Integration 1. Attaches to standard floppy disk controllers. **2.** Provides plug compatibility with standard SA450 or SA850 interface connectors.

Space Saving Design 1. Packaged in the same compact form factor as the 5-1/4-inch floppy or Winchester disk drive. **2.** Designed with easy front panel loading and positive cartridge lock. **3.** Permits flat or side mounting.

So, let FloppyTape redefine your disk backup requirements.

Next time you're in the market for the latest word in backup, just look it up...then hook it up.

For a Further Definition—Contact Cipher for a free 525-CT FloppyTape brochure, or for further information on other Cipher products.



10225 Willow Creek Road, P.O. Box 85170, San Diego, California 92138 Telephone: (619) 578-9100, TWX: 910-335-1251

Circle 70 on inquiry card.

CIPHER DATA PRODUCTS (UK) LTD. Camberley, Surrey, England Telephone: 0276-682912 Telex: 858329 CIPHER DATA PRODUCTS S.A.R.L. Paris, France Telephone: (1) 668 87 87 Telex: 203935 CIPHER DATA PRODUCTS GmbH Munich, West Germany Telephone: (089) 807001/02 Telex: 521-4094

Super5

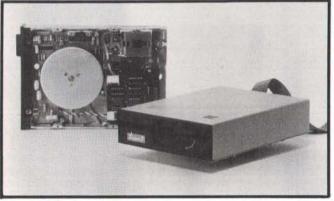
The Finest Quality Products for Apple® and IBM

The Super 5 stands alone in fine quality and workmanship.



Super5-CP80

- 640 dots/line. High density, high quality character.
- Bit image graphic.
- 40, 71, 80, 142 columns.
- Adjustable sprocket pin. feed plus friction feed.
- Cartridge ribbon.
- Standard centronics parallel. Optional RS232C.



Super 5 has the following advantages compared to the normal floppy disk drive:

Characteristics	Super 5 - T 40	Normal Type
Servo motor/Spindle connection	Direct shaft drive	Belt drive
Head positioning mechanism	Metal band positioner	Plastic CAM positioner
Track to track time	Approx. 3-6 msec.	Approx. 40 msec.
Write-protected sensor	Photo coupler	Mechancial switch
No. of tracks	40 tracks	35 tracks

SUPER5-T40 single sided, direct shaft drive SUPER5-T80 double sided, direct shaft drive T40 drive control card: suitable for 35, 40 tracks drive T80 drive control card: suitable for 35, 40, 80 tracks drive

Mitsuba Corporation

667 Brea Canyon Rd., #25 Walnut, CA 91789 Tel.: (714) 594-6959

Japan: El-EN Ent. TLX J23325 Taiwan: GIFU Ent. TEL (02) 752-9661 Hong Kong: A&N Ent. TEL 5-488463 us to write efficient code where necessary. At the same time it provides powerful mechanisms for building our own models, so that much of the coding can be done at a more comfortable level, safely removed from the idiosyncrasies of any particular computer.

Most computers have dozens of different operation codes; because C tries to get close to the target hardware, it has dozens of operators. This feature makes C slightly harder to read (or, more properly, to learn) because, in addition to the usual arithmetic operators, there are operators for such common instructions as ++ (increment), -- (decrement), and << and >> (left and right shift) as well as logical AND, OR, exclusive OR, and one's complement (&, |, , and ~). The reward for learning the operators is that programmers can state their intentions clearly and naturally and be assured of a direct translation into suitable machine instructions.

In C the basic data types include bytes, short integers, long integers, and single- and double-precision floating-point numbers. C also supports pointers to other data.

For systems programming, it is often vital to manipulate bits efficiently, for example, to control I/O devices, displays, and other hardware. Such tasks are easy in C because of its bit-manipulation operators. But in BASIC, FORTRAN, or Pascal, the bitwise operators do not exist—they are not part of the model. The only recourse in those languages is a painful emulation or the use of an efficient function call.

The model of data in C is also very rich. The basic data types include bytes, short integers (typically 16 bits), long integers (typically 32 bits), unsigned versions of these, and single- and double-precision floating-point numbers. C also supports the notion of pointers to other data; these pointers correspond to machine addresses. Because most hardware instructions deal directly with such addresses, the support of pointers encourages generation of extremely efficient code for critical program segments and the building and manipulation of very efficient data structures.

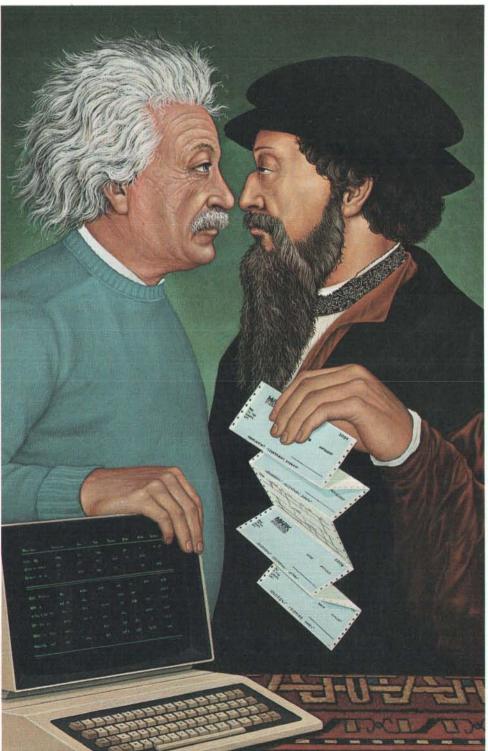
Pointer Operations

The model of pointers supported in C includes the standard operations of taking the address of an object (& object) and accessing the object pointed to by a pointer (*p). For example, suppose that x is an integer and p is a pointer to an integer. (There is no such thing as just "a pointer"; it is always a pointer to a particular data type.) Then

x = 3; /* set x to 3 (what else?) */ p = &x; /* set p to address of x */

The content of p is the address of x; the value pointed

WHAT GOOD IS A COMPUTER THAT'S FASTER THAN EINSTEIN IF YOUR FORMS SUPPLIER IS SLOWER THAN GUTENBERG?



Unlike our major competitors, Deluxe gives you a 3-day in-plant turnaround on standard computer forms. Even on small quantities of 500 or more.

What's more, we can match all popular software formats for your checks, invoices and statements.

We'll even customize forms for your own programs with a 5-day in-plant turnaround, and lots of ink colors and free logo designs to choose from.

And if you're not satisfied with any Deluxe form, simply return it within 30 days for a prompt refund.

We have a free full color catalog for you, too. It features computer forms, supplies and accessories.

With it, you can order the materials you need to keep up with your business.

And the forms you need to keep up with your computer.

See your local banker, or call toll free:

1-800-228-2606.

(III IVCOI d	ska. 1-000-042-0777.)
FREE FULI	COLOR CATALOG
	Just send in this coupon for our full color catalog featuring computer forms, supplies and accessories.
	Forms, 530 North Wheeler,
P.O. Box 43046, S	t. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0046
Name	
Company	
Address	
City	
State	Zip
Phone()	
	T T T T T T T T T
)H	XH
COM	PUTER FORMS

to by p is written'*p. Thus, in this case, *p is 3. Conversely, *p can be used to set the value of x:

It is also possible to use the value of the pointer itself: if q is also a pointer to an integer, then the statement

gives q the same value as p, so q also points to x. Figure 1 illustrates this operation.

Beyond this capability, which is more or less what Pascal provides, C includes the ability to manipulate pointers in ways that depend on what they are pointing to. For example, if we have a pointer to a byte, and increment it, it points to the next byte; if we have a pointer to a 16-bit integer and increment it, it points to the next integer (2 bytes away). Pointers are an excellent way to do array indexing, as shown in figure 2, where x is an array of integers.

In contrast to the pointer capabilities of C, FORTRAN and BASIC have a restricted model that does not include pointers. In Pascal, pointers are dynamic objects that can be set only by calling the storage allocation function new. Pascal does not allow pointer arithmetic.

Another use of pointers in C is to associate an address with a device. Most BASIC programmers are used to PEEK and POKE statements sprinkled liberally throughout their programs to access memory locations that control devices. In C, pointers achieve the same effect without the need to add a new pair of functions. In BASIC, you set a memory location by a sequence such as

800 POKE(V, 15)

In C, the same code might be written as

With the freedom implicit in C's use of pointers come certain risks. Much of C's growth over the last decade has been in ways of detecting erroneous uses of pointers without restricting the ability to write efficient code when necessary.

Casts

Operating systems have to deal with some very unusual objects and events: interrupts; memory maps; apparent locations in memory that really represent devices, hardware traps and faults; and I/O controllers. It is unlikely that even a low-level model can adequately support all of these notions or new ones that come along in the future. So a key idea in C is that the language model be flexible, with escape hatches to allow

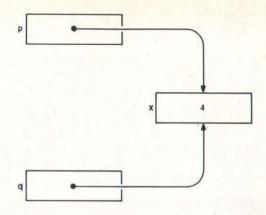


Figure 1: If pointer p points to location x, then the statement q=p makes q point to x also.

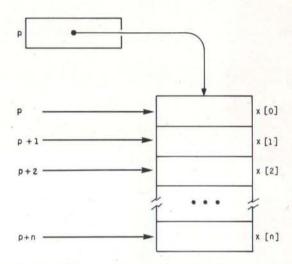


Figure 2: The ability to do pointer arithmetic facilitates array indexing.

the programmer to do the right thing, even if the language designer didn't think of it first.

One such construct, called a *cast*, is a way of persuading the compiler that an object of one type should be treated as if it had a different type. If, for example, you write an expression of the form

(type-name) expression

the result is the value of *expression* as an object of type *type-name*. For some combinations, this causes a new representation to be computed, as in

(float) integer expression

but sometimes it simply means that the bits in the expression are to be treated as a different type without a change in representation.

Casts involving pointers are of this kind. Suppose, for example, that you want to test whether a pointer points to an odd or even address. It is not legal to use the bitwise operators on pointers, but you can do the job by

IBM° + GENIE = Solution

5.25" Fixed/Removable Winchester Cartridge Drive Systems For The IBM Personal Computer/Compatibles



- 10 MEGABYTES OF ON-LINE STORAGE

- FILE SIZES TO 5 MEGABYTES
 BACK-UP 5 MEGABYTES IN TWO MINUTES
 CARTRIDGE INTERCHANGEABILITY GUARANTEED



- STORAGE

 FILE SIZES TO 5 MEGABYTES



Megabytes Using Any Combination

The Genie Cartridge Drive

A revolutionary new 10 Megabyte Hard Disk Drive that includes a 5 Megabyte removable hard disk cartridge. The cartridge drive system simply plugs into your computer, and includes all necessary software and hardware. Genie Drives are compatible with most popular software, and each cartridge replaces over 30 double-density floppy disks.

5.25" Removable Cartridge

(Proposed ANSI Standard). Imagine, 5 Megabytes in the palm of your hand. These small Winchester cartridges are only .75 inches thick and 5.50 inches square. The disk itself is completely sealed from the outside and all its hazards by a sliding door that opens only once the cartridge is firmly seated incide the drive.

ORAGE

Genie's Solution To Personal Gomputer Mass Storage Problems
Up until now, people with serious mass storage applications have had no realistic means of conveniently maintaining their large data bases due to the cost of storage media and the expense and inefficiencies of doing back-ups. The Genie systems approach solves such typical storage problems by allowing both high capacity Fixed Drives and 5 Megabyte Removable Cartridge Drives to be intermixed on the same computer system. This provides the ultimate storage solution because of the new ease of doing back-ups, along with ability to maintain several large data bases on removable cartridges, eliminating the need to tie up expensive disk drives over a single data base application. With Genie Drives, the combinations are unlimited. Flexibility and versatility were key design considerations. A user can configure up to eight of our Drive Products in any combination to derive a storage solution for just about any application imaginable. With Genie, your personal computer can now take on tasks that had only been possible with mainframes.

GëNië 🖿 **5 MEGABYTES** MODEL X5P SIMPLY PLUGS INTO YOUR I.B.M.



USER CAN BACK-UP TO MODELS 5+5 OR X5 REMOVABLE CARTRIDGE DRIVES OR DISKETTES.

5 MEGABYTES

10 MEGABYTES

15 MEGABYTES

20 MEGABYTES

Manufacturer's suggested retail price, included an Eggland components.

CP/M-86 and Concurrent CP/M-86 is a registered trademark of Digital Research.

IBM is a registered trademark of IBM Corporation.

Dysan is a registered trademark of Dysan Corporation.

UCSD P System is a registered trademark of the Regents of the University of California San Diego.

QNX is a registered trademark of Quantum Software System, Inc. Etherlink is a registered trademark of 3Com Corporation.

Ethernet is a registered trademark of Xerox Corporation.

TALK ABOUT USER FRIENDLY

3Gom EthershareTM Compatible (Ethernet Standard)

atible
stall (Genie Custom BIOS)
a menu driven utility package
rent operating systems on
dge

4 drive codes from A thru H
ume sizes
ual volumes 16 character
and allows you to assign on line at any one time
and allows instantaneous
virtual drives on line
dd displays syntax for all
ds
k up to or from any model

• File sizes 5-20 megabytes, dependent
upon drive type.
• Automatic recovery system
• Easy back ups in minutes
• Cartridges can have 16 character names
• System expandable to eight drives
• System expandable to eight drives
• Built-in error detection and correction
• No preventative maintenance required
• Power-on self test
• Create turnkey systems
• Ultra hi-speed DMA data transfers
• Comes complete with all necessary
software and hardware
• Operating systems supported:

- IBM XT Compatible
 Automatic Install (Genie Custom BIOS)
 Comprehensive menu driven utility package
 Intermix different operating systems on disk or cartridge
 Assign to any drive codes from A thru H
 Choice of volume sizes
 Give your virtual volumes 16 character names

- names

 Assign command allows you to assign 8 virtual drives on line at any one time

 Show command allows instantaneous viewing of all virtual drives on line

 Help command displays syntax for all new commands

 User can back up to or from any model Genie Drive

- Operating systems supported: IBM DOS 1.1, 2.0, CONCURRENT CP/M 86°, CP/M 86°, UCSD P SYSTEM°, QNXTM

AVAILABLE AT YOUR LOCAL COMPUTER DEALER

GENIE COMPUTER CORPORATION

The Best In Price, Selection and Delivery

AMPEX • INTERTEC • TEXAS INSTRUMENTS • GENERAL DATA COMM. • ANDERSON JACOBSON • C. ITOH • QUME • BEEHIVE • DATASOUTH • DIABLO • CENTE

MICROS
INTERTEC SUPERBRAIN II
64K DD*\$1874
64K QD* \$2249
64K SD* (96TPI) \$2689
*(Includes M/Soft BASIC)
DYNABYTE 8/16 BIT Call
Callan 16/32 BIT Call
PRINTERS
NEC
7710 Ser \$2089
7715 \$2099
7730 Par \$2099
7720 \$2449
7725 \$2496 Std. Tractor 77xx \$ 199
3510\$1390
3515\$1424
3530\$1390
3550 (IBM) \$1869 3520 \$1979 3525 \$1999
3520\$1979
3525 \$1999
DATASOUTH ED180 Call
DATASOUTH ED220 Call
DIABLO
620-SPI \$ 889
630-R102/147 \$1949
630 ECS\$2389
630-R155\$1709
630-R155 \$1709 *(for IBM PC, Apple II, TRS-80)
630K104 (KSR) \$2265
QUME
Sprint 9/45 FP \$1794
Sprint 9/55 FP \$2119
Sprint 9/55 FP/SMEM \$2186
Sprint 9/55 LP/XMEM \$2094
Sprint 11/40 DLUG 61440
Sprint 11/40-PLUS \$1449
Bi-Dir Forms Tractor \$ 199
CENTRONICS: 122 (p) \$ 689
High Speed Line Printers Call
TERMINALS
AMPEX
AMPEX
D80 \$1589
PHAZE (3270 EM.) \$1589
BEEHIVE (SMART DISPLAY)
DM5
DM5A Call
DM83 (Burroughs) Call
DM3270 (3270 Emulator) Call
Protocol Converter Call
QUME ConverterCall
The state of the s
QVT-102
QVT-108 Call
C. ITOH
CIT 101 \$1289
CIT 161 (64 Colors) Call
CIT 201 (Graphics for
CIT 161 (64 Colors) Call CIT 201 (Graphics for TEK 4010/4014) Call
In addition we see make FIA BS 222

RONICS • NEC • PRENTICE
CIT 414 (Graphics
640 × 480 Res.) Call
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
745 Standard \$1172
745 Std. (Reconditioned) Call
765 Bbl M'my
785/787 Call
810 Basic\$1249
810 Package \$1439
820 Package RO \$1610
820 KSR Package Call
703 Std \$ 459
707 KSR\$ 549
850 Tractor Feed \$ 549
MODEMS
PRENTICE STAR 300 Bd. \$ 124
U.S. Rob Auto Dial 212A . \$ 469
Stat Muxes Call
Ventel 212 + 3E Call
GDC 24/9600 Bd Call
Prentice 24/9000 Bd Call
DISC DRIVES
QUME
Data Trak 5 \$ 289 or 2 for \$ 549
Data Trak 8 \$ 519 or 2 for \$ 999
SOFTWARE
BISYNC-3780 \$ 769
Wordstar \$ 279
Data Star \$ 218
Mail Merge \$ 144
Spell Star \$ 144
Plan 80 \$ 249
d Base II \$ 489 CalcStar \$ 191
CalcStar \$ 191
SuperSort
Super Calc \$ 144
InfoStar \$ 279
CIS Cobol \$ 689
Forms II
"C" Compiler \$ 239
Term II
WordStar Professional
(WS. SS. MM. SI) \$ 399
(WS, SS, MM, SI) \$ 399 ReportStar \$ 199 StarIndex \$ 129
StarIndex \$ 129
PlanStar Call
StarBurst Call
InfoStar Plus Call
IBM PC
256K RAM Bd \$ 256
256K RAM db/Full Parity \$ 305
CP/M-Z80 CO-PROC \$ 495
Baby Blue \$ 600 Baby TEX \$ 600
Baby IEX\$ 600
Baby TALK 8270 BISYNC \$ 895 8" Disk Controller \$ 395
S 449 cables to your order, and supply wheels, thimbles for all printers listed.

In addition, we can make EIA RS 232 or R you with ribbons, printer stands, print wheels, thimbles for all printers listed. And many, many more items. CALL NOW.

All items shipped freight collect either motor freight or UPS unless otherwise specified. All prices already include 3% cash discount. Purchase with credit card does not include discount. Virginia residents, add 4% Sales Tax. For fastest delivery send certified check, money order or bank-wire transfer. Sorry, no C.O.D. orders. All equipment is in factory cartons with manufacturers warranty (honored at our depot). Prices subject to change without notice. Most items in stock

Terminals Terrific, Inc., P.O. Box 216, Merrifield, VA 22116 Phone: 800-368-3404 (In VA, Call Collect 703-237-8695)

casting a pointer to an integer and then testing the loworder bit with a logical and operator:

```
if ((int)p & 1)
       { ... pointer is odd }
       { . . . pointer is even }
```

The cast (int)p changes the interpretation of the pointer p without changing its value.

A very similar example is the mechanism used with the standard storage allocator. The C library function calloc is analogous to the Pascal new function; it returns a pointer to a block of storage. The pointer returned by calloc must be cast to the proper type:

```
pthing = (thing *) calloc(n, sizeof(thing));
```

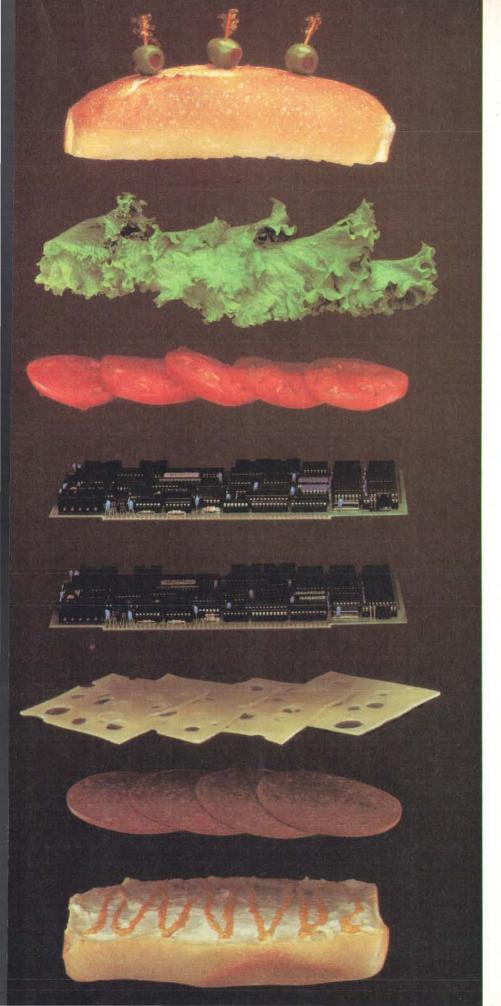
This tells the compiler that the pointer returned by calloc may be safely regarded as a pointer to an object of the type thing.

Higher-Level Models

We need not be stuck with a machine-level model for long. C provides a number of ways by which we can extend the basic model to support data structures and operations important to our particular program. The two major ways to extend the model are by defining functions and making data structures, as a simple example illustrates. Suppose you are writing a video game and want to have a number of pictures moving around the screen. You could define a data structure that describes the objects using the struct mechanism of C; such a data structure might contain the x and y coordinates of the current picture, enough information to draw the picture on the screen, and other information of importance for the game (such as orientation, velocity, amount of fuel remaining, etc.). The declaration would look something like this:

```
struct picture {
                                /* picture for display */
                int x, y;
                                /* screen coordinates */
                float vel;
                                /* velocity */
               float fuel;
                                /* fuel remaining */
                disp_list *dl; /* display list to print it */
};
```

You can then declare variables of this composite type and build functions that provide basic operations on it. Depending on the game, you might supply functions to create, change, and destroy pictures, move them from one place to another, and decide whether two pictures collide. At this point, you will have effectively raised the level of the model in which you program from bits and bytes to picture manipulation. You can concentrate on the rules of the program rather than the implementation. Once you're comfortable with this style of programming, the nearly nonexistent model-building facilities of BASIC, say, become nearly intolerable.



Teletek's New Combo Could Make You A Hero!

The SBC-II could be just the right ingredient for your latest concoction. The newest member of Teletek's family of multi-user, multi-processing S-100 products, the SBC-II essentially combines, or "sandwiches" two Teletek SBC-I's into one board. The SBC-II provides the capability to support two users from one standard size IEEE-696/S-100 slave board.

The SBC-II maintains full performance for each user with an independent CPU (Z80A or Z80B), 64K RAM, Serial I/O, and FIFO communications port to the system master. The system integrator benefits by getting complete support for two users for the price of one board.

TurboDOS and MDZ operating systems will support combinations of SBC-I's and SBC-II's offering system design efficiency and flexibility never before possible.

If you're hungry for value and efficiency, order an SBC-II from Teletek. You'll love every byte.



TELETEK

4600 Pell Drive Sacramento, CA 95838 (916) 920-4600 Telex 4991834 TELETEK Dealer inquiries invited.

© Teletek 1983

Circle 385 on inquiry card.

Efficiency

Higher-level models have their drawbacks; you must pay for the function calls needed to do many of the basic operations on your pictures. Most C implementations try hard to make function calls efficient, but if you haven't skillfully chosen a model, the inefficiency may be painful. Especially in the earliest stages of program development, however, concern with efficiency may be misplaced. Why optimize a program when you are likely to decide tomorrow that it was all wrong and should be rewritten? The models are tailored to a particular program, so they may be readily adapted to improve efficiency without destroying the program's structure.

Although function calls and the use of a compiler language are somewhat inefficient, they have dramatic advantages. Algorithms and data structures expressed in a high-level language are comprehensible and thus more likely to be revised when a different good idea comes along. If they were written in an opaque, incomprehensible language, changes would be attempted rarely and successful even more rarely. Because real programs typically suffer a long series of changes and adaptations before a user ever sees them, being able to modify the algorithms and data structures quickly as the job changes leads to a better final product.

Another point about efficiency is worth mentioning. Many studies have shown that most programs spend 50 percent or more of their time in a very small portion (5 percent or so) of their code. This suggests that the 95

percent of the program that is noncritical should be as clear and easy to understand and change as possible. When it comes to the critical 5 percent, C lets the user get very close to the target machine in order to improve efficiency. Furthermore, many C environments contain measurement tools that enable the programmer to identify these critical sections easily. But the strategy is definitely: first make it work, then make it right, and, finally, make it fast.

Using functions to extend the base language also prevents C from becoming unwieldy. Many built-in features of other languages (notably I/O, string handling, and dynamic storage allocation) are supplied by function calls in C. This means that the model supplied by C itself is very flexible; it adapts to different operating systems and environments without suffering from a "one size fits all" philosophy. For example, the character-string operations appropriate for a text editor might be quite different than those for a spelling checker, and those in turn might differ from the operations needed in an operating system (where you might not need such operations and could not afford to have them loaded by default).

Portability

Using functions to extend the base language explains why a language that is so low level can be so portable. C compilers have been built for more than 40 different machines, from the Z80 to the Cray-1. The Unix system

Make your micro work like a mainframe.

First, neatly tape the "370" label onto your IBM Personal Computer.

Now slip a dBASE II[™] disk into your main drive.

That's it: your IBM PC is now ready to run a relational database system, the kind IBM put on their mainframes last year.

And you're ready with more data handling power than you would have dreamed possible before dBASE II.

With a word or two, you create databases, append new data, update, modify and replace fields, records and entire databases. Display any information, report months worth of data in minutes and zip through input screens and output forms.

You can use it interactively for answers right now. Or save your instructions and repeat everything with two words: do Manhours, do Project X, do whatever has to be done.

To try dBASE II free for 30 days, drop by your local computer store. Or if they're sold out, call us at (213) 204-5570. If you don't like it, you get your money back.

But if you do that, you'll have to remove the label. Because nothing short of a mainframe works like dBASE II.





Ashton-Tate

© 1982 Ashton-Tate CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research

dBASE II made better. GOVERNMENT OF GOLDEN STREET OF THE Products make the difference.

QUICKCODE MAKES IT EASY

No programming. That's what makes QUICKCODE, THE dBASE II program generator by Fox & Geller so easy to use. With QUICKCODE you can generate a customer database in 5 minutes or write concise programs for any type of database. QUICKCODE is the most powerful, easiest to operate program generator ever.

When you create a line of products that make dBASE II easier, more fun and faster to use you make dBASE II better. And that's exactly what Fox and Geller products are designed to do!

DGRAPH MAKES IT FUN

Fox & Geller combine database with graphics to create dGRAPH, the exciting new dBASE II graphics system. Imagine, you can actually teach your dBASE II to draw three different types of graphs. Think of the impact! Think of the fun!

DUTIL MAKES IT FAST

dUTIL is Fox & Geller's utility program for dBASE II. dUTIL combines your dBASE II command files to automatically produce a faster running time. A consistent favorite among dBASE II users.

Call us at (201) 794-8883

FOX & GELLER products make dBASE II even better!



FOX&GELLER

Fox & Geller, Inc. 604 Market Street Elmwood Park, N.J. 07407 (201) 794-8883

Circle 174 on inquiry card.



has been moved to over a dozen machines, with new entries coming in weekly. All this from a language that won't even commit itself to the number of bits in a byte!

C programs are portable to the extent that the model they support is portable. A portable I/O library provides simple formatting and file-manipulation facilities. The model is so simple that it can be supported on most operating systems. If your application uses that model of I/O and you use the portable I/O library, then you will have no problem with I/O. Similarly, C provides models of data that can be supported on many different machines; if your program uses only the features of the basic model, your program is portable. Unfortunately, data restrictions show up as you move from machine to machine. The most unpleasant are the differences that are now entrenched in the industry as to the ordering of bytes in a word. The PDP-11 and many descendants, for example, store the bytes from low to high, while the IBM 370, Motorola 68000, and many others store the bytes from high to low. The size of an integer may vary from 16 bits on most microcomputers to 36 bits or more on some of the bigger mainframes. Finally, some machines support 8-bit bytes, some 7, and some 9. If the model you use in your program depends on any of these features, your program will be portable only to those machines with the same feature.

Even when a program is not directly portable, however, the use of appropriate models lets much of the program be identical in different environments, with the differences isolated in subroutines or compiled conditionally. For example, the Unix file system has many properties that are independent of a particular machine: the naming conventions, hierarchy, protection mechanism, and allocation and deallocation. Machine-dependent features, such as the sizes of sectors on the disk and the number of files that may be defined, are hidden in a small number of machine-dependent functions and data descriptions. This means that the system is portable in the sense that it can be moved in much less time than it requires to rewrite it from scratch. The key to moving the system is to write the machine-dependent information that supports the underlying model. If the C code written does not fit the basic model (for example, type mismatches between a function definition and its uses), the code may work on one machine but fail on others.

No language is perfect, or even close, and C is no exception. Some of the early design decisions are at best open to serious debate. One is the treatment of floating-point quantities; the current C definition requires all intermediate floating-point expressions to be evaluated in double precision. This can lead to significant inefficiencies for floating-point applications. Another problem is the large number of operators that have side effects; this becomes even more serious when you observe that C makes no promises about evaluation order in an expression or, in particular, the order in which arguments to a function are evaluated. Consequently, some programs can fail when run on different machines, and it can be very hard to check for this problem mechanically. As a

Innovators in Winchester Subsystems! Tallgrass Technologies TALLGRASS AND YOUR IBM® PC TALLGRASS IS UNSURPASSED We've done our homework in engineering and build-Tallgrass Technologies is the industry leader in Winchester HardFile™ and streaming tape subsystems ing a reliable HardFile subsystem with remarkable performance and convenient backup for the most for the IBM® PC and related computers. Fortune 500 stringent on-line mass storage and off-line archival corporations, banks, governmental agencies, and requirements. small businesses throughout the world depend on From \$2,995 U.S. including integral tape back-up. Tallgrass HardFile subsystems for their mass storage Available from COMPUTERLAND® and other and backup requirements. participating computer dealers. Tallgrass offers formatted capacities from 6.25 Mb to 70 Mb with integral streaming tape back-up. Our pro-Exclusive Canadian Distributor Exclusive European Distributor prietary disk/tape controller with integral 10K track

WHAT ABOUT DATA INTEGRITY?

viously unavailable with 51/4" disk systems.

Tallgrass offers backup on ANSI standard ¼" tape cartridges, instead of the usual floppies, video cassettes, or low-capacity removable Winchester devices. The Tallgrass 12.5 Mb formatted HardFile can back itself up on a \$39.95 data cartridge in less than 10 minutes!

buffer optimizes read/write activity and, coupled with

our DMA host interface, offers high performance pre-

Exclusive Canadian Distributor
Micro-WareTM
440 Phillip St.
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 5R9
(519) 884-4690

Exclusive European Distributor
CPS Computer Group, Ltd.
Birmingham,
England B27 6B H
(021) 7073866



Tallgrass Technologies Corporation

11667 W. 90th, Overland Park, KS 66214, (913) 492-6002 Telex: 215406 TBYT UR simple illustration, suppose that we have a function called print that prints the value of a variable n and the value returned by a function f. There is a natural tendency to believe that the statement

print(n, f());

will print the value of n, then the value returned by f. But if n happens to be a global variable that is changed by f, the results depend on the order in which the arguments of print are processed. This problem is certainly not limited to C, by the way—similar issues arise the same way in most languages.

The C Programmer

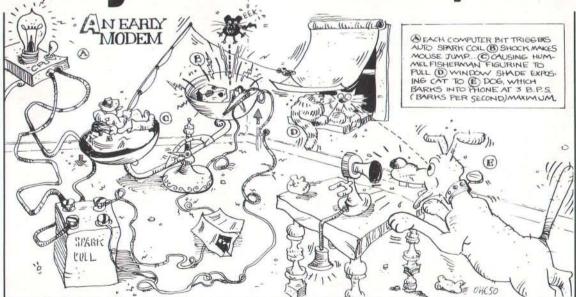
Another model implicit in a language environment is that of the programmer. Much of the C model relies on the programmer always being right, so the task of the language is to make it easy to say what is necessary. C encourages telling the truth about strange constructions (e.g., casts for pointer assignments) but does not prohibit them. The converse model, which is the basis of Pascal and Ada, is that the programmer is often wrong, so the language should make it hard to say anything incorrect. In Pascal (and presumably Ada) it is harder to say strange things and therefore perhaps harder to make mistakes.

By now it should be clear that C was intended as a language for professional programmers. Early C faced problems familiar to users of today's microcomputers (for years, the C compiler had to run in 12K bytes of program plus data), and many traits of the early years are still with us. The cryptic error messages in most compilers were relatively unimportant for professionals but tough on casual users. Also, C is definitely packaged as a compiler, not a programming environment, so input must typically be created with a text editor, placed in a file, and handed to the compiler. On some systems, this is rather painful, and it also makes it harder for the novice to get started. Finally, the large amount of freedom provided in the language means that you can make truly spectacular errors, far exceeding the relatively trivial difficulties you encounter misusing, say, BASIC. One or two such goofs while learning the language can lead a beginner to burn the manual. Despite its problems, however, C continues to be used and developed, a good sign that there is a place for a portable low-level language with powerful model-building facilities.

Steve Johnson is head of computer systems research at Bell Laboratories (600 Mountain Ave., Murray Hill, NJ 07974) and designs languages for VLSI (verylarge-scale integration) integrated-circuit design. He is the author of the Unix portable C Compiler and the YACC parser generator.

Brian Kernighan is head of computing structures research at Bell Laboratories and is interested in document preparation, programming languages, and programming methodology. He is the coauthor of The C Programming Language and Software Tools.

History of the Modem, Part 1



The Signalman Modem of Today

300 or 1200 BPS, Direct Connect. Comes complete with cables. Engineered specifically for individual computer models. Audible signals; Simplified Controls. Compact. Comes with Special

Subscription Offer for THE SOURCE.

Manufactured by Anchor Automation,
World's Largest Modem Maker.

SIGNALMAN

from Anchor Automation 6913 Valjean Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91406

THE SOURCE is a Servicemark of Source Telecomputing Corporation.



From Quadram comes Quadlink: The Apple-IBM link. The door to a whole new world of software for your Personal Computer.

Quadlink. Simply plug it inside your PC, press a few keys, and instantly your computer becomes an Apple-compatible system. Able to run

virtually any Apple software package available.

Now you can choose from the largest soft-



ware library ever written. Business, educational, and entertainment packages. And never worry about "compatibility" again. Quadlink makes it possible. So enhance your PC system. Link up to a whole new

world of Apple software. With Quadlink by Quadram. (And remember, Quadlink works great with Quadram's other popular PC enhancement board, the six-function Quadboard.) Available now at authorized full-service Quadram dealers worldwide.

The 'link is finally here.



4355 International Blvd./Norcross, Ga. 30093 (404) 923-6666/TWX 810-766-4915 (QUADRAM NCRS)

4) 923-6666/TWX 810-766-4915 (QUADHAM N Circle 331 on inquiry card.

Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation.

Here's what makes this TeleVideo Personal Computer so attractive:

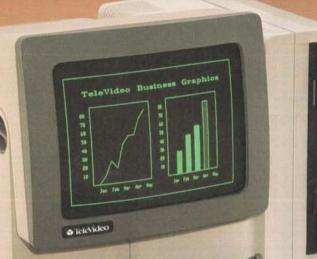
Easier on the eyes. The non-glare screen and sharp resolution makes it easier to read charts, graphs, characters and numbers. More memory. 64K Bytes of memory is included as a <u>standard</u> feature. (Additional memory is also available).

More reliability. Vertical cooling tower keeps the computer cooler so it'll perform better and last longer.

More workspace. Video screen is 20% larger than the standard screen, so you don't have to strain to see your work.

Graphics. A wide variety of advanced business graphics can be displayed on TeleVideo's special screen.

Easier to read. Tilting screen adjusts up and down to natural line of sight.



More applications. Because the TeleVideo personal computer uses CP/M® software, no other computer has more software applications than TeleVideo.

More storage.
The standard two 370 Kbyte floppy drives is enough to accommodate growth in the future.



Easier number manipulation. Standard calculator keyboard is more familiar, so you can work faster and make fewer errors.

Easier to Use. Detachable keyboard moves anywhere on your desk, or even onto your lap.

Less exhausting. Unique palmrest lets you rest your hands while you're working.

Compact. TeleVideo takes up very little space on the desk.



The TeleVideo Super Mouse. By moving the Super Mouse on the pad, you can control computer functions without the use of complicated keyboard codes (optional).

Here's what makes it irresistible:

\$249500

The TeleVideo TS 803 personal computer has everything other leading personal computers have, and then some.

In fact, some of TeleVideo's easy-to-use features can't be found on any computer, no matter how high its price.

Which makes our low \$2495 price doubly attractive.

So why resist?

Before you buy any personal computer, look into the family of

TeleVideo personal computers and personal computer networks. For more information, write TeleVideo Systems, Inc. 1170 Morse Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94086, call toll-free 800-538-1780, call one of our authorized distributors or dealers, or contact one of our international sales offices, listed below.

European Sales (Holland), (31) 075-28-7461 UK/Scandinavia Sales, (44) 0908-668-778

TeleVideo Systems are fully serviced nationwide by TRW.



A C Language Primer Part 1: Constructs and Conventions in C

by James Joyce

Part 1 of this two-part article includes a brief overview of the C language and its history as well as examples of programs that demonstrate C's features. Because I have assumed that readers are familiar with a programming language, I have not defined such common programming concepts as variables, loops, functions, and arguments.

The examples that follow will help you to explore C's features. Each example is a small program that explores a single aspect of the language, placing the focus on the feature instead of on the program or its possible applications. The only drawback to this approach is that it sometimes sacrifices utility for exposition. For further explanation, I direct you to the definitive reference for useful C examples, The C Programming Language, by Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie.

To reinforce what you learn, I recommend that you enter each program into a computer. After the program runs successfully, experiment with omitting or changing parts of it. Introducing deliberate errors will provide a controlled orientation to C's sometimes cryptic error messages and will be valuable experience for interpreting compiler diagnostics. As is the case with many programming languages, errors in C can have a cascading effect— when many errors are actually the result of one.

This article does not pretend to explain everything you will want to know about C. The idea is to get you started with key constructs and conventions in C that you will eventually encounter.

C was developed in Bell Laboratories at Murray Hill, New Jersey, in 1972. Created by Dennis Ritchie, it was based on the language B, Ken Thompson's adaptation of BCPL (basic combined programming language). Because the letters B and C are sequential in both the alphabet and in BCPL, some contend the successor to C will be D, and others say it will be P. As with ALGOL 68 and PL/I, many insist that C is *the* programming language and that it will last forever.

Unix and C have been intimately associated from C's beginning. Unix was originally written in assembly language, and transporting it to other hardware was a growing problem as new utilities and functions were added. With C available, Thompson and Ritchie rewrote Unix, leaving only a few very low-level routines in assembly language. Transporting Unix to another computer is mainly a matter of writing a C compiler for the target computer. Most of the several hundred C programs that make up Unix compile without a change in code on the

new hardware, a feature that has helped make Unix and C so popular today.

Because C appears to be so portable, it is tempting to talk about "standard" C. Such a standard exists implicitly in the Unix program lint, which parses C programs looking for machine-dependent code. Though quite intelligent for a program, lint can be fooled.

A partner program in C standardization is cb, the C beautifier program, which reformats C code according to the program's structure. Thus a programming team can run its programs through cb to gain an overall uniformity of code format. Uniformity reduces the effort needed to get to know another team member's code, in turn making maintenance easier. The C beautifier can also be used as a debugging aid because comparing the reformatted version to the original may reveal misplaced or missing code.

Good style in C is important because C programs can be very hard to read. For example, compound statements



The Professional's Editor for **Program Development Word Processing** Source Code Translations

Widely acclaimed as an editor, VEDIT has evolved to be much more. Only VEDIT offers the combination of a versatile full screen editor integrated with a powerful command language. For the first time you'll be able to perform complex, yet useful, text manipulations that are virtually impossible with other editors or word processors. Plus, its customizability and hardware support ensure that VEDIT will be perfectly matched to your individual needs and to any microcomputer you are ever likely to own.

With two modes of operation, VEDIT never compromises its speed or ease of use for its power and sophistication. As one reviewer (Bradford Thompson, BYTE) wrote: 'If this review gives you an appetite for simplicity while editing, then VEDIT is well worth considering.' Its command language, based on TECO, is virtually a text oriented programming language, allowing command macros to be created, loaded and saved on disk. Yet its simplicity allows even a novice to perform tasks beyond the capabilities of any word processor.

VEDIT cuts programming time in half - with multiple file handling, macro capability and special features for Pascal, PL/1, 'C', Cobol, Assembler and other languages. And it can help with source code translations (example ZILOG to/from INTEL translator macros are included). A complete line of translators will be available by the year's end.

Word processing is a snap with word wrap, paragraph and print functions. Command macros free you from tedious search/replace operations. Hundreds of search/replace on dozens of files can be performed by VEDIT without waiting or intervening.

VEDIT easily configures to your favorite keyboard layout. Use any function or cursor keys you wish. It optimally supports nearly every 8080, Z80 and 8086 computer.

Go ahead and expect a lot from VEDIT. Its performance and our support will satisfy your most exacting needs.

To order, please specify your 8080, Z80 or 8086 microcomputer, operating system and disk format.

COMPARE VEDIT'S FEATURES

- True Full Screen Editing
- Horizontal scrolling
- Edit files one disk in length
- Automatic Disk Buffering Compact (only 16K) and Fast
- Display of line and column #
- Set/Goto text markers
- 'Undo' key to restore line
- Automatic Indent/Undent
- Adjustable Tab positions
- Repeat function key
- Text Move and Copy
- 10 Scratchpad Buffers
- Load/Save buffers on disk
- Powerful command macros
- Directory display
 - Edit additional (small) files simultaneously
- Insert another disk file
- Unlimited file handling
- Recovery from 'Full Disk'
- Change disks while editing
- Word wrap, format paragraph
- Simple Printing
- 150 page indexed manual
- Startup command file
- Menu driven installation
- Program CRT function keys
- Support newest CRT terminals
- Support smart CRT functions
- Flexible Memory Mapped support

IBM PC, Displaywriter ° Zenith Z100 and Z89 ° NEC APC ° DEC Rainbow and VT180 ° Televideo 802 TRS-80 I, II and 16 ° Xerox 820 ° Apple II Softcard ° SuperBrain ° NorthStar MP/M ° CP/M-86 ° MP/M-86 ° Concurrent CP/M-86 ° Cromix ° Turbo DOS ° MSDOS ° PCDOS



CP/M and MP/M are registered trademarks of Digital Research Inc. Apple II is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. MS-DOS and Softcard are trademarks of Microsoft. TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corporation. IBM is a trademark of International Business Machines

CompuV

1955 Pauline Blvd., Suite 200 ° Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103 ° (313) 996-1299

that in Pascal are grouped by the keywords begin and end are grouped by the easy-to-miss { (leftbrace) and } (right-brace) in C. Add to this the fact that C is free format (without line numbers), and the ill-considered placement of a brace can easily introduce a bug.

Another feature of C that can cause difficulty is that expression values can be changed in the middle of a logical test. The C instruction

```
if ( (byte = getchar()) == 'X') count++;
```

causes the function getchar() to read a character, which is assigned to the variable byte and tested by == for equality to X, all within the conditional test of an if statement. This feature makes for compact code and can confuse the unwary.

C Program Structure

This is the smallest possible C program:

```
/*-- small.c The smallest C program ---*/
main() /* a comment */
{
}
```

Comments in C are, as in all languages, optional but highly desirable. C comments are enclosed PL/I-style within the comment delimiters /* and */. A routine called main is required for each and every C program. The pair of braces in the subsequent lines are also required, and any executable code for main must appear inside them. Although the example is simple—there is no executable code, so the program does nothing—I encourage you to enter and run it.

To compile this example under Unix the command is

```
$cc small.c
```

C programs under Unix must be in a file whose name ends in .c , or else they will not compile properly. If the compilation is successful, there will be no messages from the compiler: the compile will end, and control will return to the shell (Unix's command interpreter), which uses the \$ (dollar sign) to prompt for another command.

The ready-to-run program, which is named a.out, will be in your current directory. If the C compiler had detected errors, the errors alone would be printed, along with an indication of the line number at which the error had become obvious. You may need to examine other lines in the vicinity of the reported error to find the real culprit.

This "silent treatment" can be disconcerting if you're new to C. But as your confidence in writing C programs builds, you will grow to prefer its brevity. To learn what messages C gives when main, the parentheses, or the braces are missing, try running the program without them. This is good practice in reading diagnostics.

The cc command causes the compiled code to become an executable file named a.out. To run the program, simply type a.out. When the program has finished running, control is returned to the shell, which again prompts with a \$. You see no output because small.c does nothing.

The entire program could have been written as one line, as shown here:

```
/*-- small2.c The smallest C program, on one line --*/
main() { }
```

The format of the first version is the style Kernighan and Ritchie recommend.

Functional Structure of C Programs

C programs are made up of functions, minimally the function main. Our first program can be thought of as a do-nothing function: there are no arguments given to the function, and no processing is done. Good programming style in C encourages you to structure a big program as a number of small functions. The good C programmer will break large programs into smaller ones and write a function for each. If each function can stand alone, the programmer eventually develops a "toolbox" of useful programs that can be combined in different ways to solve problems. This is a very important and powerful concept.

In the example that follows, main calls a function, doit, that doesn't do anything. This is a bare-bones example of a main program calling another function.

```
/*-- smallsub.c Smallest C program with a subprogram --*/
main()
{
    doit();
}
/*-- doit doesn't do anything --*/
doit()
{
```

The call to doit is given in main within the braces because functions are executable—even if they don't do anything but return control to the main function, as they do here.

A function is invoked by stating its name; arguments to be passed to the function are placed within parentheses after the name. The semicolon after the call to doit is C's statement terminator (as found in PL/I) rather than simply a statement separator (as in Pascal or other ALGOL-like languages). In other words, a semicolon must appear at the end of every legal statement in C.

After the code for main comes the definition of doit. The definition is like that of main, further emphasizing that

When you visit your dealer and compare the Princeton IBM-compatible HX-12 side-by-side with the IBM color monitor, your eyes will see the difference.

The HX-12 gives you higher resolution and finer dot pitch (.31mm) than the IBM 5153's medium resolution (.43mm) for a cleaner, sharper image.

Compare our full range of colors and our crisp whites without red bleed. You'll also see a difference in

our non-glare screen—a feature your eyes will really appreciate in a long work session.

The Princeton HX-12 comes with a cable that plugs directly into the IBM PC, ready to burst forth into 16 superb colors. All at a suggested retail price (\$695) that's a pleasure for sore eyes and overworked budgets.

Apple fle users: call us to learn how you, too, can now enjoy the visible superiority of the Princeton HX-12. Ask your local dealer for a demonstration and let your eyes decide, or call us at 800-221-1490 for more information and the name of your nearest dealer.

If you're ready to move up to color, graduate to the Princeton HX-12. It's right at the head of its class.



Princeton Graphic Systems

1101-1 State Road Princeton New Jersey 08540 609 683-1660 TLX:6857009 PGS Prin. 800-221-1490

Circle 320 on inquiry card.

DON'T COMPROMISE:

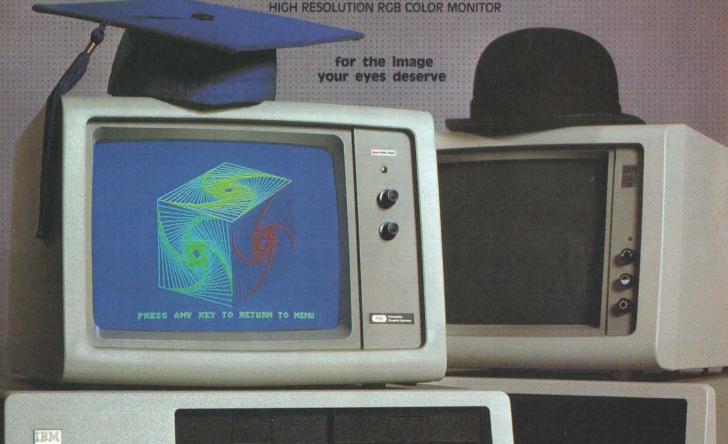


OURS: 31 mm dot pitch, 80 column text.

compare COMPARE

THEIRS: 43 mm dot pitch, 80 column text.

THE PRINCETON HX-12



C programs are made up of one or more functions. Function definitions may not be nested in C. That is, the definition of doit cannot be inside main. Once you have this program running successfully, try defining doit inside main's braces to view the message C gives.

Functions can be defined in any order, although main is typically the first function in a program. Try moving the definition of doit in front of main and compile the result to verify that functions can be defined in any order.

Printing a Message

The library function printf prints output on the standard output device, your terminal, unless redirected to another destination:

```
/*-- hello.c Greet the world, introduce output in C ---*/
main()
{
    printf("Hello, world! \n");
}
```

The message printed by this example is, of course,

"Hello, world!"

It is coded as a character string within parentheses in the printf statement. The printf statement is simply a function call. Notice that the string between the " (double

PROGRAMMERS FLIGHT SIMULATOR Apple II Plus DOS 3.3 48K This total IFR System disk features gobs of menu selectable flight programs each with breath taking realistic picture graphics, moving scenery, airport approaches, holding patterns and much much more. \$50.00 At your Computer Store or direct from Visa Programmers Software 2110 N. 2nd Street Cabot, Arkansas 72023 (501) 843-2988

quotes) ends with the two characters \n (backslash-n). This combination is C notation for a *newline* character, which on a computer's video terminal (or printer) will position the cursor (or print head) at the beginning of the next line.

In C, as almost everywhere in Unix, the \ (backslash) is the *escape character*, signaling that the character that follows is to be treated differently than it would be without the \. Other common combinations include \b for backspace, \f for form feed, \r for carriage return (to the beginning of the current line), \t for tab, \" for double quotes (rather than simply ", which would signal the end of the character string), and \\ to indicate the backslash.

All arguments of a function must be on the same line in C. Because printf is a function, the entire string within printf must be on the same line. If you have a particularly long character string to print, it can be broken up into several segments, each printed using a printf:

```
/*-- stream.c Print "Hello, world" as stream output ---*/
main()
{
    printf("\t");
    printf("Hello");
    printf(" ");
    printf(" world");
    printf("\");
    printf("\");
    printf("\");
}
```

Because only the last line contains a notation for a newline character, the printf statements print one after another on the same line. The output is a stream of characters, one after the other up to and including the newline.

Variables, Assignment, and Output

Variables in C may be any length, though only the first 8 characters matter (external variables and function names may be restricted to fewer characters, depending upon the machine being used). Variables must be declared explicitly:

```
/*-- var.c Introduce printf to print a variable --*/
main()
{
    int age;
    age = 40;
    printf("This year Sam is %d years old. \n", age);
}
```

Although int is short for integer, you cannot use the term "integer" to declare a variable. The = (equal sign) in the statement following the declaration is used for the assignment of values to variables.



ACEWriter II

Sophisticated word processing that's easy to learn



VisiCalc®-compatible spreadsheet analysis program with 80 columns of variable width



ACE Display card
Opens video display to a full 80 columns by



ACE 80 CPU card Allows you to run CP/M and Apple® II programs



ACE Dual Interface card

Allows you to connect to local and remote printers, terminals, computers and other



Apple II compatible



Upper & lowercase



Typewriter-style keyboard



12-key numeric pad





50-watt power supply





Apple II compatible

Upper & lowercase

12-key numeric pad

50-watt power supply

Typewriter-style

VisiCalc keys

Built-in fan

of RAM

keyboard

1982



1983

Good. Better. And you thought Franklin was good before.

Well, look at Franklin now. You'll find our ACE product line has grown . . . and grown. To include sophisticated word processing. Sensational spreadsheet analysis. And an array of peripheral boards. So you can expand the capabilities of your ACE 1000 as your business needs increase. Our product line's not the only thing that's grown. Franklin now has more than 1,000 authorized dealers throughout the country. So, if you thought we were good before, come see us now.

Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer Inc. VisiCalc is a registered trademark of Visi Corp.



2128 Route 38; Cherry Hill, NJ 08002 Telephone: 609-482-5900; Telex: 837-385



handling). For Check apple I Apple I IBM P	d \$39.95 each (plus Florida residents pl opropriate box.	
Name Address		
City	State	Zip

Boggle and Scrabble are registered trademarks of Parker Brothers Division of

CPG Products Corporation and Selchow and Richter, respectively.

Notice that the printf statement is slightly different and has two parts to it; a comma separates the character string, enclosed in double quotes, from the variable name age. The character string also has something new in it, %d, telling printf that a decimal integer is to replace the %d during output. The %d corresponds to the variable age; the printf function will allocate enough space in the character string for the width of the value that replaces %d. The value of age will be inserted into the character string to produce the following message:

This year Sam is 40 years old.

The character string is, then, an output control string for formatted output, providing guidance to the printf function.

Sometimes C programmers forget to declare a variable. You can discover C's message about that by deleting the int declaration, then recompiling the program. You can get the program to work again by deleting the assignment statement and substituting the constant 40 for age in the printf statement.

There are, of course, other variable types in addition to int, and you will meet them in later examples. C has several powerful control structures you will want to learn first, with other variable types introduced in appropriate circumstances.

Looping with while and Incrementing

We can use essentially the same program to introduce an aspect of looping while incrementing:

The statement with the comment /* A */ sets the condition, given in parentheses, that count be less than or equal to 4 for execution of the loop to continue. The loop includes the two statements within braces, beginning with the end of line A and ending with line D. The braces enclose a *compound statement* in C (i.e., one or more statements treated as if they were a single statement). That the brace in A is on the same line as the while is the preferred style in C.

The two statements in the loop print the desired number and increment the variable count. What's new here is that, in line B, we demonstrate that the variable in printf can be an expression—in this instance, count * 10 (the asterisk means multiplication). The expression in

"I built this 16-bit computer and saved money. Learned a lot, too."

Save now by building the Heathkit H-100 yourself. Save later because your computer investment won't become obsolete for many years to come.

Save by building it yourself. You can save hundreds of dollars over assembled prices when you choose the new H-100 16-Bit/8-Bit Computer Kit — money you can use to buy the peripherals and software of your choice.

H-100 SERIES COMPUTER SPECIFICATIONS:

DIAGNOSTICS:

on power-up

CP/M-85 +

Multiplan

SuperCalc

WordStar

MailMerge

Data Base

Manager

standard

Software

8-bit CP/M

Most

Memory self-test

Z-DOS (MS-DOS)

Microsoft BASIC

Z-BASIC Language

AVAILABLE SOFTWARE:

USER MEMORY: 128K-768K bytes

MICROPROCESSORS: 16-bit: 8088

16-bit: 8088 8-bit: 8085

DISK STORAGE: Built-in standard 5.25" disk drive, 320K bytes/disk

KEYBOARD: Typewriter-style, 95 keys,13 function keys, 18-key numeric pad

GRAPHICS: Always in graphics mode. 640h/225v resolution; up to eight colors are available

COMMUNICATIONS: Two RS-232C Serial Interface Ports and one parallel port

*128K bytes standard. **Optional. The H-100 is easy to build – the step-by-step Heathkit manual shows you how. And every step of the way, you have our pledge –"We won't let you fail." Help is as close as your phone, or the nearest Heathkit Electronic Center.

And what better way to learn state-of-the-art computing techniques than to build the world's only 16-bit/8-bit computer kit? To run today's higher-speed, higher-performance 16-bit software, you need an H-100. It makes a big difference by processing more data faster.

Dual microprocessors for power and compatibility. The H-100 handles both high-performance 16-bit software and most current Heath/Zenith 8-bit software.

Want room to grow? The H-100's standard 128K byte Random Access Memory complement can be expanded to 768K bytes — compared to a 64K standard for many desktop computers.

And the industry-standard S-100 card slots support memory expansion and additional peripheral devices, increasing future upgradability of the H-100.

High-capacity disk storage, too. The H-100's 5.25" floppy disk drive can store 320K bytes on a single disk. The computer also supports an optional second 5.25" and external 8" floppy disk drives. And an optional internal Winchester disk drive will be available soon.

For more information, circle the reader service number below. Better yet, visit your Heathkit Electronic Center for a demonstration!

The H-100 gives me the most for my computer dollar!



Heath

Company

line C, count = count + 1, is not used much in C because there is a much shorter notation that we will examine in the next example.

Line D contains the brace that ends the while loop. It is lined up under the w of while as a matter of style. As an experiment, you can remove the statement that sets count to 1 to learn how C treats an undefined variable. (Some undefined variables are given an initial value by the C compiler so that they don't have garbage in them. More on this can be found in section 1.10 of Kernighan and Ritchie's book.) In this instance, the value of count is arbitrary, and you may have a runaway loop (on most Unix systems, this can be stopped by pressing the Break key or the Rubout key).

In the example that follows, the term count++; replaces count = count + 1;.

```
/*--- while2.c The increment-by-one operator ---*/
main()
{
    int count;

    count = 1;
    while (count <= 4) {
        printf("%d \n", count * 10);
        count ++;
    }
}</pre>
```

This illustrates a powerful legal C construct, the increment operator, which is unusual in high-level languages. The ++ assures the C compiler that you're telling it you want to increment count and that you have not mistyped the statement. The ++ is an operator that means "increment by one," and under some circumstances it is faster than using count = count + 1; (it is certainly easier to type). Although it is not required, putting the increment-by-one operator next to the variable it affects, without intervening spaces, helps those who must read the code later.

Here's a further example of how the increment operator may be used in C:

```
/*-- while3.c Increment-by-one in expressions ---*/

main()
{
    int count;
    count = 1;
    while (count <= 4) {
        printf("%d \n", count ++ * 10);
    }
}
```

In line E, the variable count has been rewritten count++ so that the increment-by-one operation is done within the printf statement. Some feel this and similar practices make C hard to read, and for the uninitiated that can be true. You should be aware of this use of ++ , if only so that you can read other C programs. With practice you may even grow to feel this use is quite natural.

It is instructive to change count++ to ++count in the above example and then run it. The ++ operator may be used as both a suffix and a prefix, to affect the contents of a variable before the expression is evaluated or after. When ++ is used as a suffix, count is initially 1, its value is printed, count is incremented, and the loop begins again. When ++ is a prefix, count is initially 1, but count is incremented before its value is printed.

There is a corresponding "decrement by one" operator, --, which follows the same rules. If you experiment with the increment and decrement operators, keep in mind that you may want to change <= (less than or equal) to >= (greater than or equal) to prevent the program from going into an infinite loop. Try changing count to count++ in the while instruction, leaving simply count in the printf statement.

Looping with for

C's for statement has three parts within its parentheses:

The first part initializes the for. The second indicates the condition allowing the loop to continue. The last part indicates what is to be done at the "bottom" of the loop (in this example, count will be incremented after printf prints).

The body of the for loop is given in line B. You might want to add a printf after the for loop to see that the loop-controlling variable, count, retains its value outside the loop. This contrasts with for loops in Pascal and do loops in FORTRAN, in which the loop-controlling variable is technically "undefined" upon exit from the loop.

The printf can also be included in the third part of the for loop:

```
/*--- for2.c The for loop with null statement body ---*/
main()
{
    int count;
    for (count = 1; count <= 4; printf("%d \n", count++))
    ;
}
```

IT'S EASY TO DO BUSINESS WITH

MICROHOUSE

FULL TECHNICAL SUPPORT, NEW LOWER PRICES—TOLL FREE NUMBER. WE WILL ACCEPT MASTERCARD, VISA, PURCHASE ORDERS, C.O.D.

WORD **IBM** MEDIA MEMORY SHIFT.... \$95 PROCESSING HARDWARE MAXFIL MAXELL MD-1.....\$31 MAXELL MD-2..... 44 QUADRAM MAXELL FD-1 40 MICROPRO Microhou QUADBOARD II 64K \$295 QUADBOARD II 256K 475 P.O. BOX 499 BETHLEHEM, PA 18016 WORDSTAR \$279 **MONITORS** MAILMERGE..... 149 Pennsylvania call: 215-868-8219 PARALLEL PRINTER INT 99 SPELLSTAR...... 149 AMDEK 64K MEMORY UPGRADE..... 129 FINAL WORD 199 WORDSTAR/MAILMERGE/ SPELLSTAR/STAR INDEX.... 395 COLOR II..... 559 WORDSTAR I MAILMERGE 349 APPLE HARDWARE VIDEO 300 AMBLER FORCE II VIDEO 310 AMBLER..... COLOR IV 1099 MATHSTAR.....\$89 MICROSOFT **MODEMS** MICROSOFT PREMIUM PACK ... \$489 SORCIM Z80 CARD 249 MICROSOFT Z80 CARD/VIDEX US ROBOTIC-2 YEAR WARRANTY 300/1200, AUTO DIAL CALL! SUPERWRITER.....\$179 MICROSOFT 16 RAM 69 SPELLGUARD...... 129 HAYES CALL! **TOLL FREE** CALL FOR JUST A FEW OF THE MANY SAVINGS WEEKLY 800-523-9511 THAT WE OFFER YOU SPECIALS DATABASE/ FINANCIAL/ PRINTERS GRAPHICS BUSINESS C. ITOH PROWRITER (P) \$399 LOTUS SORCIM SUPERCALC.....\$145 MICROPRO SUPERCALC II 179 F10 TRACTOR OPTION..... 229 INFOSTAR.....\$279 QUADRAM VISICORP DATASTAR 165 MICROFAZER 16K P-P \$159 SUPERSORT...... 149 VISICALC \$179 MICROFAZER 32K P-P 189 **ASHTON TATE** VISICALC APPLE IIE 179 MICROFAZER 64K P-P 239 VISICALC BUSINESS MICROFAZER 8K P-P 139 FORECASTING..... MICROFAZER 128K P-P 349 dBASE II/ZIP/ VISICALC ADVANCED CALL! MICROFAZER 256K P-P. 699 QUICKCODE/DUTIL 699 VISISCHEDULE 228 SMITH CORONA VISITREND/PLOT 228 FOX & GELLER DESKTOP PLAN-APPLE 179 QUICKCODE.....\$219 DESKTOP PLAN IBM 228 TRACTOR FOR TP-1 139 DUTIL 68 INTERACTIVE D GRAPH 189 **ASHTON TATE** STRUCTURES INNOVATIVE BOTTOM LINE STRATEGIST. . . . \$319

HOME ACCOUNTANT APPLE...\$ 59

CONTINENTAL

FAST GRAPHS 189

NORTH AMERICAN

THE ANSWER \$169

GRAPPLER PLUS \$129

ORANGE MICRO

The lone semicolon in line C is still required by the syntax of the for loop, and it ends the null (or empty) statement that makes up the body of the loop. There is nothing in the loop; all action takes place in the parentheses after the keyword for. This practice, which occurs often in C, can result in fast code. The danger in this practice is that someone reading the code may later miss the null statement and mistakenly think the next construct is included in the for loop. To help avoid such misreading, the semicolon in line C is lined up under the f in for.

getchar and putchar

Now that you know several basic control structures, you're ready to be introduced to the library functions getchar and putchar. As functions, they are not part of C proper but are basic extensions necessary for writing most programs. The function getchar receives one character from standard input (the terminal's keyboard), and putchar sends one character to standard output (the terminal's video display).

The following simple program using getchar and putchar will copy one character at a time from input to output until it finds an end-of-file indicator:

The end-of-file indicator from a terminal is a Control-D with Unix, which getchar signals by returning the integer -1; thus, to get out of this program, you need only type a Control-D at the keyboard. CP/M uses Control-Z for an end-of-file marker.

Line A declares byte as an integer, which at first seems strange because, as we said, the program copies characters; but the getchar function returns other values besides characters (among them the integer –1, which doesn't fall within the range of the char type). There is at least one version of C in which byte can be declared char and the end-of-file test in B will still work. Try changing int in A to char and rerun the program to see how your version of C behaves. If you run the char version of this program through lint, it will indicate that the "comparison" in line B is "nonportable."

So long as the condition in line B is true, the while loop will continue. It is a complex-looking expression, but you can break it into its parts readily if you work from the inside parentheses out: getchar is called and the value it returns is assigned to byte; the value of byte is then tested

against -1, and so long as they are not equal (the != means inequality), line C is executed and the loop continues. The call to putchar has byte as its argument, with the result that the contents of byte are sent to the standard output.

The C compiler employs a *preprocessor* that can be quite useful in making programs readable:

The # in line D is an indication that define is an instruction to the preprocessor. (Several other preprocessor instructions are given by Kernighan and Ritchie.) The action of the preprocessor can be likened to the expansion of macroinstructions in an assembler—it is not a separate program from the C compiler. Before the lines of the program are compiled, the #define instructs the preprocessor to replace every occurrence of EOF with the constant -1.

With the substitution made, line E in this program will mean the same thing to the C compiler as line B does in the previous example, and using the preprocessor makes the line more readable. This enables us to give symbolic names to special numbers (such as -1, when it signals end-of-file) or array boundaries in declarations or loops (as we shall see next month). The preprocessor will then replace the symbols in the program with the proper values before compilation. This approach improves both readability and maintenance.

We now know of two functions used for output: printf and putchar. Here is a quick illustration of how printf can be used in place of putchar in the previous example:

```
/*--- copy3.c Show printf equivalent of putchar ---*/
#define EOF -1
main()
{
    int byte;
    while ( (byte = getchar()) != EOF)
        printf("%c", byte);
}
```

The format specification %c tells printf that a single character of data is to be printed. Changing %c to %d will not produce a character, but rather a numeric (integer) interpretation of the value in byte. Normally we want to distinguish between character data and its possible in-

Never before could you manage so much data for so few dollars...

Base1™ gives you

No-Limit Flexibility

- ***Unlimited number of records**
- *Unlimited record size
- *Unlimited number of fields
- *****Unlimited field size
- No requirement to define formats or data before entry
- *Fast data access through special indexing
- *Data structure accessible in BASIC
- *Quick and easy field reorganization
- *Space saving compression utility
- *Full variable length processing
- #Index on any list of fields

Base1[™] is a database for

- *CP/M systems (8" SSSD 3370 format)
- *IBM Personal Computer (PC DOS)
- *Apple II, Ile and III (Apple DOS)
- *TRS-80 (TRS-DOS)
- *Osborne (CP/M)

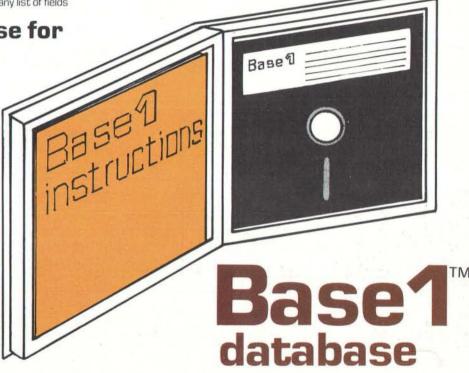
Base1[™] requires

*32K of memory (special buffering for larger memory systems)

Base1™

a software product from





\$19.95

Visa/MasterCard

Call Now (800)USA-3333

(Pennsylvania Residents) 800-292-9660 (PA residents add sales tax)

FREE media, shipping and handling on first 1,000 orders. (normally \$6.95 or \$9.95 for 8" media)

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc., TRS-80 is a registered trademark of Tandy Corporation, Osborne is a trademark of Osborne Computer Corp., CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

terpretation as numeric data because dwelling on the interrelationship of char and int brings us too close to matters that are machine dependent.

if and else

C's if statement looks like if statements in many programming languages.

This example asks a question and prints a response depending upon the answer. Those used to Pascal or other ALGOL-like languages should note that a semicolon is required after the printf, just before the else, as a statement terminator. In this example, we also employ the logical operator == (is equal to). Note that the two printf statements that give the greeting are separated from the get-the-work-done portion of the program.

The logic of an if statement can become quite complex. Though we will avoid getting too deeply involved here, C allows the nesting of if and else constructs:

Line B shows that if the answer character is not y, the program is to check whether the character was an n. If that test fails as well, an error message is printed.

In C, an else refers to the most recent if that does not already have a closer else. Kernighan and Ritchie think all if and else statements should be lined up under each other, no matter what the depth of nesting, to prevent the code from drifting off the right-hand side of the screen or page. But the risk of associating the wrong else with an if seems too great without indenting, and the consequences too hard to detect, so I propose using the approach illustrated. (This is an instance in which the cb program perhaps should indicate its perception of the program structure; instead, it dutifully formats according to Kernighan and Ritchie's suggestion.)

Good programming style encourages you to structure programs as a number of small functions. While this is not a big program and could quite easily be written as a single function, the idea of structuring code is still a good one. There is no need to clutter main with the printf statements that greet the user. They belong in their own function. If someone wants to modify the greeting later, it can be done more easily with the printf statements suitably identified.

It may be helpful to see what this example would look like as it was compiled and run under Unix:

```
$ cc if2.c
$ a.out
Do you like C so far?
Type y for yes, or n for no: y
Glad to hear it!
$
```

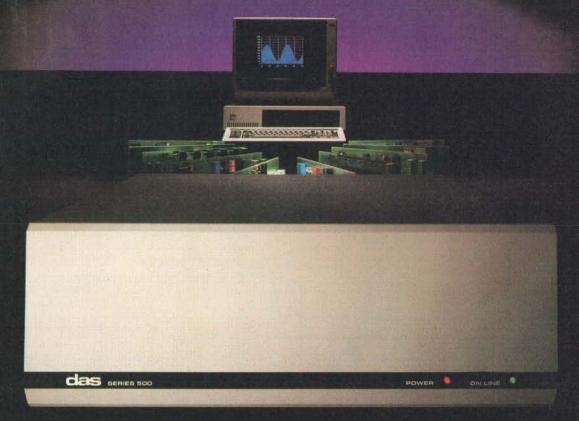
The program typed the question through a call to the function greet and then waited for a reply. The user typed a y and pressed the Return key. The first if was satisfied and the appropriate message printed. Because the if was satisfied, there is no need to consider the else statement, and the program ends.

Had the response been n, the first if would have failed and the else statement would have taken effect. The if test for n would be satisfied and the message of sympathy would be printed. Again, satisfying the if condition means the subsequent else is skipped and the program ends. If the response had been anything other than y or n (even uppercase Y or N), the third else statement would have taken effect.

Here is a program that plays a simple guessing game with its user, testing for the correct response by use of the if statement. If the user types the letter e, the program points to it and announces, "You guessed it!"

```
/*-- if3.c Illustrate the if and break statements ---*/
#define EOF -1
main()
{
```

THE NEW DAS SERIES 500 FOR THE IBM PC:



THE DATA ACQUISITION & CONTROL SYSTEM YOU SHOULD CONSIDER OVER A MINI. EVEN IF MONEY IS NO OBJECT.

Let's say you have enough money to buy nearly any data acquisition and control system you might want. What will you choose?

If sheer power is your main requirement, you might choose an expensive minicomputer system. But, then again, you might just as well choose the new DAS Series 500.

Simply plug the Series 500 into any off-the-shelf IBM Personal Computer and you'll have up to 336 channels of analog input, 60 channels of analog output and 192 channels of digital I/O (even AC/DC device control). And with measurement speeds as high as 25,000 analog data points per second, and true 12 or 14 bit precision, you'll have enough power and accuracy for the most demanding applications.

If you need flexibility, you'll want to compare other, more costly systems to the fully modular Series 500. It comes supported by an extensive library of integrated plug-in modules that let you custom tailor almost any

combination of inputs and outputs, digital or analog. And do so almost instantly.

So the Series 500 is ideal for hundreds of applications in product test, process control and energy management; in psychology, biology, analytical chemistry and neuroscience.

If ease of use is high on your list, consider this: Only the Series 500 comes equipped with the advanced, integrated Soft500 software package. With it, you can set up, collect, store, control, display and analyze, all with a few simple BASIC commands.

In fact, Soft500 makes programming so easy, you can be up and running with your Series 500 the same day you get it. Even if you're not a computer expert.

Now compare advanced features. Like exclusive foreground/ background software architecture that lets you analyze data while you collect it. Like the real-time clock/ calendar and precision interval timer. Or the tremendous range of signal conditioning options, including software selected gain and offset, amplification from millivolt levels, and provision for direct connection of thermocouples, strain gauges and RTDs.

These are features you might not get elsewhere, no matter how much money you spend. But then, why spend all that money?

Because for less than \$6000 you get both the advanced capabilities of the DAS Series 500, plus an IBM PC* (which incidentally, you can still use to do all the other things a PC does so well).

For complete information on the DAS Series 500 data acquisition and control system, write to us at Data Acquisition Systems, Inc., 349 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Or call us at

617 423-7691.





Since November of last year, we've been testing our new Eco-C Compiler and now it's ready for your Z80™ CP/M™ system. Some of the features include:

- · All data types, including float, double and long.
- · Fast, efficient code. For example: Our versions of "seive" in January, 1983, BYTE; 15.8 seconds (standard) and 11.7 seconds (optimized).
- Uses Microsoft's MACRO 80™ for REL file output.
- Standard (K&R) file I/O and library (most in source)
- Easy assembly language interface.
- No royalty fees on generated code.

The price for Eco-C is \$350.00 and includes MACRO 80 (a \$200.00 value by itself). We'll also include a free copy of C Programming Guide while supplies last.

For further information, call or write:



P.O. Box 68602 Indianapolis, IN 46268 (317) 255-6476



Registered trademarks are: Zilog (Z80), Digital Research (CP/M), Microsoft (MACRO 80) and Ecosoft (Eco-C).



-COMPATIBILITY

Hardware and Software interfaces for TRS-80, Apple II, IBM-PC® CP/M®Turbodos® S-100, any 8 bit parallel port, any Z-80® computer such as Osborne®Xerox® Televideo® Northstar Advantage® NEC® AVL-Eagle®

NOTHING ELSE TO BUY-

Subsystems include disk, chassis with power supply, controller, cables, hardware adapter and software package.

*SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE TO QUANTITY BUYERS.



8720 Old Courthouse Rd. Vienna, VA 22180 • 703-281-5762

```
int byte;
      greet();
      while ((byte = getchar()) != EOF) {
           if (byte == 'e') {
                                                           /* D */
                printf(" ~-You guessed it! \n"):
                                                           /* E */
                                                           /* F */
                                                           /* G */
           putchar (byte);
                                                           /* H */
greet() /*--- Print a greeting to the user ---*/
      printf("If you type a certain letter \n");
      printf("I'll congratulate you for guessing it. \n");
      printf("If you get bored, type control-d instead, \n");
```

The brace at the end of line D indicates that a compound statement follows, just as a brace introduced a compound statement in previous examples. The closing brace for the if is on line G and is directly under the i of the if.

The statements on lines E and F are executed if the character entered was an e. The first not only congratulates the user on the correct guess but points to the correct letter on the line the user typed. (This extra touch is meant to suggest a level of human interface being found in more and more programs and is by no means state of the art. For example, if your erase character is # and you erase characters before typing the correct one, the arrow will be meaningless. Try rewriting this example to get around this problem. Next month, in the section on character arrays, I will present some ideas that may be helpful.)

The break on line F is a powerful statement in C. It causes the program to break out of the first enclosing while, for, do, or switch (I've omitted discussion of the do statement here but will present switch in part 2), passing control to the statement following. In this case, the break causes the while to release control, with processing resuming just after the brace on line H, so the program next reaches the closing brace for main and ends.

We have wandered through C programs to learn C program structure, C functions within programs, basic input/output in C, variables and assignment of value, and control constructs such as while, for, if, and else. With these five aspects of C you can write useful programs so long as you are processing one character at a time.

Next month in part 2 we will take up the more advanced topics of arrays, pointers, communication between C programs and the host operating system, and the important concept of tool building.

James Joyce is president of International Technical Seminars Inc. (520 Waller St., San Francisco, CA 94117) and founder of the Unix Bookstore.

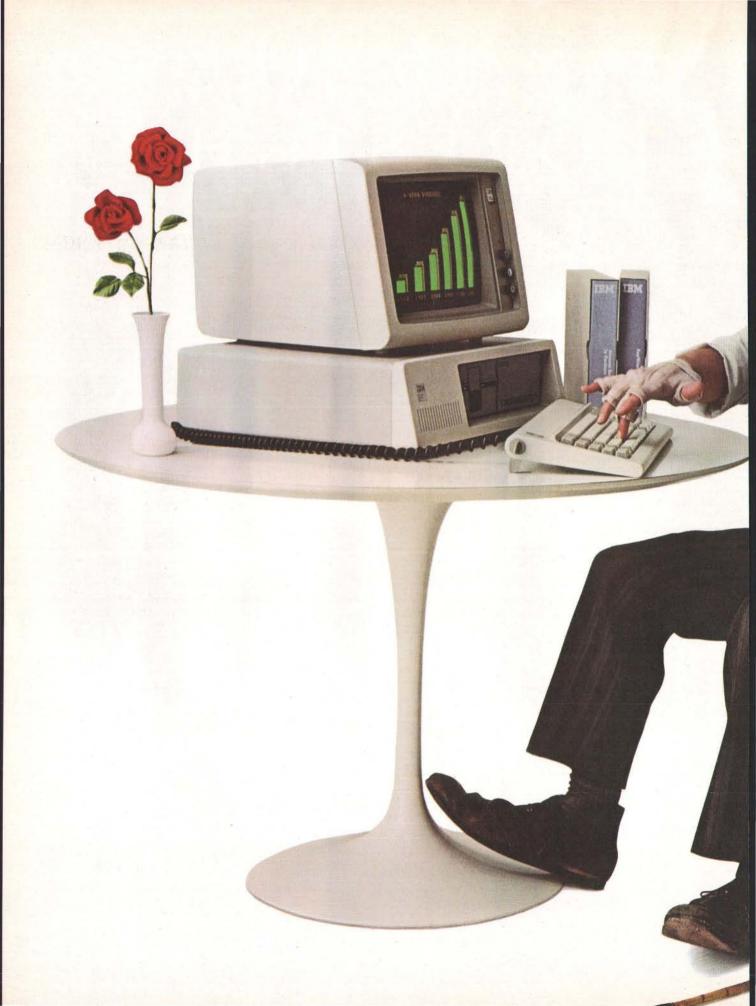
20/20 FORESIGHT

Right in any light. Comrex word processing monitors.

Fluorescent. Incandescent. Natural. Artificial. Comrex has word processing monitors for any kind of light. The CR-5400: a compact, nine-inch diagonal screen; the CR-5600: a twelve-inch screen. Both available in green, yellow-green or amber displays with tack-sharp resolution. Easy on the eyes. Both so affordable they could only come from Comrex. Easy on the wallet. The CR-5400. The CR-5600. The monitors for your eyes, your lighting, your wallet, you.

COMREX

INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED
3701 Skypark Dr. • Suite 120 • Torrance, CA 90505 • (213) 373-0280

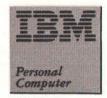




The IBM Personal Computer XT. More power to the person.

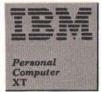
Plenty of muscle. That's what the new IBM Personal Computer XT means to a person with heavyweight data to manage. Because one of the XT's many strong points is a 10-million-character fixed disk drive that helps give you the power to pump more productivity into your business. What's so special about a fixed disk? Exactly that. It's already fixed inside the system, with the capacity to store the facts, figures, names and numbers you need to work with. (Rather than go from diskette to diskette, store up to 5,000 pages of text or up to 100,000 names and addresses in one place.) Yet there's more built into the XT than its fixed disk. Reliability and quality are built in as well. Plus more than 30 years of IBM experience. A new level of price/performance. And a remarkable compatibility of both software and hardware with the original IBM Personal Computer. So, with the introduction of XT comes a special tool designed to help you be more productive in high-volume applications.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?



BASE SYSTEM* User Memory 64KB (expandable to 640KB)

Auxiliary Memory Up to two 5¼" 160KB/180KB or 320KB/360KB diskette drives optional



BASE SYSTEM*
User Memory
128KB (expandable to 640KB)

Auxiliary Memory One 10 megabyte fixed disk drive and one 5¼" 360KB diskette drive standard

*An expansion unit can also be added to both 16-bit (8088) systems for 6 more system expansion slots. Added to the IBM Personal Computer, it can house two 10 megabyte fixed disk drives. Added to the IBM Personal Computer XT, it can house one additional fixed disk drive for a total of 20 megabytes.

Another tool for modern times to keep you going strong.
To find out where you can see the IBM Personal Computers, call 800-447-4700.
In Alaska or Hawaii, 800-447-0890.

Comparing C Compilers for CP/M-86

Portability, compactness, and speed are crucial

by Jerry Houston, Jim Brodrick, and Les Kent

The very number of C compilers available attests to the strong position C has taken as the shift toward 16-bit microprocessors picks up momentum. The popularity of Intel's 8086 family of microprocessors (in combination with Digital Research's CP/M-86, MP/M-86, and Concurrent CP/M-86) prompted us to wonder, of the C compilers currently available for these systems, which are best for a particular purpose, which are most cost-effective, and which are easiest to use? Portability, compactness, and speed are crucial, but so are completeness of implementation and the extent to which the compilers make special allowances for the architecture of the 8086 processor family and the structure of CP/M.

Why C?

Long revered in the halls of academe, C has recently become a significant language in professional circles. C is fast, efficient, versatile, and, perhaps more than any other significant language, portable. C's tendency to reduce projects to a collection of discrete functions is well suited to joint programming efforts and produces code that is easy to maintain.

In the rush to migrate to 16-bit processors, software houses are turning to C in droves (see the text box "The 16-Bit Migration," page 84). It has qualities in addition to its speed that make it particularly suited for systems programming (e.g., flexible pointers and efficient use of registers). Thomas Plum in Learning to Program in C (Cardiff, NJ: Plum Hall Inc., 1983) calls it "a portable assembler." Yet, C nicely accommodates applications programming by inducing

Our evaluation is slanted toward identifying the suitability of these six C compilers for use by a systems house.

its users to practice structured programming techniques.

One software house newly committed to the C language is Digital Research Inc. (DRI), whose CP/M operating system dominates the 8-bit world and whose operating systems are a major force in the 16-bit world. DRI has announced that, in order to achieve source-code portability, all

new CP/M operating systems will be written in C.

A great attraction of the Digital Research family of operating systems is that it spans the gap between 8-and 16-bit processors. In other words, a data file that can be read on an 8-bit CP/M system can also be read on a 16-bit one. And DRI has announced that future versions of CP/M will support National Semiconductor's 16032 and Zilog's Z8000 microprocessors.

Evaluation Philosophy

We approached our evaluation of six C compilers (Mark Williams CC86, Digital Research C, Computer Innovations C86, Mark DeSmet C, Lattice C, and Supersoft C) with a slant toward identifying their suitability for use by a systems house because we work for one. (That means we make operating computers out of a lot of interconnected parts.) We are more interested in using C as a systems language to produce device handlers, formatters, diagnostics, and utilities than we are in using it to produce accounting programs and database managers.

In evaluating these compilers, we have chosen *The C Programming Language* by Brian W. Kernighan and

Does it really work...
prove it to yourself...

MICRO-TAX*

Post Taxseason

SALE

Order the 1982 Micro-Tax* personal computer tax preparation system and prove-it-yourself that it can increase your client volume and profits in 1984! Regularly \$1000 ea (if current tax year) full federal systems (not a sample) for only \$58 ea.

A post-taxseason sale? That's right! We decided to have a clearance sale for all you tax professionals out there who need to be convinced that a Micro-Tax* personal computer tax preparation system can make life a lot easier for you, and produce more profits for your business. For only \$58 (the cost of processing and handling) we'll send you a full 1982 federal (regularly \$1000 ea., if current tax year) Micro-Tax* system that computes and prints over 30 schedules and forms.

Test it on your own computer (Apple, IBM PC, IBM XT, or any other personal computer with CP/M, PC DOS, or MS DOS*) and you'll be convinced that you no longer need to prepare tax forms manually or use a computer service bureau. Then, with complete confidence, you can order your 1983 systems.

MICRO-TAX* IS VERSATILE AND FLEXIBLE—With Micro-Tax* you can input client tax information at the time of interview and produce the forms immediately or enter data at one time and print at another.

The data entry is organized in a sequence very similar to manual tax preparation. If you're looking for a bargain, the Micro-Tax* system is it...and especially during the "Does it work...prove it to yourself...POST TAXSEASON SALE!" Go ahead...send in the order blank now and get ready for bigger profits in 1984.

Mail to: MICRO-TAX™ Dept. 1B 6203 Variel Avenue, Suite A Woodland Hills, California 91367 Phone (213) 704-7800
Please send me the full federal system (Reg. \$1000 ea.) 1982 Micro-Tax* personal computer tax preparation package (or integrated state program) checked below for \$58 ea., Calif. residents add 6½% sales tax.
 □ Level 2, Professional Individual Package □ Level 3, Partnership/Corporate Package □ State Package \$58.00 □ State Package □ \$58.00
Name of StateTotal
□ CP/M □ PC DOS □ MS DOS
Make of your computer Disk size
Name:
Street
City, State, Zip
Phone ()
Check forenclosed □ Visa □ Master Charge
CARD NO.
Card expiration date
Signature
ORDER BY MAIL OR CHECK WITH YOUR LOCAL SOFTWARE DEALER



		150	1	98	2	S	CI	HE	ED	U	LI	ES	3 /	AN	ID	F	0	R	M	S	IN	C	L	JD	E	D						
FULL FEDERAL MICRO-TAX* PERSONAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS	1040, 1040A	1065, 1120, 11205	A. B. C. E. ES	G. SE. W	D. F.	K, K-1	R-RP	1116	2106	2119	2210	2440	2441	3468	3903	4137	4562	4625	4626	4684	4797	4835	4972	5695	6251	6252	ACRS	BATCH	Substitute	On IRS Forms	1	Continuous Preprinted Street
Level 2, Professional/ Individual Package		ì																*	j				•									
Level 3, Partnership/ Corporate Package																																

MICROCOMPUTER TAXSYSTEMS, INC. 6203 Variel Avenue, Suite A Woodland Hills, California 91367 Phone (213) 704-7800

*C/PM, trademark of Digital Research. *Micro-Tax, trademark of Microcomputer Taxsystems, Inc. *MS DOS, Trademark of Microsoft Corporation. *IBM, IBM PC, IBM PERSONAL COMPUTER, IBM XT, trademarks of IBM. *Apple, trademark of Apple.

Circle 272 on inquiry card.

The 16-Bit Migration

The microcomputer industry is going through a software cataclysm that has no parallel in the minicomputer world. Three major manufacturers—Intel, Motorola, and Zilog—have all produced 16-bit processors that are incompatible at the object-code level with their popular 8-bit counterparts. A fourth manufacturer, National Semiconductor, with no significant 8-bit following, has produced yet another 16-bit orphan.

In the minicomputer world, this would have been considered a classical, almost comical, marketing error: an entire generation of processors has been cut off. Huge user bases with millions of man-hours of software development and user training have been abandoned during the industry's transition from 8 to 16 bits.

This situation has sparked a great migration. Masses of software are suddenly being uprooted from their 8-bit homes by a relentlessly advancing technology and forced to resettle in strange and hostile 16-bit lands dominated by the 8086, the 68000, the Z8000, and the 16032.

Operating systems, peripheral drivers, languages, and application programs are struggling to reestablish themselves in new, fiercely competitive environments. The reward for the first products to make a successful transition from 8 to 16 bits will be what marketing sages call "positioning"—which translated means popular acceptance, loyal followers, a place in the sun. The penalty for delay is catastrophe.

The migration path must be well chosen. Companies with products written in assembly language are finding that their fast, sleek 8-bit code, which took so long to write and debug, will require a frightening amount of time to be reproduced in a 16-bit environment. The time spent in a major assembly project costs more than programmers' salaries. The major cost is in lost opportunity.

Even more dismaying for the assemblylanguage folks is that their programs will have to be translated anew for, not just one, but a whole flock of attractive target processors: the 8086, the 68000, the Z8000, and the 16032. Which one would you bet on? Would you bet your company on just one of them?

The great advantage of assembly language—speed and compactness—is a luxury few can afford now that nearly all software projects are time critical. In this virgin market, you don't need fast products; you need products fast.

Companies with products written in exotic, high-level languages like PL/I, on the other hand, are in a slightly better situation. The development time spent on their 8-bit products will carry over to 16-bit versions, which should require no more than a little fine-tuning to become marketable. These companies need only sit back and wait for 16-bit versions of their chosen compiler to be released. Yep, just sit back and wait, and wait. . . .

Dennis M. Ritchie (Prentice-Hall Software Service, 1978) as the standard definition of the Clanguage. (In an attempt to buck convention, we will try to avoid the use of the word "robust" and will resist all temptations to make puns about C.)

The Procedure

We have tested the six C compilers that are curently commercially available for the CP/M-86 operating system (although by the time this article is published, we expect four more to become available). To evaluate the speed of each compiler, we selected five benchmarks-each chosen to test a certain range of C language features. Not all the compilers were able to run all the benchmarks. After spending many hours trying to find source code that was common to all the compilers, we finally decided that documenting the inability to compile a legitimate program provides useful information about a compiler.

These benchmarks were performed on a Compupro system with a 10-MHz 8086 and a 4-megabyte semiconductor disk emulator (Compupro's MDrive/H). The 8087 floating-point benchmarks were run at 5 MHz to allow for the slower speed of the 8087 math processor. The operating system used was our own implementation MP/M-86.

The Sleve of
Eratosthenes is a
mandatory
benchmark—if nothing
else, it tests a
compiler's ability to
perform loops.

The four performance categories we measured (see table 1) in these benchmarks were (1) compile time on a floppy disk and on a disk emulator (or memory drive), (2) link time on a floppy disk and on a disk emulator, (3) absolute size of executable object code produced, and (4) execution time of compiled code (run on a disk emulator).

For the first three benchmarks, we also measured the effective size of the

code generated by each compiler. We derived this value by measuring the absolute size of the code produced by compiling a program with only an empty printf function call—the only function call used in the first three benchmarks. We then subtracted this value from the size of the absolute code produced by the benchmark in question. The resulting value represents the amount of incremental code generated to run the specific benchmark.

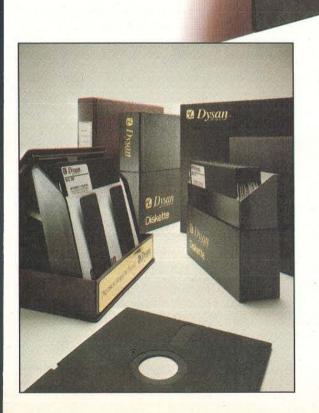
Using the effective code size gives a much more accurate picture of a compiler's code-generation efficiency than merely looking at the size of the executable file created by compiling a given benchmark. The size of the fixed portion of a program may indicate only how elaborate the library is. As your C programs grow larger, only the amount of incremental code will increase. (Note in table 1, for example, that, although the command files produced by the DRI compiler are bigger than the Computer Innovations files, Digital Research has an edge in effective code size. This suggests that the DRI compiler will

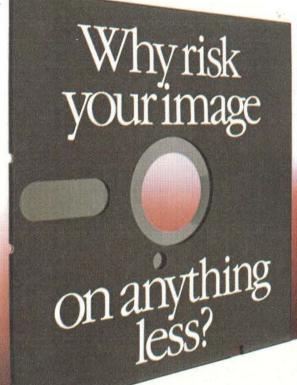
Software Duplication:

It's your name on the package label. And your company's reputation on the line. Whether your program retails for \$40.00 or \$400.00, or is for company internal distribution, the cost of duplicating it on diskettes is just a fraction of the value of your product. Doesn't it make sense to protect the time, money and talent invested in your software with the finest and most complete software duplication services available?

Quality Software Deserves the Quality Media.

Dysan's software duplication services are unsurpassed for fidelity of reproduction. Not only is your program copied unerringly onto the finest media made—the Dysan diskette—but it's also copied on proprietary equipment manufactured by Dysan, exclusively for Dysan. Plus Dysan offers you the widest variety of support services available—from software protection to serialization and packaging.





Whyrisk Our image n anything less?

Isn't it time you discovered the Dysan difference? For more information on Dysan software duplication, fill out and return this coupon today, or call (800) 551-9000.



Circle 153 on inquiry card.

Dysan Software Duplication Division

5201 Patrick Henry Drive Santa Clara, CA 95050 (800) 551-9000 (408) 988-3472

Please send me more details on Dysan's Software Duplication Services.

Name: _

Company:

Address:

____ State: _____ Zip: ___ City: _

Phone:

actually produce smaller programs than Computer Innovations C86 once the source program reaches a certain size.)

Quick Results

The sieve benchmark in listing 1 is a mandatory test (used by Jim and

Gary Gilbreath in "Eratosthenes Revisited: Once More Through the Sieve," in the January 1983 BYTE, page 283); if nothing else, it tests a compiler's ability to perform loops. All C compilers we tested ran this program, even if they ran no other. Lattice C was the undisputed cham-

pion in this classic benchmark, taking just 3.6 seconds to complete 10 iterations. Digital Research's C compiler for the 68000 performed this test in 6.0 seconds on an 8-MHz 68000 system, which would put it in fourth place, 1.1 seconds behind the Digital Research 8086 C compiler.

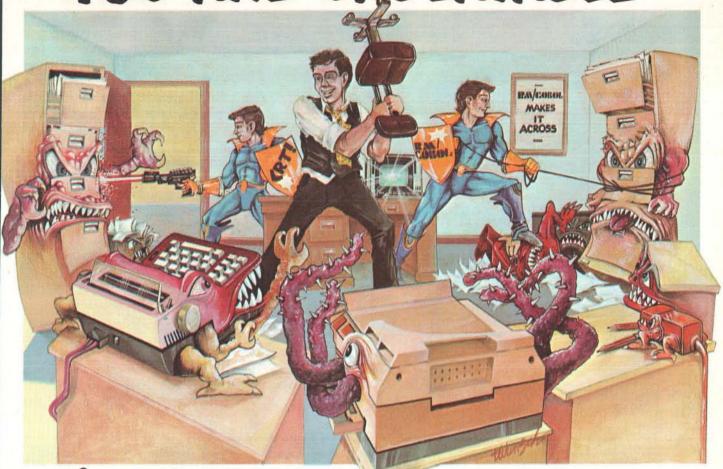
Not all the C compilers that we tested support floating-point operations. Of those that do, not all support the transcendental functions (trigonometric, logarithmic, exponential, etc.). Thus, the philosophy behind the floating-point benchmark (see listing 2) is to keep things simple and minimize the time spent looping; the only floating-point operations we measured were multiplication and division.

Comparison of the compilers' mathematical ability is complicated by Intel's phenomenal math processor, the 8087. While it meets the IEEE's (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 80-bit floatingpoint standard and is potentially as much as 100 times faster than equivalent software, the peculiarities of Intel hardware design require that the processor with which the 8087 is paired run at the same clock speed. The fastest 8087 currently available in production quantities runs at 5 MHz, yet 8088s that run at 8 MHz are readily available, as are 10-MHz 8086s. This means that the main processor must be slowed down by as much as 50 percent, incurring a corresponding loss in system throughput, in order to take advantage of the 8087 math processor.

With systems capable of handling high-speed processors, you must decide whether going faster while number crunching (between 7 and 10 times faster on the compilers tested) is worth sacrificing as much as half your speed while doing anything else. Lattice C was the "pure-software" winner, running the floating-point benchmark in 95 seconds by itself, but Digital Research's compiler, with the aid of an 8087, was an order of magnitude faster than that. (An advantage of the IBM Personal Computer is that its 8088 processor runs at about 4.77 MHz, so that the decision to add an 8087 is

Program: sieve.c							Execution
Compiler	Compi Floppy	le Time Memory	Link Floppy	Time Memory	Code absolute	Size effective	Time Memory
Lattice	23	4	60	10	9,984	128	3.6
Mark DeSmet	20	3	32	5	4,992	128	4.1
Digital Research	32	8	64	12	13,888	144	4.9
Mark Williams	29	6	67	22	7,744	144	6.2
Computer Innovations	31	7	49	20	11,888	208	9.4
Supersoft	253	142	266	148	5,200	416	12.0
Program: sort.c							
Compiler	Compi	le Time	Link	Time	Code	Size	Execution Time
	Floppy	Memory	Floppy	Memory	absolute	effective	Memory
Mark Williams	45	12	84	22	8,320	720	50
Mark DeSmet	35	9	49	11	5,376	512	66
Lattice Computer Innovations	36 46	6	82 71	15 38	10,496 12,416	640 736	79
Digital Research	43	14	59	12	14,432	688	146 199
Program: fibo.c							
							Execution
Compiler	Compi Floppy	le Time Memory	Link Floppy	Time Memory	Code	e Size effective	Time Memory
Mark DeSmet	21	3	32	5	4,992	128	14
Lattice	21	4	60	11	9,984	128	15
Mark Williams	32	6	66	15	7,712	112	17
Supersoft	238	141	251	146	4,960	176	19
Computer Innovations Digital Research	32 37	7 9	50 55	13 12	11,808 13,856	128	22 25
Program: float o							
Program: float.c							
Compiler	Floppy	le Time Memory	Floppy	Time Memory	Code Size	Execution w/o 8087	Time w/8087
Lattice	22	4	65	11	11,136	95	n/a
Mark DeSmet	22	3	34	5	5,248	108	15.5
Digital Research	35	9	60	13	15,824	116	11.8
Mark Williams	34	8	70	25	8,320	167	n/a
Computer Innovations	29	6	48	19	12,080	278	32.6
Program: lofile.c							
Compiler	Compi	le Time	Link	Time	File Size	Execution	on Time
	Floppy	Memory	Floppy	Memory	Code	Floppy	Memory
Lattice	31	7	72	14	10,496	218	29
Mark DeSmet	26	4	39	7	9,856	592	37
Mark Williams	43	11	78	20	8,624	654	40
Digital Research	42	13	60	13	16,928	656	64
Computer Innovations	37	11	56	19	13,200	682	76

YOU ARE UNBEATABLE



WITHE CYBERNETICS TWINS!!

...RM/COBOL¹ and (RT]². The combination provides a uniquely powerful set of business software tools.

RM/COBOL IS THE MOST WIDELY-USED MICROCOMPUTER COBOL...and for good reason. Highly compatible across the widest range of micro/mini/mainframe computers, it is the language of choice for serious business applications. With the release of RM/COBOL for the IBM mainframe machines (370, 30xx, 43xx), it is now possible to have compatibility over a truly huge range of computing power...from micros to mainframes.

(RTI from Cybernetics (COBOL Reprogramming Tool!) is a source program generator for RA/COBOL, that can automatically produce a wide range of file maintenance, report printing, and other types of RA/COBOL, source programs. Programs produced by (RTI provide a flexible alternative to many "database" software packages, since generated source programs may be modified for special requirements if desired. All source programs produced by (RTI are, of course, the property of the user of (RTI

In addition to the Cybernetics twins, RM/COBOL, and (RT), we offer source program licenses for the most comprehensive microcomputer business applications...the MBSI Realworld³ software written in RM/COBOL. Starting life as the minicomputer-based MCBA⁹ business applications, this software brings a new degree of professionalism to microcomputer applications.

Our software is available and supported for a wide range of microcomputer operating systems including CP/M,⁴ CP/M-86⁴, MP/M⁴, MP/M-86⁴, PCDOS, MSDOS⁵, OASIS⁶, TRSDOS⁷, UNIX⁸, and RM/COS¹. Contact us for details.

CALL NOW. (714) 848-1922

Trademarks of: 1 - Ryan-McFarland Corp. 2 - Cybernetics, Inc. 3 - Micro Business Software, Inc.

- 6 Phase One Systems, Inc. 7 - Tandy Corp.
- 7 Tandy Corp.

 8 Bell Telephone Laboratories

 9 Mini Computer Business Applications, in

available for:

IBM	TE	XAS I	NSTRUM	MENTS		NEC
TELE	VIDEO	HEV	VLETT-PA	CKAR	D D	ELTA
DIGITA	L EQUIP	MENT (CORPORA	TION	TO	SHIBA
EPSON	н	EATH	ONYX	NORT	HSTAR	IMS
XEROX	RADIO	SHACK	СОММО	DORE	SPERRY	UNIVAC
SHARP	SAN	YO	OLIVETTI	APP	LE	CORVUS
ONTEL	CALIFO	RNIA COMPU	TER SYSTEMS	COM	PAQ	COMPAC
WANE	SO SYSTEMS	95.00	ius vici	OR MO	RECULAR	EAGLE
CYMARYTE	wich	OR GAMPHE	MC47	GATA	POWT .	CORONA



8041 Newman Avenue Suite 208 Huntington Beach, CA 92647 (714) 848-1922 **Listing 1:** The Sieve of Eratosthenes benchmark developed by Jim and Gary Gilbreath as a standard for comparing the speed of various computer systems.

```
/* Eratosthenes Sieve Prime Number Program in C from Byte January 1983 */
#define true 1
#define false 0
#define size 8190
     char flags[size+1];
main ()
     int i, prime, k, count, iter;
     printf("10 iterations\n"):
     for(iter = 1; iter <= 10; iter++)
                                              /* do program 10 times */
          count = 0:
                                              /* prime counter */
          for (i = 0; i <= size; i++) /* set all flags true */
                flags[i] = true;
          for (i = 0; i <= size; i++)
               1
                    if (flags[i])
                                              /* found a prime */
                    prime = i + i + 3;
                                              /* twice index + 3 */
                    printf ("\n%d", prime); */
                    for (k=i+prime; k<=size; k+= prime)
                             flags[k] = false;
                                                  /* kill all multiples */
                    count++:
                                                   /* primes found */
          printf("\n%d primes.", count);/* primes found on 10th pass */
```

Listing 2: Floating-point benchmark. This simple program tests the speed of floating-point functions in C compiler libraries. Compared to the number of multiplications and divisions in this program, the time spent executing the looping instructions is insignificant.

/* simple benchmark for testing floating point speed of c libraries

```
does repeated multiplications and divisions in a loop that is
   large enough to make the looping time insignificant
#define CONST1 3.141597E0
#define CONST2 1.7839032E4
#define COUNT 10000
main ()
        double a, b, c;
        int i;
        a = CONST1;
        b = CONST2;
        for (i = 0; i < COUNT; ++i)
                c = a * b;
                c = c / a;
                c = a * b;
                c = c / a;
                c = a * b;
                c = c / a;
                c = a * b;
                c = c / a;
                c = a * b
                c = c / a;
                c = a * b;
                c = c / a;
                c = a * b;
                c = c / a;
        printf ("Done\n");
```

simply a budgetary one.)

A word about future processors and the 8087: Intel has announced a solution to this problem in the design of its new 80286 processor, which runs at a clock speed different from that of its 80287 math coprocessor. According to Intel, the 80286, which can execute all 8088 and 8086 instructions, can execute those instructions up to six times faster than the 8086 (a conservative figure might be four times faster). Perhaps soon, the first significant digit in our benchmark times will be behind a decimal point.

The sort program in listing 3 is designed as a general test of compiler efficiency. It uses a random-number generation algorithm to produce an array of long integers, which are then sorted using a quicksort algorithm. The Mark Williams CC86 compiler won this benchmark by a significant margin.

The Fibonacci number generator in listing 4 is a reasonably good test of recursive function calls. This benchmark, which saw Mark DeSmet C barely edge out Lattice C for first place, had the tightest performance grouping of any of the benchmarks run. The Digital Research 68000 C compiler performed this benchmark in 16.8 seconds, which earned it a third place, 7 seconds ahead of DRI's 8086 C compiler.

The efficiency of low-level (unbuffered) file I/O (input/output) is tested by the program in listing 5. It almost turned out to be the "unbenchmark." We had to struggle to come up with code that most of the compilers could handle. The Lattice and Mark DeSmet Cs wouldn't run this benchmark as it was initially written using high-level I/O functions because these Cs only support low-level disk I/O. When we changed the benchmark to low-level operation, Mark Williams C dropped out because it uses only high-level I/O.

Originally the program wrote 128K bytes onto the disk, but a bug in our (beta release) DRI compiler would not allow writing of files over 64K bytes long, so we changed the file size to just under 64K bytes. The Supersoft compiler couldn't handle the long data types—a problem we

Text continued on page 94



You win

Put your money on NEC's new PC-8800 personal computer and you're automatically a winner.

You win with your choice of state-of-the-art hardware, including a full range of

high-quality peripherals.

You win with advanced, userfriendly software, including programs for all types of banking, accounting, and business management.

You win again with NEC's high-quality graphics. And our reputation for reliability gives you as close to a sure thing as you can get.

So use a little horse sense and stack the odds in your favor for once. With the PC-8800 from NEC Home Electronics.



- 8-bit or 16-bit processor
 5-1/4" or 8" disk drive
 High-speed dot matrix or letter-quality printer.

Free software with

- complete system:

 WordStar word processing

 MailMerge
- Multiplan spread sheet
- BASIC (two versions)
 CP/M

NEC Home Electronics (U.S.A), Inc. **Personal Computer Division**

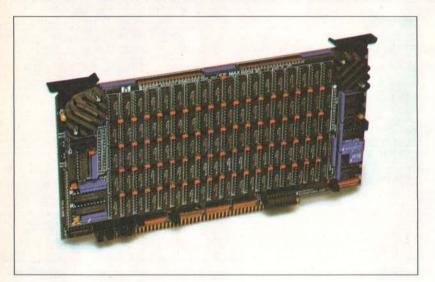
1401 Estes Avenue Elk Grove Village, IL 60007

S-100 World News

MACROTECH International Corporation

20630 Lassen Street, Chatsworth, California • 213-700-1501

NOW 1 MEGABYTE MAX FOR ALPHA MICI



CHATSWORTH-June 30, 1983-Mike Pelkey, Macrotech International President, announced today that a special version of MAX is now running in Alpha Micro Systems.

This special version is available only through Soft Ma-

chines of Champaign, IL. (217) 351-7199. Howard Ogle of Soft Machines stated, "The new AM-MAX1 runs full speed with all three Alpha S100 machines." Ogle also said, "The AM-MAX1 is not only the most economical memory for Alpha, but the most versatile as well. The system is even faster with Soft Machines' 'GO FAST' disk cache utilities."



HOWARD OGLE

Bob Rubendunst of Soft Machines reports, "Every MAX is shipped with software that greatly simplifies implementation on bank switched systems. Also included are detailed installation instructions and diagnostic programs."

Dealer inquiries and orders should be directed to Bob at Soft Machines. M

MAX Split Personality

BURBANK-June 30, 1983-"Many current

operating systems permit MAX to double as

both virtual disk and system memory," stated

Dan West of Westcom Systems. As an example,

an MP/M 2.1* system using MAX-M could be

configured as a 512K system memory and a

512K Vdisk. A typical CP/M 3.0* configura-

tion could be 256K of system memory and up

to 768K Vdisk. CP/M 2.2* of course, only per-

mits a 64K system memory, leaving the bal-

ance for a virtual disk. With MAX, or the

128ST, both functions can run simultaneous-

SIZE

128K

256K

384K

512K

640K

768K

896K

With 16-bit M3 Addressing option, add \$91

Virtual Disk for MP/M 2.1* and CP/M 2.2*

Software (provided on 8" disk)

CP/M 3.0* Bios modules,

Manuals (sold separately)

MAX Technical Manual

CP/M memory tests

P/N

128-ST

MAX-256

MAX-384 MAX-512

MAX-640

MAX-768

MAX-896

MAX-M

PRICE

\$1232

\$1108

1292

1647

1737

1815

1899

1983

\$ 25

\$ 15

ly in a single memory board. M

PRICE INDEX

Static Memory

Addressing

24-bit

Dynamic Memory

VIRTUAL DISK NOW NONVOLATILE

CHATSWORTH-June 30, 1983-Mike Pelkey announced today the release of the latest addition to the Macrotech product family. The **B-Board** is a multifunction system support board, for use with MAX and 128ST memories. Used with the 128ST, this combination creates a complete disk emulation, including nonvolatility. The B-Board features include battery backup, power fail monitor, and charging circuitry for on or off board batteries.

The B-Board functions also include a timeof-day clock, using a National Semi device for hassle free operation. It also gets early warning at power down, so the time-of-day can't suddenly get creative. An interrupt is available which can be used to turn the system on or off at a preset time.

On board ROM space accepts the users'

MACROTECH Moves

CHATSWORTH-June 30, 1983-Macro-

tech has moved to larger facilities located

at 20630 Lassen St., Chatsworth, CA 91311.

The new phone number is (213) 700-1501.

"Due to a healthier marketplace and a

phenomenal demand for the MAX series,

larger facilities were necessary. This per-

mits additional staffing, increased produc-

tion, and customer support levels," said

Mike Pelkey, President of Macrotech. M

EPROM based program storage. It can be configured to accept one or a pair of any EPROM type from 2716 to 27256, in 8 or 16 bit format. It supports a wake up jump option with full or shadowed phantom overlay.

The ERROR TRAP feature is designed to support the parity error detection feature of the MAX series dynamic memories. Any activity on the system's ERROR line causes the trap to record the extended address and data busses and 20 bits of bus status information. Up to 16 events can be trapped; the trap issues an interrupt when it's full.

The **B-Board** is a logical addition to the growing family of Macrotech International's no-compromise S100 boards for no-compromise users. M

Dan West, Westcom Systems

Circle 245 on inquiry card.

BURBANK-June 30, 1983-Most of the 128ST memory boards. M

*CP/M 2.2, CP/M 3.0, CP/M 86 and MP/M 2.1 are registered trademarks of Digital Research Inc.

Prices subject to change

Virtual Disk for CP/M 86*

CP/M 86* application programs available today fail to take advantage of the possible one megabyte address space. Virtual Disk for CP/M 86* will convert this unused space into RAM resident disk capacity for greatly improved disk access processing. The easily installed Virtual Disk 86 software module has been added to Macrotech's applications software available to owners of MAX series and

© 1983 Macrotech International Corporation.

Listing 3: The sorting benchmark. This program creates an array of random long integers, then performs a quicksort on them. In this example, the number of elements in the array is set by MAXNUM, and the number of times the program is performed is set by COUNT.

```
/* sorting benchmark-calls random the number of times specified by
   by MAXNUM to create an array of long integers, then does a quicksort
   on the array of longs. The program does this for the number of times
   specified by COUNT.
#include "stdio.h"
#define MAXNUM 1000
#define COUNT 10
#define MODULUS ((long) 0x20000)
#define C 13849L
#define A 25173L
long seed = 7L:
long random();
long buffer [MAXNUM] ={0};
main ()
        int i, j;
        long temp;
        printf ("Filling array and sorting %d times\n", COUNT);
        for (i = 0; i < COUNT; ++i)
                for (j = 0; j < MAXNUM; ++j)
                        temp = random (MODULUS);
                        if (temp < OL)
                                temp = (-temp);
                        buffer [j] = temp;
                printf ("Buffer full, iteration %d\n", i);
                quick (0, MAXNUM, buffer);
        printf ("Done\n");
quick (lo, hi, base)
        int lo, hi;
        long base [];
        int i, j;
        long pivot, temp;
        if (lo < hi)
                for (i = lo, j = hi, pivot = base [hi]; i < j; )
                        while (i < j && base [i] < pivot)
                                ++1;
                        while (j > i && base [j] > pivot)
                        if (i < j)
                                temp = base [i];
                                base [i] = base [j];
                                base [j] = temp;
                temp = base [i];
                base [i] = base [hi];
                base [hi] = temp;
                quick (lo, i - 1, base);
                quick (i + 1, hi, base);
long random (size)
        long size;
        seed = seed * A + C;
        return (seed % size);
```



Read the fine print.

Improve the output of your present system with a dot-matrix printer from NEC.

For good-looking copy in a hurry, it's hard to beat NEC's hard-working PC-8023A. This is a bi-directional 120 CPS, 80-column printer that can operate in a compressed-print mode to yield 132 columns. Special 2K buffer holds a page of data, so the unit can print while you're typing in something else. Compatible with a wide range of computers, from Apple* to Zenith*.*

Compare these features with your present printer:

Tractor and friction feed

Complete ASCII characters plus Greek, math, and graphic characters

Elite, pica, compressed print, proportional spacing, subscript and superscript

Standard parallel Centronics interface, serial optional

Prints clear original and up to three copies simultaneously

*Special cables may be necessary. Contact your local NEC Home Electronics dealer



Productivity at your fingertips

NEC

NEC Home Electronics (U.S.A.), Inc. Personal Computer Division

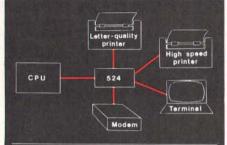
1401 Estes Avenue Elk Grove Village, IL 60007 (312) 228-5900

NEC Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

SERIAL PORT EXPANDER AND MORE



BTA's MODEL 524 MULTIPORT CONTROLLER is a code activated one to four serial port expander — but that's not all since it has separate and independent UARTS, buffers and handshaking each port can operate with a different configuration, i.e. different baud rates, stop bits, etc. These features also permit two or more devices to communicate



Full duplex with EIA RS-232 protocol

Baud rates up to 19,200

with the 524 simultaneously.

Expansion to 16 ports by cascading

Peripheral ports may be configured by user software

One year warranty



- •MODEL 524.......\$249.00 •MODEL 524A.....\$279.00 same as model 524 except has 256 byte rx/tx buffers per port
- Other models available Contact us or your dealer for additional information.



Listing 4: The Fibonacci series benchmark. This program tests the efficiency of a compiler's recursion by calculating a 16-bit Fibonacci number.

```
#include
                "stdio.h"
#define NTIMES 10
                        /* number of times to compute fibonacci value */
#define NUMBER 24
                        /* biggest one we can compute within 16 bits */
main()
    int i:
    unsigned value, fib();
    printf("%d iterations: ", NTIMES);
    for (i = 1; i <= NTIMES; i++)
         value = fib(NUMBER);
    printf("fibonacci(%d) = %u.\n", NUMBER, value);
unsigned fib(x)
                       /* compute Fibonacci number recursively */
int x;
    if (x > 2)
         return (fib(x-1) + fib(x-2));
    else
         return (1);
```

Listing 5: Disk file I/O benchmark, which sequentially writes a 65,000-byte file on disk. It then uses randomly generated long integers (modulo 65,000) as a disk address, from which it reads, then writes, a random-length string of bytes. This exercises the file I/O functions of the compiler.

```
/* file reading and writing benchmark
  sequentially writes a 65000 byte file on disk
  generates random long integers
  uses these modulo 65000 to read and write strings of ODDNUM bytes
  with the file handling system of the c package
  the random number generator is set to a specific seed,
  so that all compilers should generate the same code
  */
```

```
#define ERROR -1
#define READERR 0
#define BEG 0
#define CURR 1
#define END 2
#define READ O
#define WRITE 1
#define UPDATE 2
#define OKCLOSE O
#define FILESIZE 65000L
#define COUNT 500
#define C 13849L
#define A 25173L
#define ODDNUM 23
long seed = 7L;
long random (), lseek ();
main ()
        int i;
        long j, pos;
        int fd;
        char buffer [ODDNUM + 1];
        if ((fd = creat ("test.dat", WRITE)) == ERROR)
                abort ("Can't create data file\n");
        else
                printf ("File opened for sequential writing\n");
```

Listing 5 continued on page 94

You Can't Outrun Memories.

No computer can go faster than its

Even the lightning-fast 68000 processor can be slowed to a snail's pace by a sluggish main memory design.

For that reason, we designed the memory for 16-bit SAGE computers to keep pace with the 68000. It's a closecoupled, straightforward design that lets the processor run full bore at 2 million instructions a second.

Anything less simply wouldn't be state of the art.

Simple Isn't Always Easy.

To make a memory simple is simple.

But to make a simple memory fast is difficult.

And to incorporate it into a computer that doesn't cost a fortune is next to impossible. That is, unless some highly-creative circuit solutions can be

And that's precisely how the totally unique SAGE memory was born.

One MBYTE Of 64KBYTE Devices.

naturally use only 64K, dynamic 150-nanosecond memories. SAGE IV ™computers can be equipped with a megabyte of this type of memory.

And you can specify as few as one or as many as four built-in Winchesters, plus floppy drive.

What's more, thanks to its exclusive memory design, your SAGE computer can take data as fast as its floppy disk

can dish it out. In fact, with

no need for skewing or inter-

leaving, the SAGE Computer actu-

ally lets its floppy run as fast as

Winchesters do on some machines.

serious development or serious busi-

ness, remember the importance of

So when you select a computer for

Sage Computer Technology, Corporate Office, 4905 Energy Way, Reno, Nevada 89502. Phone (702) 322-6868. TWX: 910-395-6073/SAGE RNO

Eastern United States

Sage Computer Technology. 15 New England Executive Park Suite 120, Burlington, MA 01803 (617) 229-6868

TDI LTD, 29 Alma Vale Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8-2HL Tel: (0272) 742796 Tx: 444 653 Advice G

> In Germany MM Computer, GmbH, Hallwanger Str. 59, 8210 Prien Tel: 08051/3074

Tx: 525 400 mmco-d

p-System standard, supporting Pascal. FORTRAN 77, BASIC and 68000 Micro Assembler. CPIM-68K, Hyper-Forth, Modula 2 optional. SAGE and SAGE IV are trademarks of SAGE Computer Technology. © 1983 SAGE Computer Technology all rights

Circle 347 on inquiry card.





```
for (j = 0; j < FILESIZE; ++j)
                if (write (fd, "x",1) == ERROR)
                        abort ("Unexpected EOF in writing data file\n");
        if (close (fd) != OKCLOSE)
                abort ("Error closing data file\n");
        else
                printf ("Normal termination writing data file\n");
        if ((fd = open ("test.dat", UPDATE)) == ERROR)
                abort("Can't open data file for random reading and writing\n");
        else
                printf ("File opened for random reading and writing\n");
        for (i = 0; i < COUNT; ++i)
                j = random (FILESIZE);
                if (j < OL)
                        j = (-j);
                if (FILESIZE - j < ODDNUM)
                        continue;
                if ((pos = lseek (fd, j, BEG)) == -lL)
                        abort ("Error seeking to random offset\n"):
                if (read (fd, buffer, ODDNUM) == READERR)
                        abort ("Error reading at random offset\n");
                j = random (FILESIZE);
                if (j < OL)
                        j = (-j);
                if (FILESIZE - j < ODDNUM)
                        continue;
                if ((pos = lseek (fd, j, BEG)) == -1L)
                        abort ("Error seeking to random offset\n");
                if (write (fd, buffer, ODDNUM) == READERR)
                        abort ("Error writing at random offset\n");
       if (close (fd) I= OKCLOSE)
                abort ("Error closing data file\n");
       else
                printf("Normal termination from random reading and writing\n");
long random (size)
       long size;
       seed = seed * A + C;
       return (seed % size);
abort (message)
       char *message;
       printf (message);
       exit (ERROR);
```

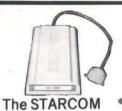
Text continued from page 88: could see no easy way around—so it sat on the bench.

Because the Mark Williams compiler does not support low-level I/O, we compiled a special version of the program that has the same algorithm but uses high-level function calls (fread instead of read, fwrite instead of write). We assumed that this would be slow but would at least work. Amazingly, Mark Williams C finished third. Scoring a hat trick, Lattice took this benchmark as well.

Let's take a closer look at the compilers (see also table 2).

Mark Williams CC86

CC86 has the most professional feel of any package we tested. It makes a good attempt at full Kernighan and Ritchie and Unix version 7 compatibility. Of all the compilers, CC86 is by far the most efficient at using buffered I/O functions such as fopen, fread, and fseek (high-level I/O functions). On the other hand, CC86 does not support low-level file I/O (i.e., block I/O functions such as open, read, Iseek). This decreases its portability (we couldn't run our lowlevel benchmark) but in no way reduces CC86's ability to function. In fact, CC86's benchmark results in high-level I/O compare favorably in execution time to the results of the other compilers' low-level benchmarks.



\$45000

1300/1200 BPS *VERY COMPACT *AUTO DIAL 300/1200 BPS 212A COMPATIBLE MODEM

*BUILT-IN SPEAKER

*EXCLUSIVE TWO YEAR WARRANTY *COMPLETE COMM SOFTWARE AVAILABLE



The OSCOM \$52000

*The STARCOM Is our latest compact, most technologically advanced, 300/1200 BPS, SUPER INTELLIGENT AUTO DIAL MODEM. The STAR COM is our second generation product, utilizing only 3 LSI Chips, packaged in a custom designed reinforced plastic case. With the STARCOM, all you need is a modular wall plug: it requires NO TELEPHONE, simply key in the phone numbers from your Terminal or Microcomputer keyboard and the Modem will do the rest.

ZANOTHER ANOTHER TECHNOLOGICA BREAKTHROUGH

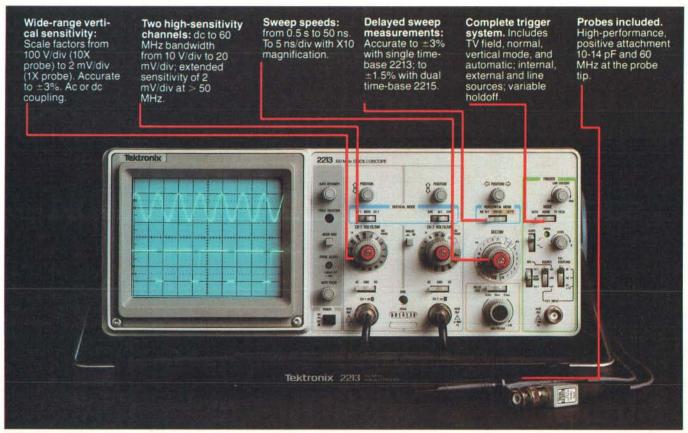
*The OSCOM is another New Product designed for the OSBORNE® Computer User. To simplify its use by providing the necessary communication software integrated in the Modem, no more guessing as to which Software to use. *The **SOFTCOM** is a Communications Software Package for PC Microcomputer Users.

We Offer Very Generous Discounts To Our Dealers Call and Place Your Order Today ORDERS ONLY 1-800-323-2666 For Information Call 312-459-8881

INCOMM

Division of Interbusiness Corporation 115 N. Wolf Road Wheeling, IL 60090

Now. Tektronix 60 MHz Performance is just a free phone call away!



These easy to order scopes are proof that it's not expensive to have advanced, 60 MHz performance from Tektronix on your bench. It's just practical! Feature for feature, the Tek 2213 and 2215 set a price/performance standard unmatched among portable scopes. And are backed by the industry's first three-year warranty on all labor and parts, including the CRT.

So advanced they cost you less: \$1200* for the 2213! \$1450* for the dual time base 2215!

These low costs are the result of a new design concept that utilizes

fewer mechanical parts than any other scope.

Yet there's no scrimping on performance and reliability. You have the bandwidth for digital and analog circuits. The sensitivity for low signal measurements. The sweep speeds for fast logic families. And delayed sweep for fast, accurate timing measurements.

Scope. Three-year warranty.**
Probes and expert advice. One
free call gets it all! You can order,
or obtain literature, through the
Tektronix National Marketing Center.
Technical personnel, expert in oscil-

loscope applications, will answer your questions and can expedite delivery. Direct orders include probes, operating manuals, 15-day return policy, full Tektronix warranty and worldwide service back-up.

Order toll-free: 1-800-426-2200 Extension 83

In Oregon call collect: (503) 627-9000 Ext. 83

Circle 384 on inquiry card.



^{*}Price F.O.B. Beaverton, OR. Price subject to change.

^{**}Three-year warranty applies to 2000 Family oscilloscopes purchased after 1-1-83

Feature	Computer	Digital Research	Lattice	Mark DeSmet	Mark Williams	Supersoft
Number of Passes	3	3	2	2	4	3
Source for Library	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
8080 Model	no	no	no	no	yes	yes
Small Model	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Medium Model	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Compact Model	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
Big Model	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Initialization	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Bit Fields	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Register Variables	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Floating Point	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
8087 Support	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no
Overlay Manager	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
Produces Assembly	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
In-Line Assembly	no	no	no	yes	no	no
Assembler Format	n/a	DRI	n/a	Intel	own	DRI
Relocated Format	own	Intel	Intel	own	own	n/a

Table 2: Comparison of the features of the six compilers.

CC86, tailored for production programming, is full of features that speed up the programming process and encourage portability. For example, it includes an extensive library (27K bytes) of header source files that define commonly used structures, operating-system interfaces, and memory-allocation conventions. This promotes consistency, and thus portability, between C programs within an operating system. It also saves time because most C programmers would otherwise be required to generate their own header library.

The compiler runs four passes that may be invoked individually or all at once. Its executor program is a good example of the package's orientation toward saving development time. Only CC86 and the DRI package allow you to compile and link a program in a single command line, without resorting to a submit file. Of the two, CC86 is the simpler. All the defaults are geared toward making an

end product, in this case, executable object code. To compile and link the sieve benchmark, the user types

cc sieve.c

This will compile the program sieve.c, automatically build a loader directive file, and link an executable object file, sieve.cmd.

A wealth of options are available, including the ability to compile only (without linking), to produce an assembly source, and to use either the 8080 model (64K-byte total) or the small model (64K-byte code, 64K-byte data). Options allow control of disk-management directives and compile-time symbol definition, specification of stack, and dynamic allocation of memory-pool size. A wonderful so-called verbose option causes each pass to print out special statistics as it executes.

Assembly source files (with the extension .s) can be combined on the

Small Model: 64K-byte code 64K-byte data, stack, hean Medium Model: Unlimited code 64K-byte data, stack, heap Compact Model: 64K-byte code 64K-byte data 64K-byte stack Unlimited heap Big Model: Unlimited code 64K-byte data 64K-byte stack

Table 3: Memory allocation for the four different memory sizes allowed by Digital Research's C Compiler for CP/M-86.

Unlimited heap

command line with C source files to produce a command file. For example, the line

cc program1.c program2.c program3.s

would compile the two C source files, program1.c and program2.c, into relocatable object files, invoke the assembler to generate a relocatable object file from the assembly source file program3.s, and then link them all together into a command file. The package also includes a librarian that allows you to create a library and to add, delete, and list library objects. All this saves development time.

The linker gives you considerable control over aligning code and data segments and can be passed arguments on the command line, in a file, or interactively. The linker has far more power than even a systems programmer is ever likely to require.

Our major complaint about the CC86 compiler is that its assembler is not Intel-compatible, which means for some applications you must learn yet another assembler. Still, this is a high-quality, professional compiler with good portability, good efficiency, and excellent speed.

Digital Research C Compiler

When Digital Research speaks, programmers listen. Digital Research has begun speaking in C. DRI's C compiler has arrived, and it is a biggie. A three-pass compiler with a ton of options, a relocating assembler that creates Intel-compatible object code,

WCC Software Distributing Inc. 632 Essex Street San Francisco, CA 94105

Cliff Wilton, President The Computer Store 855 Front Street San Francisco, CA 94111

Dear Cliff:

Here's our report on Super SpellGuard.

In tinking how to explain the product to your customers, there certainly is a lot to say.

First, there's the generac idea that nobody's pefect. Super SeellGuard can help them look perfect by tracking down hardto find typos, transposed letters and even notes is the words.

Then there's the fact that Super SpellGuard can proofresd a 10-page report in under a minute. And the statemeth that Super SpellGuard's vocabulary includes 20,000 of the most commonly used English words.

Other strengths: the original SpellGuard was named INFOWORLD's product of the year. This is the same basic program, only better. It also works with every major word processing software package available today. And has the affordatel price of \$195. It even comes from the makers of SuperCalc. If your customers don't have word processing software, you can always tell them about SuperWriter, which includes Super SpellGuard.

I'm looking forward to our effot to promot this as a product no business should be withour

Sincerely, Transfer Greg Karraker Sales Manager

for 10-page rep

Cliff Wilton, President The Computer Store 855 Front Street San Francisco, CA 94111

Dear Cliff:

Here's a report on Super SpellGuard. In thinking how to explain the product to your customers, there certainly is a lot to say.

First, there's the general idea that nobody's perfect. Super SpellGuard can help them look perfect by tracking down hard to find typos, transposed letters and even nonexistent words.

WCC Software Distributing Inc. 632 Essex Street San Francisco, CA 94105

Then there's the fact that Super SpellGuard can proofread a 10-page report in under a minute. And the statement that Super SpellGuard's vocabulary includes 20,000 of the most commonly used English words.

Other strengths: the original SpellGuard was named INFOWORLD's product of the year. This is the same basic program, only better. It also works with every major word processing software package available today. And has the affordable price of \$195. It even comes from the makers of SuperCalc. If your customers don't have word processing software, you can always tell them about SuperWriter, which includes Super SpellGuard.

I'm looking forward to our efforts to promote this as a product no business should be without.

Sincerely, maker Greg Karraker Sales Manager

Proofreading ti **Super SpellGuard:**

By Sorcim* 2310 Lundy Ave., San Jose, CA 95131 • (408) 942-1727

SORCIM

a linker, a big library, support for the 8087, support for large amounts of memory—this compiler has it all.

This is the only compiler tested that supports four memory models, namely, small, medium, compact, and big (see table 3). This is a significant advance in the state of the art for CP/M-compatible languages because, finally, you are allowed to write really big, RAM-resident programs in a high-level language. The different models allow you to select the way memory is allocated to the code, data, stack, and heap segments of your program (the heap is a dynamically allocated data area).

Note the assembly code produced by the identical line of C source as compiled by each of the four memory models. The assembly code in listing 6 was produced by the following line of C source code, which was compiled by the DRI compiler:

printf("** WELCOME TO DIGITAL RESEARCH C ** \ n"):

The size of the code increased by 75 percent going from the small model to the big model. While the 8088/

Listing 6: Assembly code generated by Digital Research's C compiler for CP/M-86. The difference in code among the four models is caused by setting the compiler for different memoryallocation schemes.

Small model	Medium Model	Compact Model	Big Model
(8 bytes)	(10 bytes)	(12 bytes)	(14 bytes)
mov ax,0x32 push ax call printf pop es	mov ax,0x32 push ax callf printf pop es	push ds mov ax,0x32 push ax call printf add word ptr sp,0x4	push ds mov ax,0x32 push ax callf printf add word ptr sp,0x4

8086-type processor can address a maximum of 1 megabyte of RAM (random-access read/write memory), not all machines that can run CP/M-86 can hold that much memory. The ubiquitous IBM PC, for example, cannot. On the other hand, the Compupro 816 could, theoretically at least, run an 832K-byte C program! (This would require most of a double-sided, double-density 8-inch floppy disk to hold the object code alone.)

A count of clock cycles required for each routine reveals that the code would run about 36 percent more slowly on the big model than on the small (42 clock cycles versus 57). This is what people mean when they say

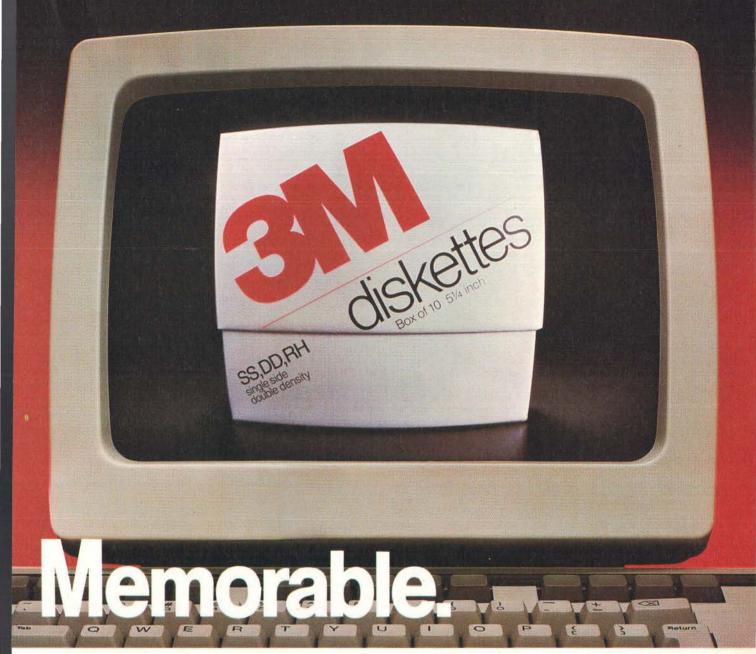
that the peculiar architecture of the 8088/8086 family makes it awkward to take advantage of its 1-megabyte address space. Fortunately, the 8088/8086 family from Intel keeps getting faster (especially the 80286), so this sacrifice of execution speed could be quite tolerable.

Our first benchmark can be compiled and linked with the following command line:

drc sieve -asieve

Twenty-three options and eight suboptions (i.e., options to the options) are available when running the compiler. You are allowed to specify the memory model desired, use the 8087

At a Glance			
Name	Mark Williams CC86 C Compiler version 1.1.2	Digital Research C Compiler version 1.0 (beta version)	Computer Innovations C86 version 1.33
Туре	C programming language compiler	C programming language compiler	C programming language compiler
Distributor	Control-C Software Inc. 6441 SW Canyon Court Portland, OR 97221 (503) 292-8842	Digital Research Inc. POB 579 160 Central Ave. Pacific Grove, CA 93950 (408) 646-6230	Computer Innovations Inc. 10 Mechanic St., Suite J Redbank, NJ 07701 (201) 530-0995
Price	\$500 for compiler, librarian, and linker	\$600 for compiler, librarian, and linker	\$385 for compiler, librarian, and linker
Format	5½-inch or 8-inch CP/M-compatible floppy disks	51/4-inch or 8-inch CP/M-compatible floppy disks	5½-inch or 8-inch CP/M-compatibl floppy disks
Type of Compiler	Produces object code in its own relocatable format	Produces assembly or object code in DRI relocatable format	Produces relocatable object code
Computer Needed	Any computer capable of running CP/M-86, MP/M-86, or Concurrent CP/M-86	Any computer capable of running CP/M-86, MP/M-86, or Concurrent CP/M-86	Any computer capable of running CP/M-86, MP/M-86, or Concurrent CP/M-86
Documentation	59-page loose-leaf manual in three-ring binder	167-page manual	12-page loose-leaf manual in three-ring binder
Audlence	Systems and applications software developers, C programmers	Systems and applications software developers, C programmers	Systems and applications software developers, C programmers



With 3M diskettes, your computer never forgets.

3M diskettes remember everything, every time. Because at 3M, reliability is built into every diskette. We've been in the computer media business for over 30 years. And we've never settled in. We're constantly improving and perfecting our product line, from computer tape and data cartridges to floppy disks.

3M diskettes are made at 3M. That way, we have complete control over the entire manufacturing process. And you can have complete confidence in the reliability of every 3M diskette you buy.

Look in the Yellow Pages under Computer Supplies and Parts for the 3M distributor nearest you. In Canada, write 3M Canada, Inc., London, Ontario. If it's worth remembering, it's worth 3M diskettes.



3M hears you...

Circle 390 on inquiry card.

3M

math coprocessor, generate or suppress source and assembly listings, invoke the linker, direct disk I/O, and more and more.

DRI has obviously made an effort to give its compiler Unix compatibility. The library contains functions that have no place in a CP/M environment other than to tolerate C code transported from Unix. For example, the functions chmod and chown, which under Unix change the protection mode and owner ID of a file, are treated under CP/M as no-op instructions. This concern about portability is a very heartening sign.

Because this is the compiler DRI uses, it would be a force to reckon with regardless of its intrinsic merits. Fortunately for the industry, the compiler is not only serviceable but is a dramatic software breakthrough. It has broken through the memory barrier that has caused every previous CP/M-compatible, 16-bit, high-level language to flounder. At last we have justification for going to 16 bits, namely, space. The new frontier. Scotty, start writing code!

Computer Innovations C86

C86 by Computer Innovations is a three-pass compiler with full Kernighan and Ritchie compatibility, a large library of Unix version 7 and special machine-dependent functions (the largest library of all the compilers tested), and support for the 8087 math coprocessor. The compiler package has its own relocatable object format and linker and includes source code for all library routines.

The sieve benchmark can be compiled and linked by entering four lines in succession:

cc1 sieve cc2 sieve cc3 sieve cl sieve

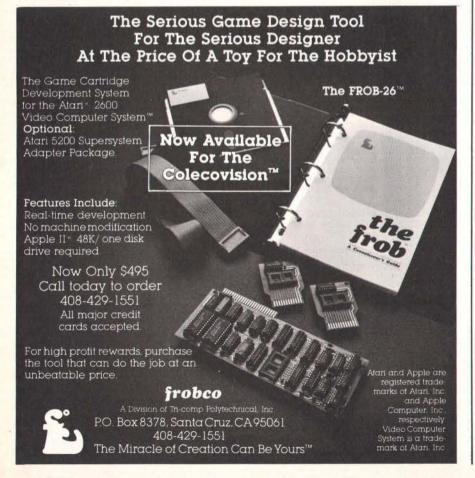
C86 has proven to be a reliable production compiler. We have used it to produce a number of large commercial programs at Gifford Computer Systems; and, though the benchmarks show that C86 wins no medals for speed or compactness, the very fact that we are still in the black and have a reasonably satisfied clientele speaks favorably for it. We may have run the other compilers through their paces, but we have given C86 the acid

Two important features a compiler must have in order to be commercially useful are portability and reliability. Neither of these qualities is very easily measured in a benchmark. Of all the compilers tested, only C86 ran all the benchmarks as they were written, following Kernighan and Ritchie specifications, which indicates a high degree of portability.

As for reliability, that is something that can be judged only over time, and so it is not really fair to the other compilers tested to stress this aspect of C86. We know C86 is reliable because we have relied on it. Unfortunately, we don't know of any reliability benchmark that reports back a bug index or a glitch quotient. All we can do is use the compiler as a professional tool and see whether or not it works. We should point out that all significant programs have bugs. The last bug disappears only when the last user stops running the program.

To a large degree, reliability comes down to support—the willingness and ability of the producer to provide timely fixes to problems as they are discovered. In the case of C86, the support given by Computer Innovations has been little short of heroic. The introduction to the C86 User's Manual states: "If you have any questions, or problems, please write or call. We really do care and will do our best to help you. We are usually available between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, and sometimes Saturday and Sunday."

Our major complaint with C86 is that the interface to assembly language is awkward, due to the lack of a relocatable assembler. This contrasts sharply with the DeSmet compiler, which actually allows in-line assembly (a feature we love). In general, the C86 compiler is a solid product with a good track record. Support is excellent, to say the least, and improved versions have been released regularly. It's good now, and it keeps getting better.







Memorex's new 5
year warranty on our
flexible discs gives
you more protection
and value—at no
extra cost. It's what you've
come to expect from the leader
of computer media products
for the past 22 years.

Memorex's "Is It Live or Is It Memorex?" means quality. Quality that makes Memorex the first choice of millions of computer customers. Quality that keeps Memorex discs working flawlessly on personal and business computers—like Atari, Apple, Commodore, IBM, Osborne, Radio Shack (TRS-80) and most others.

Your computer data is critically important to you—and to us. Use the flexible disc you can trust longer. Use Memorex. See your dealer or distributor today. Or call (800) 538-8200 for the one near you.

A Burroughs Company c 1983 Memorex Corporation. Memorex is a registered trademark of Memorex Corporation

At a Glance			
Name	Mark DeSmet C Development Package version 1.5	Lattice 8086/8088 C Compiler version 1.03	Supersoft C Compiler version 1.1.5
Type of Software Package	C programming language compiler	C programming language compiler	C programming language compiler
Distributor	C Ware 1607 New Brunswick Ave. Sunnyvale, CA 94087 (408) 736-6905	Lifeboat Associates 1651 Third Ave. New York, NY 10028 (212) 860-0300	Supersoft POB 1628 Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 359-2112
Price	\$100 for compiler, assembler, linker, and visual editor	\$500 for compiler, librarian, and linker; \$395 for linker with overlay manager	\$250 for compiler; assembler and linker/loader not included
Format	51/4-inch or 8-inch CP/M-compatible floppy disks	5¼-inch or 8-inch CP/M-compatible floppy disks	51/4-inch or 8-inch CP/M-compatibl floppy disks
Type of Compiler	Produces Intel-compatible relocatable object code	Produces Intel-compatible relocatable object code	Produces DRI-compatible assembly language
Computer Needed	Any computer capable of running CP/M-86, MP/M-86, or Concurrent CP/M-86	Any computer capable of running CP/M-86, MP/M-86, or Concurrent CP/M-86	Any computer capable of running CP/M-86, MP/M-86, or Concurrent CP/M-86
Documentation	106-page manual with snap-on binding	175-page, stapled manual punched with three holes	81-page loose-leaf manual in three-ring binder
Audlence	Systems and applications software developers, C programmers	Systems and applications software developers, C programmers	Students interested in learning about assembly source libraries for C

Mark DeSmet C88

The C88 compiler by Mark DeSmet offers a stunning amount of bang for the buck: the \$100 C88 development package is loaded with excellent features. The compiler conforms almost fully to Kernighan and Ritchie and has support for the 8087 math processor. An additional feature that is a great convenience for system programmers is support for in-line assembly-language code, using the #asm control. Also included is an Intel-compatible assembler, a fast linker, and a rudimentary librarian. And that same \$100 also gets you a screen editor called SEE with a cursor-control library.

This compiler does not have the maturity and finesse of the Mark Williams C, but it is useful, it compiles faster than any of the others (probably because it has only two passes), the code it produces is fast and compact, and the package is very inexpensive. It is an ideal introduction to C programming if you want to get the feel of a real, full-feature C compiler but don't want to have to choose between C and a trip to Europe. If you're toying with the idea

of taking up C, this is the way to go.

C88 does have some drawbacks: being a two-pass compiler, C88 cannot resolve references to structures and data types unless they have been previously initialized. Some high-level I/O functions such as fread, fwrite, and fseek are not included. Also, the librarian is primitive (it doesn't let you delete routines, only add them). These are by no means fatal flaws. We have completed some major production work using C88 and have been delighted with the extent to which its fast compilations speed up development time.

The sieve benchmark can be compiled by typing

C88 sieve

An executable object file is created by typing:

BIND sieve

Using a submit file on a memory drive, the sieve program was compiled, linked, and run in 10 seconds!

This compiler's price tag of \$100 is startling and may, unfortunately, hurt

its sales. It might be difficult to convince dealers to carry this compiler because the profit on a \$100 sale barely pays for one invoice and one support call. Also, a low price is often associated with poor credibility. We are not recommending that C Ware raise its price, we are recommending that people buy the compiler—look at the benchmark results. The Mark DeSmet C compiler consistently took second place, except when it took first.

Lattice 8086/8088 C Compiler

The Lattice compiler may be the one for you if you need code that really flies. Using the Olympic scoring system, Lattice was the overall winner in our benchmark speed trials (three golds, a silver, and a bronze). The powerful two-pass Lattice compiler supports full Kernighan and Ritchie (with the exception of register variables as of now) and produces Intel-compatible relocatable object code. This code can then be linked using Plink86, a remarkably versatile linkage editor from Phoenix Software Associates.

Plot your next meeting yourself.

Read how 2 pens can become your best presentation tools.

Introducing the New Personal Computer Plotter from Hewlett-Packard.

Now you can use your personal computer to generate your own presentation charts, graphs, and pie charts. How? Simply add on the new high quality, low cost HP 7470A Personal Computer Plotter.

The 7470A helps you save time and save money, and lets you communicate quickly, accurately and *effectively*.



Data, when visualized graphically, becomes information fast. Charts and bar graphs can make any presentation clearer and more readily understood. But asking your staff

to produce the graphics manually for your next presentation doesn't ensure accuracy or artistic talent. And going to outside graphics suppliers can be costly. Combined with your personal computer, the new HP 7470A plotter does the communicating for you. Quickly. Logically. And with off-the-shelf software available from most HP dealers.



Fast and pretty.

The 7470A gives you high plotting speed with excellent line quality...faster than any competitive small plotter. On top of all that, it comes in an attractive design package that looks nice on your desk. And it does it for only \$1,575.(U.S.A. domestic suggested retail price.)

Count on it.

The 7470A is built the Hewlett-Packard way. To last. Designed and engineered with only a few parts, none of which require adjustment. And with customized integrated circuits that ensure reliability.

Pen pals.

The HP 7470A has two single-pen stables.

Simple pen changes give you multi-color plots in your choice of ten coordinated colors. Pens are automatically capped and stored.

An option you'll want, too.

For only \$95, you can also get a 17057 Overhead Transparency Kit that turns your plots into transparencies for overhead projectors. For "I need it tomorrow at 9:00 A.M.!" meetings, it's a necessity.

Start plotting your next presentation today. Clip and mail the coupon below. Now.

Mail the coupon below and we'll send you—absolutely free—a sample plot, a more detailed brochure, and a sample overhead transparency.

Then...stop in at your nearest Hewlett-Packard Dealer. See the HP 7470A in action. Once you see it demonstrated you'll find a hundred ways to make your own applause-winning presentations.

When performance must be measured by results



Name	Title
Company	
Address	
City, State & Zip	
Phone Number ()	
My computer is	
	Drive, San Diego, CA 92127 – Attn: Nancy Carter

THE PURCHASING AGENT has made some changes!

What's new? • New telephone number. • New address closer to our Silicon Valley suppliers. • New corporate structure.

What's the same? We still act as your buying agent, buying micro-computers, peripherals and software for you at wholesale prices. We still can buy 6,600 different products for you—all equipment is new, with full manufacturer's warranty.

Call us for your net price on any product not listed.

COMPUTERS	Your Net Price	COMPUTERS	our Net Price	PRINTERS	Your Net Price
Alpha Micro 1000VFF Alpha Micro 1000VWF Alpha Micro 1042V, 128K, 32 meg. Altos 8000-10 Altos 580-10 Altos 5-15D, MP/M Compupro Godbout Sys. 816/A* Sys. 816/A* Sys. 816/C, Ram21* Sys. 816/C, Ram21* Sys. 816/C	\$5,060 6,957 15,433 5,499 6,599 4,779 2,100 3,950 M 4,200 4,275 6,733 10,321 6,632	IBM compatibles & peri Corona portable Columbia system Davong 5 meg. H.D. Diablo 630 API NEC 3550 Seattle Morrow MicroD. MD-2 Morrow MicroD. 1.6 men NEC 46 bif APC HO-3 NEC APC WP2 (HO-3) Northstar Advantage Northstar Adv. w/15 men Onyx Pied Piper I	2.255 2,779 1.249 1.775 1,920 CALL 1.245 9.1.631 2.999 5,775 2.324	Anadex 9501A, 2.7K bisother, parallel, daisy C. Itoh, F-10, daisy C. Itoh 8610, par. Daisywriter 2000 48K at Diablo 620, 25 cps, da Diablo 630, daisy Gorilla Banana, 50 cpi IDS Prism 132 all opts. NEC 3510 NEC 7710 Okidata 92, parallel Okidata 93 w/tractor Okidata 84, parallel Qume 11/40 + w/int/ta Tally 160L, w/tractor	uf. 1,300 783 1,200 999 sy 1,150 isy 890 2,045 1,430 1,468 2,094 510 913 1,024
M-Drive-H 68K CPU-Z 6 Mhz. Ram 21, 128K, 12 Mh Disk 2, hard disk con Pragmatic 20 meg.	1,250 513 258 z. 807	Sage IV w/15 meg. Sanyo 1000 w/software Seattle Gazelle, h. disk Televideo TS-802 Televideo TS-803 Televideo TS-806	5,890 1,540 5,970 2,598 2,027 5,143	Texas Instr. TI810 basic Texas Instr. TI810 Dasic Texas Instr. TI810 Q Toshiba P1350 Transtar 130 OTHER PERIPHERA	1,240 1,789 1,673 693
Pragmatic 40 meg. Eagle 1620 Eagle 1620 Eagle 1630 Eagle P.C. IBM compatibles & per Amdek Color III moni AST MC-064SPC Baby Blue	4,686 1,575 2,999 4,699 2,699 ipherals	Televideo 15-4602G Televideo 15-1602G Televideo 15-1602GH Vector 4-20 Vector 4-30 Vector 4-40 Victor 9000 s.s. Zenith ZF-100-24 Zenith ZF-110-22 Zenith ZF-120-22	3,448 5,385 3,637 4,547 4,961 2,874 2,525 3,099 3,176	Amdek Color II monitor Corvus 18.3 meg. w/mirror Hayes Smartmodem 12 Houston Instr. DMP-42 Morrow 20 meg. w/cor Qume QVI 103G term. Qume QVI 103G term. Televideo 925 term.	3,423 3,995 200 535 2,321 atr. 3,650

Prices subject to change without notice.

B-83-8

The Purchasing Agent Philosophy, Part 2:

 Don't delay buying a computer just because a new development has been announced and will be out soon; this condition will always exist and you will never buy a computer.



THE PURCHASING AGENT, INC.

574 Weddell Drive, Ste. 5 Sunnyvale, CA 94089

(408) 744-0646

Open Monday thru Friday, 8-5 PST

The library included with the compiler implements a large subset of the Unix version 7 C library and contains a number of useful non-Unix functions as well. Because the library does not include the buffered I/O functions fread or fwrite, we were unable to run the high-level file I/O benchmark.

Our sieve program can be compiled by entering

lc1 sieve

followed by

lc2 sieve

Linking the sieve program with Plink86 is a little trickier. You type

Plink86n

then, when the => (prompt) appears, you enter the following lines (without waiting for any intervening prompt):

output sieve.cmd section code group pgroup file c, sieve section data max 1000h group dgroup lib lc.lib

The Plink86 linker is not the simplest linker we have ever seen, but it appears to be able to do everything except write articles. One reason linking a C program with Plink86 is so complex is that unlike, say, the Mark Williams linker, Plink86 is a general-purpose product and so its defaults are not designed to make it easy to link CP/M-86-compatible C programs.

A great advantage to using the Plink86 linker is that its extended version (which costs an additional \$395 above the price of the standard compiler/linker package) has a transparent overlay manager for creating programs with more than 64K bytes of code (the most code possible without using overlays). This feature allows you to create programs that will load library routines from disk as needed during program execution. The Digital Research compiler is the

Presenting Hyperion™, the world's most powerful, portable computer

& Star is Borne developed for the busy professional.

Star Light

Hyperion is a true portable. weighing in at only 18 pounds. It is light on the eyes with its European amber screen and styling. But heavy on performance with many standard features which are expensive necessities for other personal computers. And all for a price that's less than you'd expect.

Star Bright

Hyperion is bright. Communicating with the world is easy with our integrated voice and data package. Standard is our 256K RAM memory, essential for the new generation of application programs.

Hyperion has the same processor. graphics and operating system as the IBM P.C. However, an improved keyboard ties the function keys to our screen soft keys. All this means Hyperion can run popular IBM software right off the shelf - Visi Calc[†], Word Star[†], Data Base II[†] and many, many others.

Hyperion is the rising star in personal computers. Catch a rising star today.

Standard Features

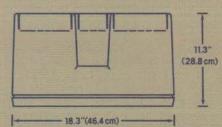
Processor	Intel 8088
	MS DOS
A	dvanced Basic (Microsoft) dvanced User Interface*
Memory	256K User Ram*
Drives 51/4", 3	20K bytes, IBM compatible ual Ram Disk (Up to 160K)*
Display System Grap	7" Non-glare amber hics — IBM PC compatible

*****	2.5		10	SCI.	3011	OII	101	PION	origou mo
Serial Port		(40V)		100			74.745		RS 232C
									DS 423

..... Full 80 x 25 character format

Other Features	Time	and date	e clock with
		batte	ry back-up
Additional	vide	o output	for externa
		- LANGE CONTRACTOR	monitor'

*These extras worth over \$4000.



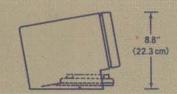
Optional Extras

Drive	Additional 51/4" 320K drive
	n IN:TOUCH telephone management system Built in 300 baud modem (103J) Direct connect
Acoustic Cups	Uses internal modem
Expansion Cha	ssis 5 or 10 MB of hard disk Up to 7 slots for IBM compatible cards
Carrying Case	Attractive case with accessory pockets
Multiplan [†]	Hyperion enhanced
123†	Hyperion enhanced
IN:SCRIBE	Word processor

†Visi Calc is a trademark of Visicorp †Word Star is a trademark of Micropro International Corp.

Data Base II is a trademark of Ashton Tate [†]Multiplan is a trademark of Microsoft Corp.

†123 is a trademark of Lotus Development Corp.



the world's most powerful

portable computer

The Bytec Group

North America: (613) 226-7255; Telex 053-3358 Europe: U.K. 04026 4926; Telex 894222

only other one tested that supports overlays.

Though this overlay technique generates programs that will run more slowly than the RAM-resident code supported by the Digital Research compiler, it does have the advantage of conserving memory use, which can be especially important in a multiuser MP/M-86 system. Even this sacrifice in speed can be minimized if overlays are restricted to a program's seldom-used options, in which case, overlays would allow an application program lots of convenient extras that might otherwise have been eliminated due to lack of space.

We have maintained a polite silence concerning the documentation that comes with the other compilers. With Lattice, we have to say that the documentation is superb. Only DRI even comes close.

In general, the Lattice compiler is a sophisticated, high-performance package that appears to be well suited for development of major application programs. It is unfortunate that the CP/M-86 version of Lattice was released only recently, so we have not been able to use it in production work. The benchmarks, on the other hand, speak for themselves. Lattice is a real performer. Announced improvements are a debugging facility, support for register variables and for the 8087 math coprocessor, and an additional level of optimization for speed (this should be interesting, because Lattice already seems to be the fastest).

Supersoft C

The Supersoft C compiler was unable to run three of our five benchmarks due to its failure to support the long data type. We were actually relieved that Supersoft had this failing because the process of producing executable code through the Supersoft compiler is like pulling teeth.

The great problem with the Supersoft C compiler package is that it has neither a linker nor a library-search feature. This means that to compile a program easily, you must include all library files (either on the compiler command line or with an #include statement in the source file). This will ensure that all necessary library routines will be compiled with your code. It also ensures that all *unnecessary* library routines will be compiled with your code, thereby resulting in an enormous object file.

To create a smaller object file, you must cull the specific library functions required by your program from the Supersoft library source files, as well as extract the library functions called by those functions. You then use your favorite editor to patch all these together into a single file and include this new file when you compile your program.

In the two benchmarks we ran, we used the CRUNT2.C library module in toto and an editor to extract from the FORMATIO.C module the source code for printf. We then extracted the routines that printf called and included them all in a library we called printf.c. We compiled the sieve program with the following commands:

cc sieve.c crunt2.c printf.c cod2cod sieve.cod c2i86 sieve.u

This created assembly source code, which we assembled with the Digital Research assembler ASM86 using the following command:

asm86 sieve

This produced an object file of type .H86, which we fed to the CP/M-86 loader, GENCMD, to produce an executable file called SIEVE.CMD. We did this by typing

gencmd sieve data[xfff]

Compared to the other compilers tested, the compilation time of the Supersoft product seems to be forever. More precisely, it is 47 times longer than the DeSmet compiler. A saving grace of the Supersoft compiler is that it gives the complete source for its library—a feature shared only by the Computer Innovations compiler.

The Elusive Ideal of Portability Though portability is one of the

most prized characteristics of C, we were surprised at how difficult it was to find code that would run on all six of the compilers. Most surprising was that the five compilers we considered the most significant had only 14 library functions in common. This is despite the fact that some of these compilers include as many as 100 library functions. No two compilers handled direct movement of data that was bound for memory in exactly the same way, and, as might be expected, the compilers had little in common regarding the handling of functions dependent on either the processor or the operating system.

As we stated earlier, our attempts at writing a routine to test disk I/O were futile. If program portability within one operating system was a problem, transporting C programs from another operating system to CP/M promises to be especially thorny. For example, a severe incompatibility exists between CP/M and Unix. The exact length of a CP/M file is known only to within 128 bytes, whereas the length of a Unix file is known exactly (it has 1-byte "granularity"). This means that any C program written for Unix that relies on the operating system to provide the exact length of a file will be impossible to transport to a CP/M environment without a significant rewrite.

On a more upbeat note, we were startled not just by the large quantity, but the extremely high quality of C compilers already available for CP/M-86. By the time this article appears, four more compilers should be available from Aztec, Telecon, Whitesmiths, and Epsys. Sounds like C is here to stay.

Jerry Houston is vice-president of marketing at Gifford Computer Systems (1922 Republic Ave., San Leandro, CA 94577). He was formerly head of the technical departments at Computer Marketing Associates, Morrow Designs, and Compupro.

Jim Brodrick, who holds a doctorate in biochemistry from the University of California at Berkeley, is on the software research and development staff at Gifford Computer Systems. He has five years of experience as a C programmer and has written a C compiler for CP/M-86.

Les Kent is manager of research and development at Gifford Computer Systems. He was formerly chief production programmer at Morrow Designs and is an authority on the Unix operating system.

BASF QUALIMETRIC* A TOTALLY NEW DIMENSION OF QUALITY.



From BASF comes a totally new level of excellence in magnetic media—the Qualimetric standard, a standard so advanced that BASF FlexyDisks® are confidently backed by an extraordinary new lifetime warranty.* The Qualimetric standard is maintained without compromise through every step of BASF design, production, inspection, and testing...reflecting an unwavering BASF commitment to media fidelity and durability.

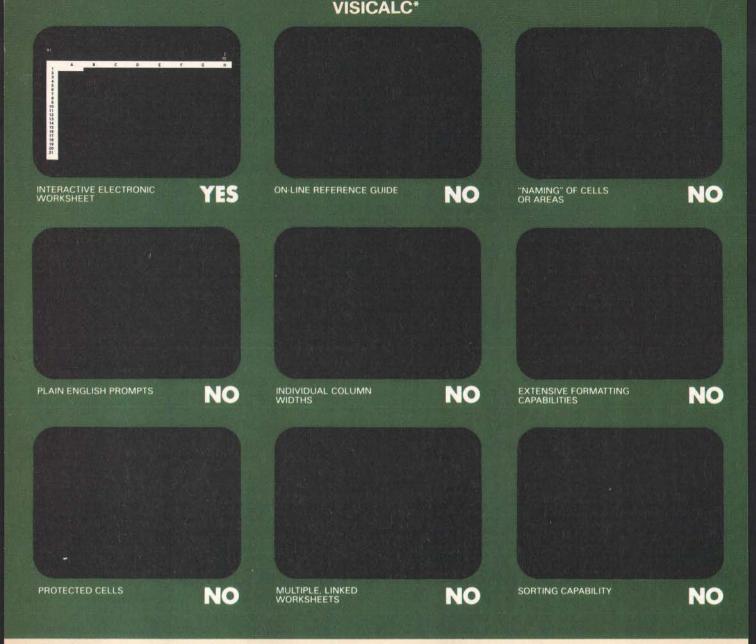
Our FlexyDisk jacket incorporates a unique two-piece liner that not only traps damaging debris away from the media surface, but also ensures precise media-to-head alignment. The result—certified 100% error-free performance, backed by BASF's exclusive lifetime warranty.*

For information security, tomorrow and beyond, look for the distinctive BASF package with the Qualimetric seal. Call 800-343-4600 for the name of your nearest supplier.

Circle 43 on inquiry card.

ENTER TOMORROW ON BASE TODAY





VisiCalc was a swell idea for then.

The next generation. First generation electronic worksheets were a good idea. They were early software management tools that could eliminate a lot of hours with a spreadsheet, calculator, pencil and eraser. Enter Multiplan, the next generation electronic worksheet that's as easy to use as it is useful.

Make comparisons. Compare Multiplan to any of the earlier electronic worksheets. We've given you some "prompts" above.

Compare learning time. Multiplan's tutorial book brings you up to speed. Fast. But Multiplan doesn't stop there. Multiplan's On-line Reference Guide gives you instant help if you have questions. It knows where you are in Multiplan and offers information related to your problem, right on the screen.

Compare ease of use. All Multiplan prompts are full length words or phrases. And Multiplan provides "naming," the ability to assign a plain English name to any

cell or area. "Gross Profit = Sales—Cost" rather than "AA44=AZ23—BK154." Which means you can work more intuitively. And faster.

Compare utility. Multiplan lets you link related work-

Compare utility. Multiplan lets you link related worksheets so that information is transferred between them automatically. For instance, you can keep regional sales forecasts on separate sheets but link them with your overall company forecast. Then, just change the forecast for any region, and the company forecast sheet is updated automatically. Something you can't do with first generation worksheets.

Compare reports. Not just the work you can do, but the way you can present it. Multiplan's flexible formatting options allow you to produce presentation-quality reports. And its sorting capability lets you sort by either alphabetic or numeric order. So a sales manager who normally lists sales regions alphabetically could sort by amount sold and conveniently rank by sales performance. The

*Based on features in releases VC-202B0-AP2 and VC-156Y0-IBM of VisiCalc on the Apple II and IBM-PC respectively.



INTERACTIVE ELECTRONIC WORKSHEET

YES



MULTIPLAN

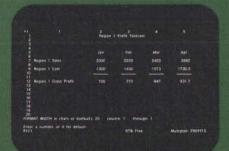
ON-LINE REFERENCE GUIDE

YES

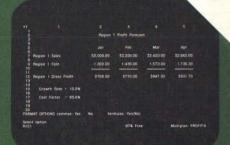


PLAIN ENGLISH PROMPTS

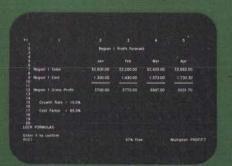
YES



INDIVIDUAL COLUMN

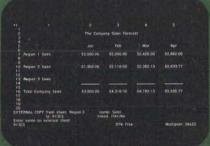


EXTENSIVE FORMATTING

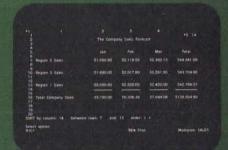


PROTECTED CELLS

YES



MULTIPLE, LINKED WORKSHEETS



SORTING CAPABILITY

Multiplan[™] is a great idea for now.

result is a more meaningful and useful presentation of data. Compare availability. With Multiplan, you're not limited to a single range of computers. Multiplan is available for Apple and for microcomputers that run MS™-DOS, XENIX,™ or CP/M-80® operating systems. Multiplan supports both 40- and 80- columns on the Apple II.

Compare the source. Microsoft was the world's first microcomputer software company. Today, Microsoft software is running in well over a million installations, worldwide. Languages. Utilities. Business programs. All, maintained at the state-of-the-art.

Compare for yourself. Drop into your computer store. Compare Multiplan's powerful, user-oriented features to any electronic worksheet on the market. If you've been using VisiCalc, Multiplan's ability to directly utilize your VisiCalc files lets you easily upgrade to Multiplan. And that's just another of the many features designed

to make Multiplan the electronic worksheet for now. And years from now.

BETTER TOOLS FOR MICROCOMPUTERS

AICROSOF

Microsoft is a registered trademark, and Multiplan, XENIX, and MS are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation For product or dealer information, call:

DEPARTMENT NO. 31 1-800-547-3000

Five C Compilers for CP/M-80

Find out which is fastest, which is standard, and which is easiest to use

by Christopher O. Kern

Choosing a C compiler is not a trivial task. That is clear to me after spending several weeks comparing C compilers for 8080-family microcomputers running under the CP/M-80

operating system. I found that there is considerable variation in the time required to compile programs, the speed with which compiled programs run, and the size of the ex-

ecutable machine code that is produced. The compilers I tested were Aztec C version 1.05G, BDS C version 1.5, C/80 C version 2.0, Telecon C version 2.7, and Whitesmiths C version 2.1 (see "At a Glance"). I have summarized the features of these compiler packages in table 1, and I'll discuss my impressions of them individually in this article.

	Aztec	BDS	C/80	Telecon	Whitesmiths	
Kernighan and Ritchie complete Kernighan and Ritchie standard	×				[6]	
library	X					
source for library	×	×	×	×		
source for run-time routines	×	×	X	×		
separately linkable modules	X	×	[4]		X	
preprocessor arguments	X	×		×	×	
intermediate assembler file	X		X	×	X	
in-line assembly language	X		×	[5]		
I/O redirection	×	[2]	X	×	×	
library manager	X	X			×	
debugging aids		×	×			
floating-point arithmetic	×	[3]			×	
M80-compatible code	[2]		[2]			
requires CP/M 2.0		X				
system size required (kilobytes)	56	40	48	48	60	
disk space required (kilobytes) [1]	134	55	58	81	260	
size of manual (pages)	86	185	35	16	>300 [7]	
list price	\$199	150	49.95	200	700	

- [1] Minimum for compiling and linking a program
- [2] Optiona
- [3] No native floating point; supplies library functions to provide long and floating-point arithmetic [4] With Microsoft M80/L80 relocating macroassembler (not supplied)
- [5] Assembly-language source files can be combined with C source files at compile time
- [6] Follows Unix version 6 rather than version 7 compiler
- [7] Includes manual pages for several operating systems

Table 1: Summary of the features of the C compilers.

About C

The C programming language is a natural for 8-bit computers. C is considerably more powerful than assembler but still permits access to most of the host computer's basic machine operations. It is simple enough to be completely implemented for a computer with a limited instruction set and a relatively small main memory. It is potentially quite portable because it interfaces to the host computer through a standard inputoutput (I/O) library. And it's easy for amateurs like me to learn.

The Test Programs

I decided at the outset that there were at least four major tests I wanted to perform on each compiler. The first test was for efficiency in accessing

The CONCEPT AVT

Because VT100 users deserve more than just VT100 compatibility.



THE CONCEPT DISPLAY TERMINAL

VT100 compatibility is one thing, but eight pages of memory, programmable function keys, windowing, multiple computer capabilities, ANSI standard conformance...and VT100 compatibility is something else. Only from Human Designed Systems.

A good news/great news story from Human Designed Systems.

First the good news. The concept AVT display terminal gives you everything you need in an 80/132-column ANSI/VT100-compatible display terminal. And at a very competitive price.

Now the great news. The concept AVT display terminal provides an exciting, new set of capabilities that lets you do much more. Without changing the price.

It starts with ANSI standard conformance, DEC software compatibility, and 80/132-column capability, and extends that even further by offering eight pages of display memory to relieve the interactive user of the need to generate unnecessary hardcopy printouts and to provide the application developer with a powerful tool for applications requiring multiple formats and storage of large volumes of text; by enabling users to permanently configure a terminal for their needs or applications; by providing functionality

*Quantity one. DEC and VT are trademarks of Digital Equipment Corporation.

designed to improve the effectiveness of slowspeed applications; by enabling users to create true windows within display memory; by providing programmable function keys which transmit data and/or execute terminal commands; by providing up to three additional communications ports for connection to other

peripherals and computers; by providing flexible user networking functionality for use in a wide range of different applications, including multiple computer connections; and by doing much more.

VT100 compatibility and ANSI standard conformance. Add it to the concept display terminal's 132-column performance, in ASCII or APL/ASCII models, with multiple computer capabilities, windowing, programmable function keys, multiple pages of memory, and much more, and you can see why Human Designed Systems has given terminals a new meaning...and that means true economy.

human designed systems, inc.

3440 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104 215-382-5000 Circle 195 on inquiry card.

Human Designed Systems. We're redefining terminal performance.

Atlanta — (404) 391-9763; Boston — (617) 329-3510; Chicago — (312) 825-2960; Dallas — (214) 437-1888; Delaware — Infocon: (302) 239-2942; Hawaii — Gray Associates: (808) 261-3751; Los Angeles — (213) 410-9454; Northern New Jersey — Infocon: (201) 624-1372; New York City Area — Infocon: (212) 689-8833; New York State — Naco Electronics: Rochester: (716) 223-4490; Syracuse: (315) 699-2651; San Francisco — (415) 692-4184; Washington, DC — International Systems Marketing: (301) 279-5775; Australia — I. O. Peripheries Pty. Limited: (02) 427 3555; Belgium — BELCOMP: 091/25 22 88; Canada — CAIL Systems: Toronto: (416) 362-1063; Denmark — ADCOM Data Aps: 1-19 44 66; Finland — Modulsystem OY: 0-6926511; France — Walton: (1) 226.06.90; Singapore — DTS Singapore: (65) 33-88-566; Sweden — Allnovo Data AB: 08-37 25 15; Switzerland — Mitek ag: 02/461 22 52; United Kingdom — Shandell Systems Lid.: 02407-2027; West Germany — COMKO Computersystemges, mbH: 0221-48 30 51. DISTRIBUTORSHIP INQUIRIES INVITED.

automatic variables, which come into existence only when a particular function is entered. As soon as the function is exited, the variables are discarded. In other words, automatic variables exist while the function they belong to is actually executing. They are a problem on an 8-bit computer because of its shortage of registers and its limited addressing modes.

A good choice for this test was the Sieve of Eratosthenes program for generating prime numbers that Jim and Gary Gilbreath used in their article "Eratosthenes Revisited: Once More Through the Sieve" (see the January 1983 BYTE, page 283). It has quite a few variables, which are constantly being juggled among machine registers so that arithmetic and logical operations can be performed on them (see listing 1). To make the test as pure as possible would require moving the array of flags into the function proper, i.e., making the array an automatic variable instead of an external one.

The second test I wanted to perform was to measure the efficiency of each compiler in coding function (procedure) calls. Because good C style encourages the use of many small functions instead of a few large ones, I wanted to see how much overhead was associated with entering and leaving a function.

To do that, I wrote a program to compute a Fibonacci series recursively. The Fibonacci function, F(x), is defined as:

$$F(x) = 1$$
 for $x \le 2$
 $F(x) = F(x-1) + F(x-2)$ for $x > 2$

(see listing 2). Because only one variable is involved and relatively little processing is performed on it, the Fibonacci program is a good test of function overhead.

Many C programs read or write a file one character at a time. Because most operating systems won't let you do that, at least not efficiently, the standard library supplied with each

Listing 1: The prototype of the primes program, which was written in the version of C described by Kernighan and Ritchie; it generates primes using the Sieve of Eratosthenes method. The program's purpose is to test the compiler's efficiency in using automatic variables. This is the basic version of the program that was tried on all the compilers; some modifications were necessary to get it to run on each one.

```
A>type sievel.c
SIEVE1.C?
A>type b:sievel.c
#include "stdio.h"
#define SIZE
                 8190
                        /* size of number array */
#define FALSE
                    0
#define TRUE
        char
                flag[SIZE + 1]:
main()
                /* compute primes using sieve of Eratosthenes */
        int
                i, j, k, count, prime;
        printf("10 iterations: ");
        for (i = 1; i <= NTIMES; i++) {
                count = 0;
                for (j = 0; j <= SIZE; j++)
                flag[j] = TRUE;
for (j = 0; j <= SIZE; j++) {
                        if (flag[j] == TRUE ) (
                                 prime = j + j + 3;
                                 for (k = j + prime; k <= SIZE; k += prime)
                                         flag[k] = FALSE; /* discard multiples*/
                                 count++:
        printf("%d primes.\n", count);
```

of the C compilers includes several functions to perform buffered I/O (input/output).

Here is how it works: a file is read into a buffer in relatively large chunks. Then it is parceled out to the program byte by byte. In writing to a file, the process is reversed: the file is assembled in the buffer 1 byte at a time. When the buffer becomes full, it is "flushed"—written out to the disk in a single, relatively efficient operation.

My third test program simply copies its input to its output (see listing 3a). I knew that the results of this test would in large part reflect the size of the buffers used by each compiler. As a rule, the larger the buffer, the faster the program would run; but the results indicate that other factors are at work as well.

Finally, I wanted to see how each compiler package performed in handling strings. Strings in C are just arrays of characters, delimited by a single null or zero byte. Internally, each character is represented by an offset to a pointer variable. The variable points to the starting address of the string in the computer's memory.

Pointers are used quite a bit in C programming, much as they are in assembly programming, and in sharp contrast to languages like BASIC and Pascal, which can operate on strings directly. In C, several crucial library functions perform basic operations on strings, such as measuring or comparing them.

I used a program to sort lines of text alphabetically to test each compiler's string-handling ability. The only problem was how to read the test data into the program. To eliminate any variation among the packages in performing file I/O, I decided to have the program take its input from the console (see listing 4 on page 121).

But instead of typing in the lines by hand—which obviously would have injected an uncontrollable variable into the test procedure—I read them from a file using Microshell. Microshell is a replacement CP/M-80 command interpreter that allows the "redirection" of console input. In effect, the program thinks it is getting its input from the console when in fact it

Training Programs Make Using Personal Computers Easy.



Cdex™ Training Programs are available for:

The VisiCalc® Program

The WordStar™ Program

The SuperCalc™/SuperCalc2™ Programs

The EasyWriter II™ Program

How to Use Your IBM® Personal Computer with CP/M-86® and Concurrent CP/M-86™

How to Use Your IBM® Personal Computer with PC DOS

How to Use Your Apple® //e Personal Computer

How to Use Your Texas Instruments Professional Computer

Managing Your Business with the Lotus™ 1-2-3 Program

Managing Your Business with the MULTIPLAN™ Program

Managing Your Business with the VisiCalc® or VisiCalc® Advanced Version Program

Managing Your Business with the SuperCalc™ or SuperCalc^{2™} Program

The dBASE II™ Program

IBM® PC DOS 2.0

DB Master™-Version 4

The BPI® General Accounting Program

Even the best application programs and personal computers still take a considerable amount of time to learn how to use. That is . . . until now!

Cdex Training Programs are

computer-assisted training programs that make learning straight-forward and efficient. In an hour, you can master the material on the Cdex disks and begin using the intended product.

It's tough to learn about computers from a book. That's why all Cdex Training Programs are on disk and

Highly Interactive . . . Creating a dialogue with you and

serving as your personal tutor. Completely Self-paced . . You set your own learning time.

Graphically Oriented . . .

Remember, a picture is worth a thousand words.

Usable Now and Later . . . Clear and concise training and

reference programs for the first-time or experienced user.

Cdex Training Programs run on the IBM® PC and XT Computers, COMPAQ® Portable Computer, Apple® IIe, II Plus and III Computers, DEC Rainbow® 100 Computer and Texas Instruments Professional Computer. See how effective a Cdex Training Program can be; ask your computer dealer for a demonstration.

Cdex™ Training Programs We make it easy.



Cdex Corporation 5050 El Camino Real Los Altos, CA 94022 415 964 7600

is getting it from a file. (See my review, "Microshell and Unica: Unixstyle Enhancements for CP/M," December 1982 BYTE, page 206.) Because Microshell performed the file I/O, the time required to read the data was the same in all the tests.

All the prototype test programs were written to conform to the standard set out in *The C Programming Language*, by Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie (Prentice-Hall, 1978). This is the "bible" of C programming and a fine tutorial introduction to programming in general. All the compilers tested cite it. As it turned out, only one—Aztec C—really followed it.

The Method

As each compiler arrived, I tried it out on each of the prototype test programs. Usually I had to make some changes to get the programs to compile. Only the Aztec compiler accepted all the prototype code without modification.

The copy program would not work with the BDS compiler because the file I/O functions in the BDS library are nonstandard (see listing 3b). Both the copy and sort programs had to be changed before they could be compiled with C/80 because the C/80 library does not include the common string comparison and measurement functions.

The Telecon compiler surprised me. It couldn't handle the addition of two constants in the subscript of an array declaration (e.g., array[SIZE + 1]) such as that used in the primes program. And the Whitesmiths compiler until recently came with its own idiosyncratic "standard" I/O library; as a consequence, all the programs needed minor changes (see listing 3c for an example). [Editor's note: Whitesmiths has fixed this by offering an additional Unix-compatible I/O library that has all of the standard C functions. . . . B.R.]

These initial tests and conversions gave me some experience with the compilers I was not familiar with. I had used BDS C and C/80 before, but I wanted a uniform environment for the actual timing tests. I made up a set of identical floppy disks, which

Text continued on page 122

Listing 2: Prototype of the fib program, which uses recursion to compute a Fibonacci series. The recursion tests the compiler's handling of function calls.

```
#include "stdio.h"
#define NTIMES 10
                        /* number of times to compute Fibonacci value */
#define NUMBER 24
                        /* biggest one we can compute within 16 bits */
main()
                        /* compute Fibonacci value */
        unsigned value, fib();
        printf("%d iterations: ", NTIMES);
        for (i = 1; i <= NTIMES; i++)
                value = fib(NUMBER);
        printf("fibonacci(%d) = %u.\n", NUMBER, value);
        exit(0);
unsigned fib(x)
                        /* compute Fibonacci number recursively */
int x:
        if (x > 2)
                return (fib(x - 1) + fib(x - 2));
        else
                return (1);
```

Listing 3: The copy program. This tests the compiler's buffered I/O capabilities. Listing 3a is the prototype; listing 3b and listing 3c are the BDS and Whitesmiths versions, respectively. Note that the BDS file-input and file-output functions require the programmer explicitly to look for and end a file with the CP/M-80 end-of-file character (represented by CPMEOF). In the Whitesmiths version, note the differences from the prototype in the cpmstr, topen, tcreate, putc, and puttnt functions. The constant values in uppercase are all defined in the standard header file std.h.

```
(3a)
#include "stdio.h"
main(argc, argv)
                     /* copy file a byte at a time */
int argc;
char *argv[];
        int
                CI
        FILE
                *infile, *outfile;
        if (argc < 3)
                errexit("Usage: copy oldfile newfile", NULL);
        if (strcmp(argv[1], argv[2]) == 0)
                errexit("File names must be different", NULL);
        if ((infile = fopen(argv[1], "r")) == NULL)
               errexit("Can't open", argv[1]);
        if ((outfile = fopen(argv[2], "w")) == NULL)
                errexit("Can't create", argv[2]);
       printf("File %s ", argv[1]);
       while ((c = getc(infile)) != EOF)
               putc(c, outfile);
        fclose(infile);
        fclose(outfile);
       printf("copied to %s.\n", argv[2]);
        exit(0);
errexit(sl, s2)
                        /* print error message and die */
char *s1, *s2;
        printf(s2 == NULL ? "%s\n" : "%s %s\n", s1, s2);
        exit(-1);
                                                  Listing 3 continued on page 116
```

More than a personal computer.



It's an accountant, word processor and financial planner. Now for only \$3,390 per user.*

No matter what business or profession you're in, ALTOS® has a desktop business computer system that can improve your efficiency—at a price that won't put you out of business.

For example, a typical Altos business solution includes integrated software applications for accounting (including a self-paced, step-by-step, built-in tutorial), word processing and financial planning. They're all easy to learn and use.

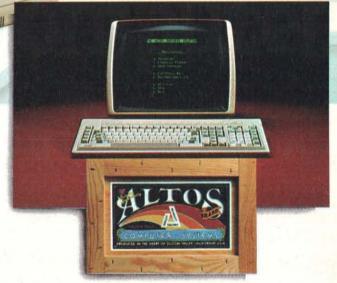
You can also choose from hundreds of other applications for attorneys, dentists, doctors, insurance agents, manufacturers, pharmacists, realtors and many more.

Altos systems are designed to grow as your business grows. You can start with a single user and add more users on the same system. Plus you can link hundreds together with a network.

And when you're ready, built-in features let you add more storage capacity, peripherals and communications—even electronic mail and appointment scheduling.

All of our systems are backed by responsive, nationwide service and support through the Customer Service Division of TRW, Inc.

So if your business or profession demands more than a personal computer can deliver, talk to Altos. Call, write or clip the coupon today for a free brochure and the name of your local Altos representative.



Packed with more value for business

☐ Please tell me more about the hundreds of uses for an Altos desktop business computer system.

☐ My application is

☐ Please have an Altos representative contact me.

City/State/Zip.

Company

Address

Mail to: Altos Computer Systems, Attn: Marketing Services, 2641 Orchard Park Way, San Jose, CA 95134

800-538-7872 (In Calif., 800-662-6265) In Canada, (416) 864-0740.

"Complete five user Altos system for \$3,390 per user or \$16,950. Price approximate and may vary in your area. Packaged system includes an Altos 586-10 hard disk computer with the XENIX"/ operating system with the Altos "Business Command Menu Interface," the terminals, and the ALTOS ACCOUNTANT (with the built-in ALTOS COMPUTER TUTOR), ALTOS EXECUTIVE WORD PROCESSOR, and ALTOS EXECUTIVE FINANCIAL PLANNACIAL PLANNACIA ALTOS is a registered trademark of Altos Computer Systems. XENIX is a trademark of Microsoft and is a microcomputer Implementation of the UNIX operating system. UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.



This New Arrival is...



CONTROL PRINC

4 USER, 10 MB \$6195 incl. SOFTWARE

...one bundle of Jov!

CONTROL/9000... 4 users, 10,20 or 40MB, MP/M based. from \$6195 CONTROL/NET... up to 10 users. S-100 bus, each user has 64K & Z-80A or B. from \$6749

PLUS

SELECT™word processing \$495 / SUPERCALCTM195 TABSOFT™ Accounting .4165 \$4855



"Dealers call for information"

SuperCalc is a trademark of Sorcim, Inc. Select is a trademark of Select Information Systems, Inc. MP/M is a trademark of Digital Research Corp. Tabsoft is a trademark of ETC

707 NICOLET AVE., WINTER PARK, FL 32789 (305) 628-3850

```
Listing 3 continued:
(3b)
#include "bdscio.h"
                         /* copy file a byte at a time */
main(argc, argv)
int argc:
                        /* uses BDS library functions */
char *argv[];
        char
                C;
        PILE
                infile, outfile;
        if (argc < 3)
                errexit("Usage: copy oldfile newfile", NULL);
        if (strcmp(argv[1], argv[2]) == 0)
                errexit("File names must be different", NULL);
        if (fopen(argv[1], &infile) == ERROR)
                errexit("Can't open", argv[1]);
        if (fcreat(argv[2], &outfile) == ERROR)
                errexit("Can't create", argv[2]);
        printf("File %s ", argv[1]);
        do (
                putc(c = getc(&infile), &outfile);
        } while (c != CPMEOF);
        fclose(&infile);
        fclose(&outfile);
        printf("copied to %s.\n", argv[2]);
        exit(0);
errexit(sl, s2)
                        /* print error message and die */
char *s1, *s2;
        printf(s2 == NULL ? "%s\n" : "%s %s\n", s1, s2);
        exit(-1);
(3c)
#include "std.h"
main(argc, argv)
                        /* copy a file a byte at a time */
int argc:
                        /* uses Whitesmiths library functions */
char *argv[];
        int
        FIO
                infile, outfile;
        if (argc < 3)
                errexit("Usage: copy oldfile newfile", NULL);
        if (cmpstr(argv[1], argv[2]) == YES)
                errexit("File names must be different", NULL);
        if (fopen(&infile, argv[1], READ) == NULL)
                errexit("Can't open", argv[1]);
        if (fcreate(&outfile, argv[2], BWRITE) == NULL)
                errexit("Can't create", argv[2]);
        putfmt("File %p ", argv[1]);
        while ((c = getc(&infile)) != EOF)
                putc(&outfile, c);
        fclose(&infile);
        fclose(&outfile);
        putfmt("copied to %p.\n", argv[2]);
errexit(sl, s2)
                        /* print error message and die */
char *sl. *s2:
        putfmt(s2 == NULL ? "%p\n" : "%p %p\n", s1, s2);
        exit(-1):
```

RENT SOFTWARE
BEFORE YOU BUY!

from our

SOFTWARE
RENTAL LIBRARY

You can now RENT the most popular software available for just
20-25% * of Manufacturers' Retail Price

i Eliminate the risk—rent first!

100% of rental fee applies toward purchase

All purchases are 20% Off of Manufacturer's
Suggested List

Rentals are for 7-days (plus 3 days grace for return shipping)
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

There are now 2 different plans to choose from:

Join the Game Group, \$25.00 per year and rent as many games as you like for only 20-25% of Mfrs. Sugg. Retail Price.*

SINGHAMBER, THESE ARE NOT DEMOS, BUT ORIGINAL UNRESTRICTED SOFTWARE PROGRAMS
(complete with manuals in original manufacturer's packages)

To Immediately Order, or for more information:

UNITED COMPUTER CORP.
Software Rental Library
Culver City, California
Canadian Orders Welcome

DUCATORAL | ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | WORD PROCESSORS | DATA BASES | LANGUAGE | GRAPHICS

EXTRAMPUND 18 APPLE □ EAGLE □ IBM, PC □ NORTHSTAR □ TRS-80 II 8" □ OSBORNE □ FRANKLIN □ STANDARD CP/M 8" □ à





Circle 407 on inquiry card.

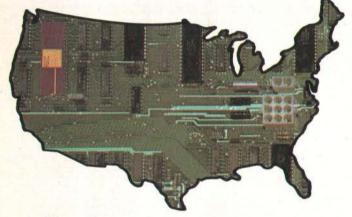
MEDICAL

DENTAL | PAYROLL

Xerox Service Centers. The personal computer back-up system you've been looking for.

Unfortunately, most people find out the hard way that there's one question even a personal computer can't answer.

Where can you take it for service? We have a suggestion. Come to one of our



new Xerox Service Centers. We have 82 nationwide. And we're multiplying faster than soft-

ware programs.

Right now we're equipped to handle
Osborne™ Computers, Epson™ MX Series
Printers, Pied Piper™ Computers, Morrow
Designs Micro Decision™ Computers, Corona
Data Systems Computers, Enter Sweet Pea™
Color Plotters, Cameo Electronics Winchester
Disk Drives, Okidata Microline™ and Pacemark,™ and Amdek™ products. In addition
to a number of Xerox products like the 820
Personal Computer and Diablo™
Printers. But in the future, we'll be
servicing even more brands of personal computers and related

Our service people have to undergo one of the toughest training programs in the industry. Including plenty of

hands-on experience and intensive study of computer technology.

Then we put them through the specialized

courses on other brands.

We've even provided a back-up system to our back-up system with a nationwide "hot line" to our Xerox Technical Support Centers. So in the unlikely event your bugaboo baffles our local whiz, there's extra help close at hand.

And we keep our parts departments well stocked. Which means your problem can be

fixed a lot faster than you'd imagine.

But one of the best things about bringing* your equipment to us is that you get Xerox quality service at a very affordable price.

So come in and see us. Or contact the Xerox Five Star Service Dealer in your area for more

information.

Because 82 new Xerox Service Centers are not only a nice step forward for us. They're a great system for you to fall back on.

Visa, MasterCard and American Express

Cards accepted.

*Pick-up and delivery available.

Xerox Service Centers.

Alabama: *Birmingham*, 167-A Citation Court, (205) 945-1280. **Arizona:** *Tempe*, Suite 101, 2109 S. 48th St., (602) 967-1922. **California:** *Alhambra*, 614 South Marengo, (213) 289-0174; *Anaheim*, 232 W. Cerritos Ave., (714) 776-8143; *Carson*, Suite E, 20630 Leapwood, (213) 516-6650; *Chatsworth*, 20802 Plummer St.,

(213) 709-0226; Sacramento, 4247 S. Market Court, (916) 920-2275; San Diego, Suite N, 7343 Ronson Rd., (619) 569-1212; San Francisco.

items.

XEROX

Suite B, 1555 Burke Ave., (415) 821-7719; San Leandro, 1981 Adams, (415) 635-9300; Sunnyvale, #6, 540 Weddell Drive, (408) 734-2540. Colorado: Denver, Suite 201, 8200 E. Pacific Place, (303) 696-8966. Connecticut: Hartford, 593 Farmington Ave., (203) 236-2381. Delaware Area: Westchester, Pa., 301 Willowbrook Lane, (215) 431-0533. Florida: Altamonte Springs, 716 North Lake Blvd., (305) 830-8109; Ft. Lauderdale, #502, 1500 N.W. 62nd St., (305) 491-3202; Jacksonville, Unit #4, 3035 Powers Ave., (904) 731-7218; Miami, 6908 N.W. 72nd Ave., (305) 887-2711; Tampa, Suite 6, 6201 Johns Rd., (813) 886-0779. Georgia: Atlanta, Suite 10, 2215 Perimeter Park Drive, (404) 458-1016. Hawaii: Honolulu, Suite 104, 627 South St., (808) 526-0885. IIIInois: Chicago, 165 N. Canal St., (312) 559-9440; Elk Grove Village, 2216 Landmeier Rd., (312) 437-3180; Lombard, 436A Eisenhower Lane, (312) 953-

1113; Springfield, 2036 S. MacArthur, (217) 523-1007. Indiana: Indianapolis, 5335 W. Minnesota St., (317) 241-2888.

lowa: Des Moines, 700 E. 4th St., (515) 282-8700. Kansas: Overland

Park, 6383 W. 110 St., (913)

381-9819; Wichita, 7804 E. Funston, (316) 685-4731. Kentucky: Louisville, 10308 Bluegrass Parkway, (502) 499-7224. Louisiana: Baton Rouge, Suite K, 10466 Airline Highway, (504) 291-5974; Harahan, Suite F, 550 Wholesalers Parkway, (504) 733-1201. Maryland: Hunt Valley, 100 Lakefront Drive, (301) 667-8711; Lanham, 9730A-1 George Palmer Highway, (301) 459-3973; Rockville, 12288 H. Wilkens Ave., (301) 468-8870. Massachusetts: Braintree, 190 Forbes Rd., (617) 848-5750; Woburn, 248 W. Cummings Park, (617) 938-0845. Michigan: Lansing, Suite 7, 6810 South Cedar, (517) 694-3350; Troy, Suite 7, 1270 Rankin, (313) 583-2935. Minnesota: Edina, 3650 Hazelton Rd., (612) 920-4472. Mississippi: Jackson, 870 Foley St., (601) 948-6302. Missouri: St. Louis, 11984 Dorsett Rd., (314) 991-2106. Nebraska: Omaha, 11129 Mill Valley Rd., (402) 493-0387. New Jersey: Lodi, 300-1B Rt. 17, (201) 777-4441; Monmouth Junction, Bldg. 1, 248 U.S. Rt. 1, (201) 329-2050; Whippany, 145 Algonquin Parkway, (201) 428-1275. New Mexico: Albuquerque, Suite D, 5659 Kircher Blvd., (505) 344-3563. New York: Albany, Pine West XEROX®, 820 and Diablo® are trademarks of XEROX CORPORATION.

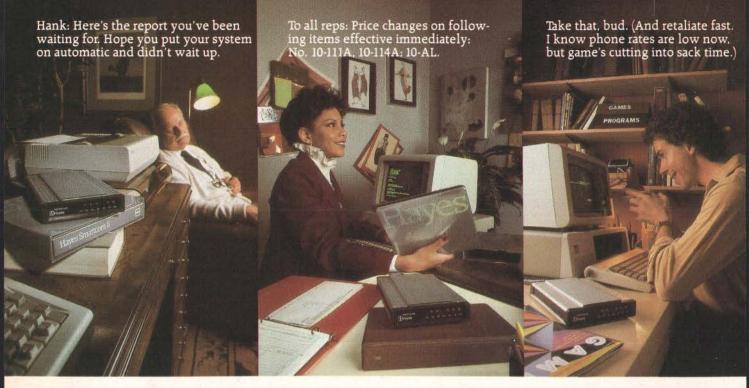
Plaza One, Washington Ave Ext., (518) 869-9082; Cheektowaga, 198 Sugg Rd., (716) 634-2993; Elmsford, 5 Westchester Plaza, (914) 592-4454; Lake Success, Suite 1-E8, 3000 Marcus Ave., (516) 437-1134; Liverpool, 7150 Henry Clay Blvd., (315) 451-7420; New York, 405 Lexington Ave., (212) 697-2190; Rochester, 333 Metro Park, (716) 424-4010. North Carolina: Charlotte, 2838 G Interstate 85 S., Carolina Center, (704) 399-1523; Raleigh, 5225 North Blvd., #1 N. Commerce Center, (919) 876-1610. Ohio: Akron, 2650 S. Arlington Rd., (216) 644-3251; Cincinnati, 4814 Interstate Drive, (513) 874-0884; Cleveland, Technology Plaza, 5267 E. 98th St., (216) 587-1546; Columbus, 3711 Corporate Drive, (614) 895-3033. Oklahoma: Oklahoma City, 2122 South Meridian, (405) 682-5030; Tulsa, 4725A South Memorial Drive, (918) 665-0811. Oregon: Tigard, 10110 S.W. Nimbus Ave., B-9, (503) 684-1152. Pennsylvania: Harrisburg, 806 S. 29th St., (717) 564-2602; King of Prussia, Suite C, 1006

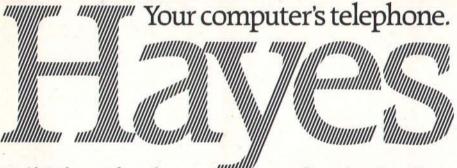
W. 8th Ave., (215) 337-4486; Philadelphia, Suite H&I, 9140 Academy Rd., (215) 331-0999; Pittsburgh, 601 Holiday Drive, (412) 921-8202. Tennessee: Memphis, Suite 143, 1835 Nonconnah Blvd., (901) 346-2211; Nashville, 1854 Airlane Drive, (615) 883-5102. Texas: Austin, #112, 7950 Anderson Square, (512) 451-6263; Dallas, Suite 104, 1625 W. Mockingbird Lane, (214) 630-6647; Fort Worth, 3273 Crabtree St., (817) 626-

(512) 655-0085. Utah: Salt Lake City, 3697 W. 1987 S., (801) 973-7316. Virginia: Fairfax, 2731B Prosperity Ave., (703) 698-7477; Richmond, 8707 W. Broad St., (804) 747-0275; Virginia Beach, 1448 Air Rail Ave., (804) 464-4752. Washington: Renton, 266 S.W. 43rd St., (206) 251-9155. West Virginia: Charleston, 523 Central Ave., (304) 342-8015. Wisconsin: New Berlin, 2995 South Moreland, (414) 784-3690.

Circle 429 on inquiry card.







Wouldn't it be great if, somehow, you could connect your computer to your accountant's, down the street? To the IBM** PC at the branch office, upstate? Or to your favorite chess challenger, across country?

DH-19/485

With a telecomputing system by Hayes, you can.

Quickly. Easily. And for the price of a phone call.

Hayes Smartmodem. Think of it as your computer's telephone. Hayes Smartmodem 300, and the faster Smartmodem 1200, work with any computer with an RS-232 I/O port. They allow you to communicate.

over ordinary phone lines, all across America.

But any modem will send and receive data.

Smartmodems also dial, answer and disconnect calls. Automatically. Without going through the telephone receiver, making them far superior to acoustic coupler modems.

Choose your speed; choose your price. The lower-priced Smartmodem

300 is ideal for local data swaps and communicates at 300 bps. For longer distance and larger volumes. Smartmodem 1200 communicates at 1200 bps or up to 300 bps, with a built-in selector

that automatically detects transmission speeds.

Both work with rotary dials, Touch-Tone* and key-set systems; connect to most timesharing systems; and feature an audio speaker.

Either Smartmodem is a perfect match for many different computers. And if you have an IBM PC, Hayes also provides the perfect communications software. Smartcom II.™ We spent a lot of time developing our software, so you can spend less time using it. Smartcom II prompts you in the simple steps required to create, send, receive, display, list, name and re-name files. It even receives data completely unattended—especially helpful when you're sending work from home to office, or vice versa.

And if you need it, there's always "help." One of several special functions assigned to IBM function keys, this feature explains prompts, messages, etc. to make communicating extra easy.

With Smartcom II, it is. The program remembers communication parameters for 26 different remote systems. Just punch a key, you're all set.

You can treat dial-up and log-on sequences the same way. In fact, Smartcom II comes with codes already set up for four popular information services. COMPUSERVE® DIALOG'S KNOWLEDGH INDEX, DOW JONES NEWS/RETRIEVAL SERVICE, and THE SOURCE, AMERICA'S INFORMATION UTILITY. Procedures for obtaining an account with each of the services are included in the Smartcom II manual. But that's not all.

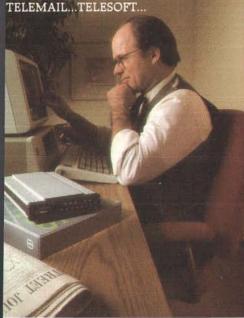
Special offers for Smartcom II

owners! Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service has a special introductory offer for

Smartcom II owners. By calling a tollfree number, they receive a free password and one free hour of service anytime after 6:01 p.m., local time.

You'll also be entitled to a valuable

Welcome to TELEMAIL! Your last access was Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1983 11:07 a.m. CHECK these bulletin boards:



subscription offer for THE SOURCE. Smartcom II owners who subscribe to THE SOURCE will receive one free hour of daytime service.

Like all our products, Smartcom II and both Hayes Smartmodems are



documentation and full support from us to your dealer.

So see him today. Break out of isolation. Get a telephone for your desktop computer.

Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc., 5923 Peachtree Industrial Blvd., Norcross, GA 30092. 404/449-8791. Smartcom II is a trademark of Hayes Microcomputer

**TIM American Telephone and Telegraph

**IBM is a registered trademark of International Business
Machines. Corp.

Machines. Colv. 6:1083 Hayes Microcomputer Products. Inc. Sold only in the U.S.A. COMPUSERVE INFORMATION SERVICE is a registered trademark of CompuServe. Incorporated, an H & R Block Company.

KNOWLEDGE INDEX is a service mark of DIALOG

Information Services, Inc.
DOW JONES NEWS/RETRIEVAL is a registered trademark of Dow Jones & Company, Inc.
THE SOURCE and AMERICA'S INFORMATION UTILITY are

service marks of Source Telecomputing, a subsidiary of The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.

Listing 4: The prototype sort program tests each compiler's handling of pointers.

```
quick(lo, hi, base)
                        /* quicksort */
int lo, hi;
char *base[];
        int
                i, j;
        char
                *pivot, *temp;
        if (lo < hi) (
                for (i = lo, j = hi, pivot = base[hi]; i < j; ) (
                        while (i < j && strcmp(base[i], pivot) <= 0)
                                 1++;
                        while (j > i && strcmp(base[j], pivot) >= 0)
                                1---
                        if (i < j) {
                                temp = base[i];
                                base[i] = base[j];
                                base[j] = temp;
                temp = base[i];
                base[i] = base[hi];
                base[hi] = temp;
                quick(lo, i - 1, base);
                quick(i + 1, hi, base);
        }
getln(s, n)
                        /* get a line of up to n characters into s */
char s[];
int n;
        int
                c, i;
        for (i = 0; n > 0; n--, i++)
                if ((c = getchar()) == EOF || c == '\n')
                        break:
                else
                        s[i] = c;
        s[i] = '\0';
        return (i);
#include "stdio.h"
#define MAX
                1001
                        /* maximum number of entries */
#define MAXLINE 135
                        /* longest line expected */
#define NTIMES
                        /* number of times to sort entries */
                   10
main()
                        /* sort lines in memory */
        int
                i, j, n, length;
                buf[MAXLINE], *sort[MAX], *unsorted[MAX], *alloc();
        char
        for (n = 0; n < MAX; n++)
                if ((length = getln(buf, MAXLINE)) == 0) {
                        n--;
                        break:
                else if ((unsorted[n] = alloc(length + 1)) == NULL) (
                        printf("Sort: not enough room\n");
                        exit(-1);
                else
                        strcpy(unsorted[n], buf);
        printf("%d iterations: ", NTIMES);
        for (i = 1; i <= NTIMES; i++) (
                for (j = 0; j <= n; j++)
                       sort[j] = unsorted[j];
                quick(0, n, sort);
        printf("%d entries.\n", n + 1);
        exit(0);
```

contained various utilities as well as test data for the copy and sort programs. This minimized variations in disk-access time during testing.

The test file for copy was 1000 lines of text—80K bytes in all. To get test data for the sort program, I created a file containing the first 1000 words of an earlier article I had written for BYTE. The words were placed in the file in the order they appeared in the article, each on a separate line. Finally, I reserved a disk for each compiler and copied onto it only those programs and files that were necessary for compilation of the test programs.

I compiled the test programs using a CP/M-80 SUBMIT script, which enabled me to automate the various commands that made up each compilation. Once again, my goal was uniformity. By letting the SUBMIT file control compilation, I eliminated any variation that might have been caused by changes in the speed of typing in commands by hand.

All timing measurements were made with a Hayes serial clock that was connected to the computer. The SUBMIT script used to compile the programs read the clock at the beginning and end of each compila-Similarly, I tion. used multiple-command line under Microshell to read the time just before and after each program was executed. I performed each of the tests several times with each of the compilers. The variation in time—for either compilation or execution never exceeded 1 second.

The Telecon compiler partially defeated my attempts at standardization. It takes two steps to invoke any Telecon program, including the compiler. The extra step is required by the Telecon "shell," a command interpreter that is made a part of every compiled program.

When you type the name of a program compiled under Telecon, CP/M-80 loads the program into memory, but instead of executing immediately, the program waits until you enter optional parameters to the shell. Even if the program doesn't require any optional parameters, you still have to enter an extra carriage return before it starts to run.

Program: primes (see listing 1)

Compiler	Execution Factor	Execution Time (Seconds)*	Compilation Factor	Compilation Time (Seconds)+	Bytes
Whitesmiths	1.00	60	12.82	423	15744
C/80	1.05	63	4.18	138	3584
Aztec	1.30	78	4.39	145	9168
BDS	1.43	86	1.00	33	3812
Telecon	1.45	87	12.61	416	5443

Program: fib (see listing 2)

Compiler	Execution Factor	Execution Time (Seconds)	Compilation Factor	Compilation Time (Seconds)	Bytes
Whitesmiths	1.00	153	12.59	403	15616
Telecon	1.10	168	12.59	403	5245
C/80	1.12	171	4.16	133	3217
BDS	1.32	202	1.00	32	6159
Aztec	1.55	237	4.16	133	8974

Program: copy (see listings 3a-3c)

Compiler	Execution Factor	Execution Time (Seconds)	Compilation Factor	Compilation Time (Seconds)	Bytes
BDS	1.00	144	1.00	41	6159
Aztec	1.07	154	4.05	166	11482
C/80	2.47	356	3.56	146	3840
Whitesmiths	2.86	412	11.80	484	18560
Telecon	3.85	554	10.29	422	5574

Table 2: Results of the benchmark tests. The tests were run on a "generic" S-100 system using a Z80 processor at 4 MHz, with 484K-byte double-density floppy disks. The relative execution speeds provide a valid comparison of the compilers' capabilities.

I used a stopwatch to time the first part of the Telecon compilations (the compiler proper) and my usual method with the Hayes serial clock for the rest (assembly and loading). The execution times for the Telecon programs were obtained in the same way as those for the programs created with the other compilers, but I had to enter the command-line arguments or the extra carriage returns by hand. Strictly speaking, the Telecon timings are not directly comparable to those of the other compilers.

The Results

I started this experiment hoping to find the best of the 8080 C compilers, if not a perfect one. I came away from it impressed by the necessity of accepting trade-offs. The results of my tests are summarized in table 2. All the tests were performed on a Heath H8, using a Heath H47 disk drive with approximately 1.2-megabyte capacity and a Z80 processor running at 2 MHz. (Note that most Z80-based machines run at twice that speed, so for the processor-intensive programs—primes, fib, and sort—my tests took roughly twice as long as they would have on a computer with a 4-MHz clock.)

I must emphasize the relative nature of the test results: A program that takes 1 second on this computer system does not necessarily require 1 second on systems with different processor speeds or those with disk

Program: sort (see listing 4)

Compiler	Execution Factor	Execution Time (Seconds)	Compilation Factor	Compilation Time (Seconds)	Bytes
Aztec	1.00	129	5.36	209	11796
Whitesmiths	1.36	175	14.67	572	18304
C/80	1.94	250	4.28	167	4259
BDS	2.31	298	1.00	39	5631
Telecon	**		1000000		

** Could not compile program

String-Length Test (see listing 5a)

Compiler	Execution Factor	Execution Time (Seconds)+
Whitesmiths	1.00	138
Aztec	1.25	172
BDS	1.43	197
Telecon	2.04	282
C/80	2.59	357

With Register Variable (see listing 5b)

Compiler	Execution Factor	Execution Time (Seconds)	Improvement
Aztec	1.00	72	58%
Whitesmiths	1.22	88	36%
C/80	2.65	191	46%
BDS	2.74	197	0
Telecon	3.92	282	0

drives having different access times from the drives used here. It is more useful to compare the compilation factors or execution factors listed for each compiler.

These factors are a measure of how each compiler performed with respect to the others. The compiler that produced the fastest time in each category has a factor of 1.00. All the other scores are proportionally higher. So if compiler x produced a program that took half again as long to run as the leader, its execution factor would be 1.50.

Whitesmiths C produced the fastest code in two of the four test programs, primes and fib. Aztec C was substantially faster than the others in the sort program. Aztec C and BDS C, with their 1024-byte buffers, were the fastest in copying files. An interesting result was that C/80, which uses only a 256-byte buffer-half the size used by Whitesmiths C-beat Whitesmiths C in the copy test.

You can compile a program with the BDS compiler much more rapidly than with any of the others. It compiled and linked the test programs in about one-quarter of the time required by the next-fastest compiler. The C/80 programs were always the shortest. And, as I have noted, Aztec was the only compiler that accepted all the test programs without change. In the 8-bit world, at least, the Kernighan and Ritchie standard is something less than standard.

While I had to introduce quite a

few minor variations to get the test programs to work with each of the compilers, they all turned out to be fairly similar to their prototypes. That's what I wanted. It would have been possible to speed up some of the programs or to squeeze a few bytes out of them by using programming tricks to optimize the code for each particular compiler; but then the basis for comparison would be

One "trick" is common to several of the compilers, however: the use of register variables. A register variable is kept in a machine register whenever possible. That means it can be accessed or changed somewhat more quickly than other automatic variables.

Of course, only a limited number of registers are available in any central processor. That is particularly true of the 8-bit processors for which these compilers produce their code. Excess register declarations are simply ignored.

I wanted to see how useful register variables might be with each of the compilers. To find out, I wrote a program that repetitively calculated the length of a string. I tested the stringlength function with and without a register variable (see listings 5a and 5b; the results appear in table 2).

Note that the BDS and Telecon compilers do not appear to support register variables in any form. C/80, on the other hand, allows an unlimited number. They are obviously not stored in machine registers, but rather in absolute memory locations, presumably where they can be accessed by the 8080's LHLD and SHLD load instructions.

The Aztec C Compiler

The Aztec compiler is a single program that produces an assembly-language output file. This is then assembled with a supplied relocating assembler and linked with the standard library routines, along with any other precompiled modules the user may have created, using a linking loader that also comes with the package. A separate library utility is provided to manipulate compiled program modules, such as the standard

Listing 5: Two versions of this string-measuring program test the speed of the compilers' code with (5a) and without (5b) register variables.

```
(5a)
#include "stdio.h"
#define NTIMES 25000
#define S "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the parity."
main()
                /* repeatedly measure length of string */
        int i:
        for (i = 1; i <= NTIMES; i++)
                strlng(S):
        exit(0);
              /* return length of string */
strlng(s)
char *s;
        char *p:
        for (p = s; *s != '\0'; s++)
        return (s - p);
1
(5b)
#include "stdio.h"
#define NTIMES 25000
#define S "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the parity."
main()
                /* repeatedly measure length of string, register version */
        int i:
        for (i = 1; i <= NTIMES; i++)
                strlng(S);
        exit(0);
                /* return length of string */
strlng(s)
register char *s;
        char *p:
        for (p = s; *s != '\0'; s++)
        return (s - p);
```

I/O library. The compiler can also generate code for the Microsoft M80 macroassembler and L80 linker. A second library of functions in Microsoft relocatable object format is supplied with the package.

A separate compiler produces Z80 code. I tried it out on the test programs used for this review. The code it generated was not significantly faster and only slightly tighter than that produced by the 8080 compiler. (The test results reflect the standard 8080 compiler.)

The Aztec compiler meets the full Kernighan and Ritchie standard. Actually, Aztec does not support bit fields-a redundant feature of the language-but it usually should be possible to move C source code from a Unix system to a CP/M-80 system and compile it without change.

The Aztec compiler was not the quickest of the lot. I didn't find it particularly easy to use. It did not generate the fastest code, nor the shortest. But then, it did not perform badly in any of these areas either. In other words, it is a solid, professional piece of software that-not incidentally—can compile standard C source files.

One of the few features that did bother me was a dynamic storageallocation function in the library that is nonstandard. A standard one is included with the package, but I had to add it to the library myself.

I found the library manager, by the way, to be serviceable but rather awkward. It allows the replacement only of separately compiled "modules," rather than individual functions, which would be more flexible. And the manual section on the librarian is written in complex, breathless prose that I found difficult to follow.

The link phase of the Aztec compilation process is the only one that I found annoyingly slow. The compiler and supplied assembler move along quite nicely, and then the whole process turns sluggish at link time. It is necessary to look up error diagnostics in a table. That's a nuisance. It would be much easier if the diagnostics were written directly to the console.

I found one minor bug. The compiler would not accept an initialization in the form:

char *p = "literal string"

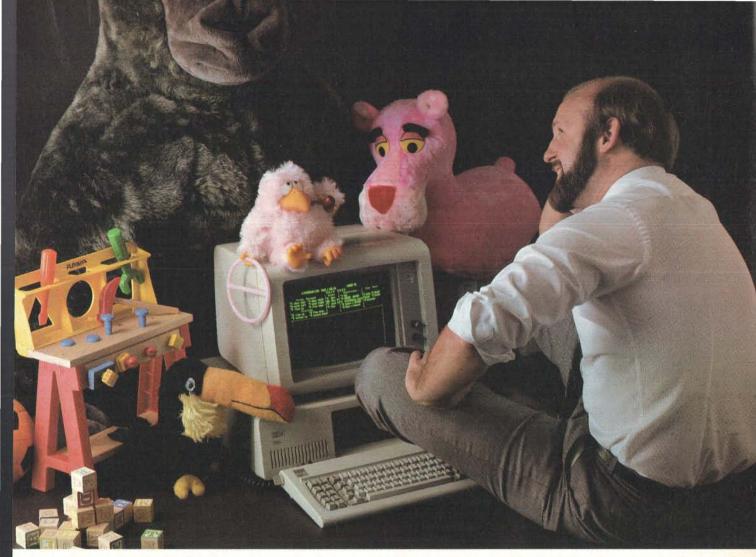
which is a common C idiom.

The Aztec manual is quite usable, but it lacks, and needs, an index.

The BDS C Compiler

The BDS C compiler is composed of two programs. One handles the standard C preprocessor functions and parses the source code. The second program generates machine code in a relocatable format. During compilation, the first program invokes the second automatically without creating any intermediate object files, which is one reason why the BDS compiler works so quickly.

Another reason is that the compiler reads the entire source program into the computer's main memory instead of passing it through a "window," or small block of memory. (This does not impose a limit on final program size because various modules can be



This Programming professional deserves a lot more from his personal computer.

He's earned it. As a seasoned professional, he's learned to master some of the world's most advanced programming tools. Tools specially designed to meet the everyday demands of programming experts.

But as the owner of a personal computer, he's come to expect less. Less performance. Less sophistication. And less flexibility.

Why should programming a personal computer be any different?

Prior to the announcement of micro/ SPF™ development software, experienced programmers felt programming a personal computer was a lot like playing with a toy. You couldn't take it seriously.

But today, there's micro/SPF,™ a solution to elementary program editing tools now offered with most micro-computers.

With micro/SPF™ you get the same procedures and commands experienced programmers are accustomed to using at work. By mimicking features found in

standard SPF software, micro/SPF™ provides all the sophisticated utilities programming professionals expect.

Programming experts can take advantage of skills they've spent years perfecting.

Now, for the first time, mainframe software is available for personal computers. SPF screens are fully reproduced in logical sequence and each screen is formatted identical to those found in the SPF system.

In addition, micro/SPF™ comes equipped with the same primary and line commands, tutorial messages and program editor (with program function keys) experienced programmers are used to.

Programming professionals who've spent years perfecting the art of writing sophisticated code deserve to work with state-of-the-art tools, not toys. Find out how micro/SPF™ can help you do work-compatible programming on your personal computer today!

```
SELECT OPTION ===> HICRO/SFF FRIMARY OPTION HERU

8 SFF FARMS SPECIFY MICRO/SFF FRANKETERS THE Userial
1 SEMANE DISTLAY SOURCE BOTA TERMINAL Phases
2 EDIT CERTY OF CHANGE SOURCE BOTA FR KRYS 12
3 UTILITIES PERFORM HICRO/SFF UTILITY FUNCTIONS
7 TUTORIAL DISTLAY INFORMATION ABOUT MICRO/SFF XXXII TERMINATE THE MICRO/SFF SESSION

PRESS END ERY TO TERMINATE HICRO/SFF SESSION

ENTER/USIFY FRANKETERS BELOW:

XIR LISRARY
FROJECT ===> PHASER
LIBRARY ==> TEST
TYPE ===> COMMAL
HIGHER ===> HENGER (BLANK FOR HENGER SELECTION LIST)
```

PH/55ER

PHASER SYSTEMS, INC 24 CALIFORNIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111 (415) 434-3990

At a Glance Name Aztec C Compiler C/80 C Compiler BDS C Compiler C compiler and utilities for C compiler and utilities for C compiler and utilities for Type CP/M-80 1.05G Version 1.5 20 Manx Software Systems Manufacturer B. D. Software The Software Toolworks **POB 55** POB 9 14478 Glorietta Dr. Sherman Oaks, CA 91423 Shrewsbury, NJ 07701 Brighton, MA 02135 \$199 Price \$150 \$49.95 Computer needed 8080-family microcomputer with 8080-family microcomputer with 8080-family microcomputer with floppy- or hard-disk mass storage floppy- or hard-disk mass storage floppy- or hard-disk mass storage and at least 56K bytes of main and at least 40K bytes of main and at least 48K bytes of main memory memory memory

compiled separately and linked together.) Still another reason for the remarkable speed of the BDS compiler is that there is no assembly-language phase: the code produced by the compiler is ready to be linked with the BDS linker.

86-page loose-leaf manual

developers

Systems and application software

Documentation

Audience

A library utility is supplied to manipulate the relocatable object modules produced by the compiler. These are not compatible with the commonly used Microsoft relocatable format, and the BDS compiler doesn't have an option for generating Microsoft-format code. A symbolic debugging program is included with the BDS package sold by some distributors. If it is not included, it is available from a users group at a low cost.

The BDS compiler makes no claim to accepting Kernighan and Ritchie standard code. There are a number of variations from the standard that are well documented in the manual. These are mostly restrictions of one kind or another. So BDS code, per se, should normally compile under Unix.

Unfortunately, the buffered file I/O functions supplied with the BDS library are not standard. In some cases, they appear to be designed for greater efficiency or ease of implementation under CP/M-80. In other cases, the changes serve no ap-

parent purpose except to limit portability between standard C code and BDS C.

185-page loose-leaf manual

developers, hobbyists

Systems and application software

The code generated by the BDS compiler was somewhat slower than average, although the object programs were relatively compact. BDS C programs can often be speeded up considerably by intelligent use of the preprocessor and by recoding some of the library functions into assembler. I know of at least one package of BDS C assembly-language functions that is available from a number of CP/M computerized bulletin-board systems around the country.

A considerable amount of other BDS C source code exists in the public domain—everything from games to quite sophisticated system utilities—and there is a national users group to help distribute it. This stockpile of public-domain software exists because BDS C was the first C compiler to become available for CP/M-80.

What distinguishes the BDS compiler, aside from the fact that it has been on the market longer than the others, is its ease of use. The entire package is a programmer's delight. It's not just their speed that sets the programs in this package apart. They are clean and comfortable and intuitive. The source code for the library and run-time routines is com-

plete and well documented. A largerthan-average number of utilities and sample programs is included with the package. The BDS manual is lucidly written and includes a good deal of technical information about the generated code.

35-page loose-leaf manual

developers, hobbyists

Systems and application software

The C/80 C Compiler

The C/80 compiler is a single program that produces assembly-language code. The compiler output is not compatible with CP/M-80's ASM assembler; but an absolute assembler that produces executable machine code (not relocatable) comes with the package. Standard library routines are supplied in assembly language and are automatically included in every C/80 assembly. C/80 has an option to generate assembly-language code in Microsoft format, and a second library is supplied as a Microsoft compatible, relocatable object file.

The C/80 compiler was born as a revision of the public-domain C compiler that was published by Ron Cain in *Dr. Dobb's Journal* back in May 1980 ("A Small C Compiler for the 8080's"). C/80 has grown far beyond its public-domain origins, however, and now supports a sizable subset of the Kernighan and Ritchie language. Like the BDS C compiler, C/80 is not a complete implementation. The I/O library in particular leaves something

MAXI PROGRAMMING FOR MICRO-COMPUTERS



Let ALCOR Language Systems Transform You Into a Professional Programmer

ALCOR languages can guide you stepby-step from novice programmer to a seasoned professional. All of our systems are easy to use and share a clean, simple interface. In fact, all systems require only two commands to compile and execute a program!

Are You Tired Of Struggling With The Documentation?

No longer will you have to fumble through poorly written manuals filled with a peculiar dialect of programese. Each of our languages come with a complete and well organized documentation set that includes a special language tutorial for new programmers.

Never again will you have to figure out whether a problem is a language bug or a programming error.

For reliability, all ALCOR language compilers utilize state-of-the-art design techniques. The result is unequaled reliability and performance.

Mainframe power and sophistication on micro mputers.

Are you tired of being told that the other language is a subset of the real thing? All ALCOR language systems are complete language implementations with all



of the features expected in professional programming environments.

Compatibility is a reality, not an advertising gimmick.

All ALCOR languages were designed by our own highly trained and professional staff of programmers. Not borrowed or copied, but exclusively created by us so that you can develop libraries of routines in any language that are callable from any other language.

ALCOR language systems run on a wide range of computer and operating system combinations.

Professional programmers know that the portability of a program is a crucial factor in applications. Rewriting applications every time you change computers is a waste of your valuable time and unnecessary with ALCOR languages.

If you want to develop quality software, do it with the quality language system from ALCOR.

MULTI-BASIC — A revolutionary approach to compiler design. MULTI-BASIC is the first language system to solve the BASIC compatibility problem. Not only does it support powerful features such as recursion, it compiles both MBASIC and CBASIC programs!

C—ALCOR C is the perfect tool for systems programmers. It is a complete C implementation as described in the Kernigan and Ritchie book "The C Programming Language."

PASCAL—A powerful Jensen and Wirth standard Pascal that is packed with the features necessary for serious program development such as random access files, dynamic strings and separate compilation.

These language systems are now available for most Z-80 based microcomputers with CP/M or TRSDOS compatible operating systems. 8086 and 68000 versions soon.

Yours for the asking!

your i	Please renformationew language Pascal Multi-Ball C Language	n packag lages now sic	e describ	ing
Name _				_
Address	_			
City				
State				-
Zip			1	
The second second	- Table	- 10 00		

FREE information-packed brochure. Call or write today to:



800 W. Garland Avenue, Suite 204 Garland, TX 75040 Telephone: (214) 494-1316

Dealer, Distributor and OEM Inquiries Invited.

TRS-80 and TRSDOS are trademarks of Tandy Corporation. CP/M and CBASIC are trademarks of Digital Research, MBASIC is a trademark of Microsoft.

C 1983, ALCOR Systems, Garland, Texas

Onoio 170 on inquity card.



Apple® II, IIe 5 megabyte Removable HARD_DISK™

\$1,295

HARD_DISK is designed for fast access to large data files.
The Removable
HARD_DISK PAC™
can even replace floppy diskettes as a very reliable backup media and eliminate the need to add floppy disk drives.

One Year Warranty 205-871-0987

Digital Electronics Systems 107 Euclid Avenue Mountain Brook, AL 35213

HARD_DISK, PAC are trademarks of Digital Electronic Systems, Inc. Apple II, IIe is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. At a Glance

Type

Price

Name Telecon C Compiler

C compiler and utilities for

CP/M-80

101

Version 2.7

Manufacturer Telecon Systems

1155 Meridian Ave., Suite 218

San Jose, CA 95125

\$200 \$750

Computer needed 8080-family microcomputer with

floppy- or hard-disk mass storage and at least 48K bytes

of main memory

8080-family microcomputer with floppy- or hard-disk mass storage and at least 60K bytes

Whitesmiths C Compiler

C compiler and utilities for

CP/M-80

2.1

of main memory

Whitesmiths Ltd.

Concord, MA 01742

97 Lowell Rd.

Documentation

16-page loose-leaf manual

loose-leaf manual of more than

300 pages

Audience Hobbyists

Systems and application soft-

ware developers

to be desired. But given the \$50 sales price, you would have to be crazy to complain.

Its limitations notwithstanding, C/80 is not a toy compiler. The code it generated for the test programs was reasonably fast and the most compact produced by any of the compilers that I tested. C/80 is obviously capable of doing serious production work. Walt Bilofsky's Software Toolworks, which sells C/80, also markets several products that were compiled with it.

C/80 writes object files in 256-byte chunks, so there was sometimes a discrepancy between the size of the object code as reported by the compiler and the number of 128-byte CP/M-80 sectors that were actually written to disk. (My statistics reflect the latter.)

The C/80 package includes a very valuable development tool: a profiler, a program to measure which parts of the code a program spends the most time executing. Unfortunately, it is of limited utility to those without Heath/Zenith computers because it uses a clock counter maintained by the Heath system software. A trace program is also included. It provides a list of each function call and return in the executing object program. The

C/80 manual is short but well organized and well written.

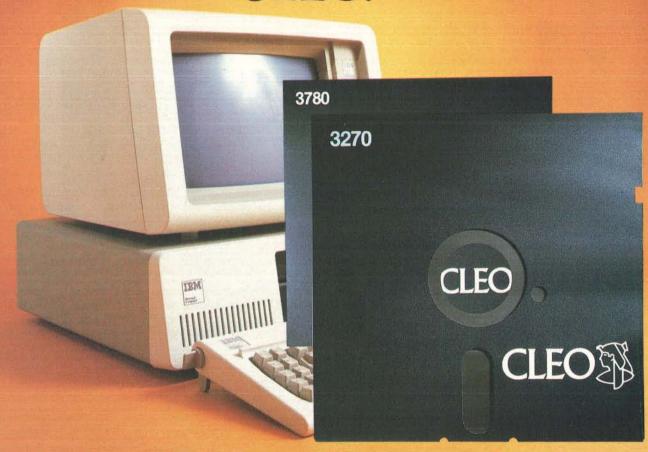
The Telecon C Compiler

The Telecon C compiler, also a single program, produces code for the standard CP/M-80 absolute assembler, ASM. Library routines are incorporated into the compiler output from an assembly-language file that is supplied with the package. The manual states that the compiler is capable of producing code for a relocating assembler but gives no hint about the format or what additional programs are required to assemble it. The compiler produced serviceable code that ran a bit slower than average but was relatively short.

The Telecon library is nonstandard and incomplete. There is no dynamic storage-allocation function, for example, so I could not compile the sort program. As noted earlier, I found one bug: the compiler won't accept array subscripts that involve the addition of constants.

The Telecon shell, a command interpreter that is included in every compiled program, makes this compiler rather different from the rest. Telecon programs do not execute in the normal manner. After you invoke them, you are required to type in op-

How can your microcomputer talk to an IBM mainframe? CLEO.



The communications features of the CLEO-3270 Software package allows your microprocessor to emulate a cluster of IBM terminal devices.

You don't even need to change software on your mainframe computer, because for all it knows, it's communicating with a 3271-12, 3275-12, or 3276-XX cluster. And the program will accommodate up to 8 terminals.

The CLEO software provides the cluster emulation and makes the ASCII devices look like an IBM 3278 CRT and 3287 printer.

If your IBM mainframe doesn't support remote 3270 clusters, you need remote batch communications. CLEO-3780 Software is your answer.

For full details contact Phone 1, Inc., 461 North Mulford Road, Rockford, IL 61107; phone (815) 397-8110.

Circle 316 on inquiry card.

Standard Features-CLEO 3270

- Bisynchronous 3276-2 protocol to 9600 baud
- SDLC 3271-12 and 3275-12 protocol
- · Up to eight line cluster activity
- Selectable control unit address
- User install program for various CRTs
- 3278 emulation for ASCII CRTs
- Available for CP/M™, MP/M™, MsDOS™, TurboDOS™, Unix™, and Xenix™
- Coded in C language
- 3276-12 protocol, coming soon

Standard Features-CLEO 3780

- Point-to-point and multipoint communications
- Available for CP/M™, MP/M™, MsDOS™, TurboDOS™, Unix™, and Xenix™
- · Supports transparent mode
- Coded in C language



tional arguments that would normally be placed on the CP/M-80 command line. Even if the program doesn't require any arguments, it still needs a carriage return before it starts to run.

It is possible to work around this to some extent by using the CP/M-80 XSUB facility or a Microshell command file. But the compiler would be much more useful, in my opinion, if the shell feature were optional or were left out altogether. The Telecon manual is poorly written, badly organized, and incomplete.

Whitesmiths C Compiler

The Whitesmiths C compiler is supplied as three separate programs—a preprocessor, a parser, and a code generator—each of which produces intermediate files. The output of the code generator is assembly-language code for Whitesmiths proprietary A-Natural assembler, an interesting program in itself, which permits assembly-language programming in a notation that is somewhat

more intuitive and high level than standard assembly-language mnemonics and syntax.

A linker is supplied to combine the output of the assembler with the standard library. The relocatable output of the Whitesmiths assembler is not Microsoft-compatible. A separate program is included for library manipulation.

The Whitesmiths compiler generated code that was fast but long. The manual describes some tricks to reduce the size somewhat. For example, the run-time support for redirection of input and output can be removed. But even so, the Whitesmiths programs would be relatively big.

It takes five separate programs to compile, assemble, and link a Whitesmiths source file: the preprocessor, the two-compiler stages, the A-Natural assembler, and the linker. That is a slow process. My four test programs took from 434 to 634 minutes to compile and link-roughly 12 times as long as with BDS C, the fastest compiler.

While Whitesmiths C is a complete C implementation, it does not meet the Kernighan and Ritchie standard. The assignment operators follow the Unix version 6 compiler. That is, to increase n by 2, you use:

n = +2

instead of

n += 2

which is what Kernighan and Ritchie and the current Unix compilers call

The Whitesmiths I/O library is complete, but it is idiosyncratic. Many of the differences trivial-different names for the string functions, for example, or for the arguments to the formatted printing function, printf-but there are some functional differences as well. All in all, Unix code will generally not compile under Whitesmiths C, version 2.1.

Whitesmiths C does give every impression, however, of being an exceptionally solid and professional product. While I did not attempt anything that even resembled a full validation test, I got the feeling when working with the Whitesmiths compiler that it will perform exactly as the documentation states. The documentation is a bit hard to use-one of the features that was modeled quite literally after Unix-but it is detailed and complete. Alas, it has no index.

The Envelope, Please

I had hoped to find one C compiler that was clearly the best of the lot. I didn't, but I know now what I am looking for. It should adhere to the Kernighan and Ritchie standard as closely as Aztec C, perform compilations as rapidly and have as clean an implementation as BDS C, be as dependable as Whitesmiths C, and be priced like C/80. Any takers?■

Chris Kern (Apartment 839, 201 I St., SW, Washington, DC 20024) is a journalist and computer hobbyist. He wrote BYTE's first review of a C language translator, "A User's Look at tiny-c," which appeared in the December 1979 issue, page

Texas Instruments Model 850... the new American-made printer that beats the imports on price,



Buy, lease or rent the new TI 850 desktop printer from MTI.

150 cps, 9x9 dot matrix, both bit image and mosaic graphics with better resolution, easier font-changing, both parallel and RS232 interfaces standard. These are just a few of the features of the new TI Model 850. Truly a sensational printer designed to be compatible with your desktop personal computer.

MTI is an authorized distributor of Texas Instruments' full line of portable terminals, matrix printers and Professional Computers. Whether you buy, lease or rent our equipment, you'll find MTI is the one source for all the terminals, peripherals, systems, applications expertise and service you'll ever need. Priced right. Call us.

New York: 516/621-6200, 212/767-0677, 518/449-5959 Outside N.Y.S.: 800/645-6530 New Jersey: 201/227-5552 Ohio: 216/464-6688

"QED" Discounts VISA & MasterCard



AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR TEXAS TEXAS Data Systems Group

Applications Specialists & Distributors, New York, New Jersey and Ohio. DEC, Intel, Lear Siegler, Texas Instruments, Dataproducts, Diablo, 3Com, Hazeltine, Racal-Vadic, Digital Engineering, MICOM, Cipher, U.S. Design, Protocol Computers, MicroPro, Microsoft, Polygon and Select.

werful CP/M

For Apple, Osborne, Xerox, Kaypro, North Star, SuperBrain, Heath/Zenith, and others.

Now only \$29.95 each!

NEVADA

was \$199.95 now only \$29.95.

When we introduced Nevada COBOL in 1979, it was loaded with innovations. Today's Edition 2 is even better!

- □ Extremely Compact. You can compile and execute up to 2500 statements in 32K RAM, 4000 statements in 48K, etc.
- ☐ It's based upon the ANSI-74 standards with level 2 features such as compound conditionals and full CALL CANCEL.
- ☐ You can distribute your object programs royalty FREE!
- ☐ You get a diskette, 153-page manual with lots of examples and 16 complete COBOL source code programs.

Also available: COBOL Application Packages, Book 1 \$9.95

NEVADA

was \$149.95 now only **\$29.95.**

- ☐ Perfect for industrial training, office training, drill and testing, virtually all programmed instruction, word puzzle games, and data entry facilitated by prompts.
- ☐ John Starkweather, Ph.D., the inventor of the PILOT language, has added many new features to Nevada PILOT. There are commands to drive optional equipment such as Video Tape Recorders. There's a built-in full-screen text editor, and much more.
- ☐ Meets all PILOT-73 standards for full compatibility with older versions.
- ☐ You get a diskette, 114-page manual and ten useful sample programs.
- □ See Review in Microcomputing, January 1983, page 158.

NEVADA

was \$199.95 now only \$29.95.

- ☐ Based on ANSI-66 standards with some 1977 level features.
- □ IF . . THEN . . ELSE constructs.
- ☐ A very nice TRACE style debugging.
- □ 150 English language error messages.
- ☐ You get a diskette, 174 pages of Documentation and five sample programs. Requires 48K RAM.

NEVADA

was \$119.95 now only \$29.95.

- ☐ High quality text editing for micros!
- ☐ A character-oriented full-screen video display text editor designed specifically to create COBOL, BASIC and FORTRAN programs.
- ☐ Completely customizable tab stops, default file type, keyboard control key layout and CRT by menu selection.
- ☐ The diskette comes with an easy to read manual.

To make our software available to even more micro users, we've slashed our prices. What's more, we're offering a money back guarantee. If for any reason you're not completely satisfied, just return the package—in good condition with the sealed diskette unopened—within 30 days and we'll refund your money completely.

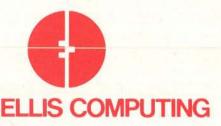
This is a limited time offer, so order yours today!

Shipping/handling fees. Add \$4.00 for first package and \$2.00 each additional package. OVERSEAS Add \$15.00 for first package and \$5.00 each additional package. Checks must be in U.S. funds and drawn on a U.S. bank!

Trademarks: CP/M, Digital Research; TRS-80, Tandy Corp.; TeleVideo, TeleVideo Systems, Inc.; Apple II, Apple Computer Inc.; Osborne 1, Osborne Computer Corp.; Xerox 820, Xerox Corp.; Kaypro, Non-Linear Sys.; Heath/Zenith, Heath Co.; IBM, International Business Machine, Corp. © 1983 Ellis Computing

MAIL TODAY!

To: Ellis Computing 3917 Noriega St. San Francisco, CA 94122 (415) 753-0186



	ate diskette format:			
8"	☐ SSSD (Standard IBM			
51/4"			☐ Osb	
	☐ North Star DD	- 1	☐ Nort	th Star SD
	□ TRS-80 Mod I (4200 h	ex)	TRS	S-80 Mod I/Mapper
	☐ Heath, Hard Sector		☐ Hea	th, Soft Sector
	☐ Micropolis Mod II			erbrain DD DOS 3.X byte sectors)
	☐ Xerox 820 (Kaypro)		□ Tele	
Indic	ate software packages:	□ COB	OL TRAN	□ PILOT □ EDIT
Send	my order for page COBOL Applications F			each Total each Total
□ Ch	eck enclosed			ld sales tax

Country

☐ MasterCard	□VISA	TOTAL
#		Exp. Date
Signature Ship to: Name		
Street		
City/St/Zip		

131

Your DISCOUNT Source

BASEII*/\$398 QUICKCODE: Automatically creates menus and "intelligent" data entry

The most widely sold DBMS for micros, dBASE II defines the state of the art. An inexperienced user can create a dBASE file, begin data entry, and print out a report in minutes; the experienced programmer can create complex program systems using dBASE's unique programming language. Both can use automatic program generators and other programming tools to create applications quickly and

easily.

Screens which check input for correctness. Eliminates 80–100% of dBASE dUTIL: Formats programs to make them easier to read, detects some programming time! .

and combines program files to make them run fast dGRAPH: Allows you to see your dBASE file in graphic form-

understanding.

ABSTAT: Allows you to analyze your data using a wide variety of statistical ABSTAT: Allows you to analyze your data using a wine variety of status and tests. Can be used with dBASE files or by itself. Also does bar graphs and tests. Can be used with dBASE files or by itself.

Multi-Tool Budget 'expert system': used with Multiplan", enables new \$69

The world's hottest-selling spreadsheet, Multiplan™ is now setting the standard for ease of use and quality of documentation. Each of the Multiplan series comes complete with sophisticated training programs.

Multi-Tool Financial Statement: Expert help in getting out financials \$109 users to get budgets out in minutes

EDIX & WORDIX/\$2 \$149

EDIX is a full-screen editor specifically designed to take advantage of the advanced features of the IBM PC; WORDIX is the best text formatter on the market. Together, they are an unbeatable combination, the finest word processor available on a micro—at an unbeatable price!

EDIX alone ... WORDIX

MARTMODEM 300 \$209

These Hayes Stack Modems link your computer's RS232 serial port directly to a modular phone jack. They will dial the phone for you, and answer it as well. The Smartmodem 300 runs at 0-300 baud; for those needing higher speed, the Smartmodem 1200 can run at 1200 baud.

Smartmodem 1200B: for the IBM PC only NEW! NEW! NEW!

TERMS: All prices subject to change without notice and availability. Cashler's TERMS: All prices subject to change without notice and availability. Cashier's check/MO/Dank transfer. Allow time for company or personal checks to clear. check/MO/bank transfer. Allow time for company or personal checks to clear.

Prices reflect cash prepaid discount. VISA/MASTERCARD/CODIPO's + 3%.

All paline story for names a special parkers.

Ca realidants and splas say Prices reflect cash prepaid discount. VISAIMASTERCARD/CODIPO's CA residents add sales tax. All sales final for games & special orders. CA residents add sales (ax. All sales final for games & special orders).

SHIPPING: \$3 per item for UPS surface (\$6 for Blue Label) within Continental for the sales of the sa

USA, except where shipping cost is specified in square brackets. UPS does not go to Canada, Alaska, APO's, FPO's; call for ship charge or add 15%—we RETURNS: Must have authorization number, obtained at 415-324-0305. Unausbourd and the retire of the state of RETURNS: Must have authorization number, obtained at 415-324-0305. Unauthorized returns will be refused; damaged goods will be refused. All returns subject to 15% restocking tee. No return after 30 days.

(800)222-8811 Inside California: (415)324-3730

Orders must be PAID by AUGUST 31 to qualify

PROGRAMMING VIERNATIONA

Your IBM PC Source

PC Software—MS/DOS	i i		Howard Software Real Estate					
Advanced Operating			Analyzer	250 250	185 185			
Systems The Programmer	LIST	SALE 150	Information Solutions,		100			
Alpha Software	200	100	25:01 The 25th		- [eleka IV		
Apple-IBM			Hour	100	74	PC Hardware		
Connection	195	135 169	Easy Filer	400	279	AST Research	LIST	SALE
Database Manager . Mail List	245 95	67	Easy Planner	250	188	Combo + 64K	595	429
Typefaces	125	87	Easy Speller 2	225	135	Mega + 64K	595	429
American Training Inte			Easy Speller 2/	350	229	Corvus		
Power for PC DOS .		56	Legal Easy Speller 2/	330	223	PC Interface, Cable, Man	300	239
Applied Software Tech QBASE		143	Medical	350	229	Kraft		
Versaform	389	259	Easy Writer II	350	229	Joystick	70	52
Aptek			Financial Mgmt (AR/AP/GL) [5]	1405	1019	Microsoft Mouse	195	149
Epson to Prism		38 22	AP	595	389	Mouse	100	140
PC Ticker Tape Rainbow Writer		125	AR	595	389	Northwest Analytical		
Ashton-Tate		11020	GL	595	389	Statpak	495	369
dBASE II [5]	700	398	Inventory	595 595	389 389	Oasis		- 1
dBASE II w/User's	720	419	Order Entry	595	389	Punctuation &		109
Guide[5] Financial Planner	729 700	489	Innovative Software			Style The Word Plus	150	112
Aspen Software	, 00	100	Fast Graphs	295	159	PBL Corporation		
Grammatik	75	56	TIM III	495	279	Personal Investor	145	98
Proofreader 32K	50	38	Data Design	225	169	PC Software	75	67
Proofreader 50K Proofreader 80K	50 50	38 38	Intellect Associates	LLO	100	Creatabase	75	07
Beaman Porter	30	50	PC Text	100	73	Peachtext 5000	395	271
Powertext	399	369	Window	150	113	Series 4 Pak (GL/		10
Best Products			ISM Creekmagie	90	65	AR/AP)	595	349
Personal Financial	95	66	Graphmagic Graphmagic Combo	30	00	Peter Norton Utilities	80	60
pgm Bible Research	90	00		150	119	Ryan-McFarland	-00	00
THE WORD			Mathemagic	90	65	RM/Cobol Full		
Processor		146	Lexisoft	ine	050	Dev System	950	713
BPI			Spellbinder	495	259	RM/Cobol Runtime	250	100
Personal Accountant	195	160	Lifeboat C-Food			Only Scripps Data	250	188
Byrom Software	100	100	Smorgasbord	150	125	Job Cost system	495	371
BSTAM	200	149	Lattice C Compiler .	500	415	Select Information Syst	lems	
BSTMS		149	Lifetree	105	120	Select	car:	256
Cavalier			Volkswriter	195	129	Wordprocessor Softward	595	356
Championship Blackjack	40	30	Master Type	50	38	Wordmak	500	340
Central Point Software			Link Systems	2000		Software Arts		
COPY II PC	40	35	Data Fax	299	224	TK!Solver		224
Comprehensive Softw		pport 60	1-2-3	495	369	Software Products Inte Logicalc	190	142
PC Tutor	ou	00	Mark of The Unicorn	7,00	000	Logiquest II	250	188
Financial Modeling	325	264	Final Word	300	223	Logiquest III	550	412
Conceptual Instrumen	ts		Mince	175	139	Procalc	350	262
Desk Organizer		245	MDBS Knowledgeman	500	327	Software Publishers PFS: File	140	105
Condor 1	295	189	Metasoft	000	OLI	PFS Report	125	94
Condor 3	650	398	Benchmark Mail	Vana.		Sorcim		
Continental Software	/2-		List	250	184	Supercalc	195	129
FCM (First Class	int	7.9	Benchmark Word processor	500	367	Supercafe 2	295 195	185 129
Mail)	125	4.0	Micro Lab	300	-	Superwriter	295	179
Plus	150	99	Tax Manager ,	250	188	Southeastern		
Property	-	1/ 200	Micro Pro	AOF.	000	Data Capture	120	90
Management	495	359	Infostar[4] Mailmerge		327 165	Supersoft Optimizer	200	149
Peal Estate Inves		4117	Reportstar		231	Personal Data Base	125	93
Prg	130	95	Spellstar	250	165	Synapse Video		
Denver Software			Word/Mall [4]		426	File Manager	150	112
Easy	750	562	Word/Spell [4] Word/Spell/Mail	695	426	Synergistic Details	250	169
Eagle Money Decisions			word/Spen/man [4]	845	558	Data Reporter Texasoft	230	103
Vol 1	199	129	Wordstar [4]		327	Thinker	75	56
Money Decisions			Microcraft			Versatext	200	172
Vol 2	230	169	Legal Billing/	750	385	Versa Computing	25	10
Money Pack Vol 1 & 2	400	299	Timekeeping Professional	750	303	Graphics Hardcopy Versawriter	25	19
Emerging Technology		200	Billing/Time	750	385	Graphics Tablet	299	249
Edix	195	149	Microsoft			Visicorp		
WORDIX	195	149	BASIC Compiler			Business Formation Model	100	70
EDIX + WORDIX	390	279	Business BASIC Flight Simulator		38	Forecasting Model . Desktop Plan		78 229
Fox & Geller dGRAPH	295	195	μLisp/μStart		188	Visicalc		169
dUTIL	99	59	Multiplan	275	189	Visidex	250	189
Quickcode		185	μMath/μSimp		225	Visifile		219 234
Friendly Software Friendlyware	50	38	Pascal Microstuf			Visischedule Visispell		183
Hayes	30	30	Crosstalk/			Visitrend/plot		215
Smartcom 2	119	90	Smartmodem	. 195	135	Visiword		298
Howard Sams	200	400	North American	250	159	Woolf	150	99
Programmer	. 200	150	< <answer>></answer>	. 200	100	Move It	150	23

64K RAM	350	249	Symtec		
64K RAM Chip Set .	175	139	Light Pen	150	126
128K RAM	525	379	Tandon		
192K RAM card	700	499	TM100-2 Drive		
256K RAM card	875	624	(5½" DS) [5]	650	249
PI			TG		
PC-Hayes Cable	35	29	Joystick	65	49
QCS			Trackball	65	49
Big Blue	595	449	PC CP/M-86	_	
Quadram	205	000	PG GP/M-00		
64K Quadboard	395 595	289	Ashton-Tate	LIST	SALE
256K Quadboard		435 75	dBASE II [5]	700	398
64K Chip Set Quadcolor I	295	220	Byrom Software	700	000
RS232 Asynch	233	220	BSTAM	200	149
Adaptor	110	90	BSTMS.	200	149
Adaptor	110	50	Comshare		
PC Games		-	Financial Medeling	325	264
Charles and Charle			Dictronics		
Acorn Software	IST	SALE	Random House		
Lost Colony	30	22	Thesaurus	150	113
Automated Simulations			Digital Research	1	
Gurse of Ra	20	15	CBASIC 86	200	150
Temple of Apshal	40	30	CIS COBOL 86	800	600
Upper Reaches	A	-	Concurrent		
of Apshai	20	15	CP/M-86	350	264
Avaion Hill			CP/M-86	60	45
Andromeda				1600	1200
Conquest	23	17	Pascal MT + 86	400	300
Computer Stocks	05	40	Pascal MT + 86		450
& Bonds	25	19	with SPP-86	600	450
Draw Poker	21	16 19	SID 86	150	94
Galaxy	25	16	Fox & Geller	205	195
Midway Campaign	25	19	dGRAPH	295	59
Voyager	20	19		295	195
Millionaire	100	75	Quickcode	295	195
Broderbund Software	100	-	Benchmark Mail		
Apple Panid	30	22	List	250	184
Datamost	00	2000	Benchmark Word		
Pig Pen	30	22	Processor	500	367
Space Strike	30	22	Micro Focus		-
nfocom	100		CIS COBOL 8086	850	637
Deadline	50	37	Organic Software		
Starcross	40	30	Datebook	395	331
Suspended	50	38/	Milestone	395	269
Zork1	40	30	Ryan-McFarland Corp		
Zork II	40	30	RM/COBOL Full		
Zork III	40	30	Dev System	950	713
Omric Omric			RM/COBOL	1	
Blingsplats	35	26	Runtime Only	250	188
Championship			Structured Systems		
Draughts	35	-26	Analyst	250	188
Space Guardian	30	22	AP	1250	790
Sierra On Line	-			1250	790
Crossfire	30	22	GL		790
Frogger	35	26	Inventory		790
Ulysses & Golden	10	00	Letteright		150
Fleece	40	29	NAD	100	75
Sirius				1250	790
Conquest (Call to	20	22	PR		790
Arms)	30	22	Q Sort	100	.75
Strategic Simulations	40	30	Woolf	150	99
Warp Factor	40	30	Move It	150	99

Outside Calif.: Inside Calif.:

(800) 222-8811 (415) 324-3730

Order lines are manned 5:30–5 Monday thru Friday and 9–5 Saturday. Other lines are open 9–5 Monday thru Friday

Technical Support (415) 324-0311

Order Status

(415) 324-0306

Sales Manager

(415) 324-0305

More CP/M®, APPLE®, IBM PC®, UNIX®, UCSD p-System" software, hardware, etc: call for quote.

505 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 301 Palo Alto, California 94301

Nine C Compilers for the IBM PC

Several versions of C are available for the IBM PC and the MS-DOS operating system—one of the most lucrative software markets for applications written in C

by Ralph A. Phraner

The IBM Personal Computer, a popular software-development vehicle for Intel's 8086 family of processors, is blessed with a profusion of peripherals. This environment has encouraged a dozen C language compilers so far, and several more will soon be added to the list.

After first outlining some general differences in compiler implementation, we'll take a look at nine compilers: c-systems C, Caprock small-c, Computer Innovations C86, DeSmet C, Intellect Associates C88, Lattice C (Microsoft C), Quantum C, Supersoft C, and Telecon C. One comes bundled with its own operating system, four run only under PC-DOS (the IBM PC version of Microsoft's MS-DOS), and the four remaining are available for either PC-DOS or the CP/M-86 operating system.

About C

Why all this interest in a low-level systems-programming language? The president of a commercial systems software house recently said that C has only two real advantages over other worthy programming languages: it is the only one he could get competent assembly-language programmers to use without significant backsliding in effort and enthusiasm and the only one that does not need to be extended to be useful. The latter point explains why, while subsets abound, there are virtually no nonstandard C supersets (a weakness in Pascal and FORTH) and thus no intentionally variant implementations.

C is a language of concise, consistent, pragmatic structure; its specification is widely available in a book that, in addition to providing a formal definition for the language, also includes many small teaching programs. Implementers are more likely to adhere to the standard because adherence is easy to verify. This contributes to the portability of programs written in C. Even the compiler writer can transport his tools and programs from an old machine to the new one with a minimum of effort.

Benchmarking

For the record, the evaluation and testing was done on an IBM PC equipped with Intel's 8087 numerics coprocessor, two single-sided 160Kbyte disk drives, and PC-DOS 1.1. The machine's 832K bytes of memory were partitioned under PC-DOS to allot 192K bytes for the operating system; the remaining 640K-byte segment was used as a semiconductor disk emulator addressable as any of three logical drives, A:, B:, or C:.

Until performance profiling and ex-

ecution tracing by function become standard microcomputer software workbench features, the soft spots in software and compiler design remain obscure. In an effort to uncover some of these differences, I included a set of small, simple functions in the evaluation process. These were designed to test separate facets of the compilers' construction and function to show how they vary in incremental code size and execution speed.

The integer math and elemental pointer benchmarks (listings 1 and 2 on page 142) illustrate the simple approach used. The outer-loop count is kept the same in all functions, so its influence is effectively factored out of the results. The integer-math code spends roughly equal processor time in each of the four operators and, by scaling, allows the evaluation to include byte-byte, byte-word, and word-word sized operand pairs. Boundary conditions are intentionally avoided. The pointer function, so simple as to be self-explanatory, is one way to measure efficiency in pointer use for array access.

The benchmark sieve.c is identical (no register variables, no moving the array inside the function body) to the benchmark code published in Jim and Gary Gilbreath's article, "Eratosthenes Revisited: Once More

At a Glance

c-systems C compiler version 1.14

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

c-systems POB 3253 Fullerton, CA 92634 (714) 637-5362

Price

Compiler: \$195 Debugger: \$195

Format

51/4-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS format floppy disks

Type of Compiler

Produces assembly language

Computer Needed

IBM-PC running PC-DOS with two singlesided disk drives and a minimum of 128K bytes of RAM; IBM Macro Assembler required for use

Documentation

46-page loose leaf manual

Audience

Systems and applications software developers, C programmers

Small c: PC 1.1 PC-DOS version N

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

Caprock Systems Inc. POB 13814 Arlington, TX 76013 (817) 261-4493

Price

\$35

51/4-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS format floppy disk

Type of Compller

Produces assembly language

Computer Needed

IBM PC running PC-DOS with two singlesided disk drives and a minimum of 64K bytes of RAM; IBM Macro Assembler required for use

Documentation

17-page staple-bound manual

Experimenters, students, and hobbyists who want to learn more about C

CI-C86 C compiler version 1.33b

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

Computer Innovations Inc. 10 Mechanic St. Red Bank, NJ 07701 (201) 530-0995

Price

\$395

51/4-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS or CP/M-86 format floppy disks

Type of Compiler

Produces object code

Computer Needed

IBM PC running PC-DOS or CP/M-86 with two single-sided disk drives and minimum of 96K bytes of RAM

Documentation

143-page loose-leaf manual in vinyl ring

Audlence

Systems and applications software developers, C programmers

through the Sieve" (January 1983, p. 284) and allows general comparison with benchmark figures in that article and in other compiler reviews in this issue. Float.c was used to allow comparison between 8087 use on the PC and other systems that use the 8087 at its full speed, as well as to show the relative performance of the compilers reviewed here. (Refer to "Comparing C Compilers for CP/M-86," on page 82 of this issue for details about this benchmark. You will also find information about benchmarks in Christopher O. Kern's "Five C Compilers for CP/M-80" on page 110.)

The compiler group as a whole showed the least execution time variance in efficiency of function calling (which may explain the close grouping of results from the fibo.c benchmark used in the two articles mentioned above). See tables 1 and 2 for the results of the benchmarks. The greatest variance was for func-

tions measuring performance in address arithmetic. Function-calling measures (with and without argument passing) showed that those compilers that implement register variables always incur a penalty in code size and execution speed, whether this feature is actually used or not. Test results are dramatic and slow some of the top-rated code generators to the crawl of the poorest performers. Quantum C and csystems suffered heavily from saving the 8088's SI and DI registers on each and every function call, regardless of whether they are actually used, and restoring them both on every return.

Implementation Differences

Peculiarities and variations in how a compiler is written point up some criteria to consider.

Does it use the linker supplied with the native operating system or one of its own unique format? By using the standard linker supplied with the operating

system, the compiler's usefulness and flexibility are greatest because assembly language interface is simplified.

Does it generate object code or assembly language? Object-code generation often results in faster compile times and more efficient compiler-code optimization. If assembly language is produced, the effective compiler price must be increased by the \$100 price of the IBM Macro Assembler (as in the case of PC-DOS), unless you already own one or (as in the case of the DeSmet compiler) one is provided. Perhaps more important is the time penalty that an assembler extracts from the programmer. On the other hand, assembly-language generation might be necessary if much low-level hardware or operating-system interfacing is needed or if any time- or space-critical code is to be written. If the compiler's output is assembly language, code optimization for speed or compactness offers

ERG/68000 MINI-SYSTEMS

☐ Full IEEE 696/S100 compatibility

HARDWARE OPTIONS

- ☐ 8MHz, 10MHz or 12MHz 68000 CPU
- ☐ Memory Management
- ☐ Multiple Port Intelligent I/O
- ☐ 64K or 128K STATIC RAM (70 nsec)
- ☐ 256K/512K or 1MB Dynamic RAM, with full parity (150 nsec)
- ☐ 5¼" 8" D/D, D/S floppy disk drives
- ☐ 5MB-40MB hard disk drives
- ☐ Full DMA Disk Interface
- ☐ SMD Disk Interface
- ☐ ¼" tape streamer
- ☐ 10 to 20 slot backplane
- ☐ 20 or 30A amp power supply
- ☐ Desk top or Rack mount

cabinets

SOFTWARE OPTIONS

- 68KFORTH¹ systems language with MACRO assembler and META compiler, Multi-user, Multi-Tasking
- ☐ Fast Floating Point package
- ☐ Motorola's MACSBUG
- ☐ IDRIS⁵ Operating System with C, PASCAL, FORTRAN 77, 68K-BASIC¹, CIS COBOL⁴, RDBMS
- ☐ UNIX² Sys III C, etc.
- ☐ CP/M-68K³ O/S with C, Assembler, 68K-BASIC¹, 68KFORTH¹, Z80 EMULATOR¹, APL
- □ VED68K¹ Screen Editor

Trademark ¹ERG, Inc.

²BELL LABS ³Digital Research

¹Micro Focus ⁵Whitesmiths

30 day delivery with valid Purchase Order

OEM prices available For CPU, Integrated Card Sets or Systems.

Jen E

Empirical Research Group, Inc. P.O. Box 1176 Milton, WA 98354 206-631-4855

RAM execute time in seconds

Incremental file size in bytes

Compiler Manufacturer	loops.c	control2.c	funcall1.c	intmath3.c	pointer1.c	
c-systems	35.8	26.2	15.5	12.3	75.0	
	128	512	256	640	128	
Caprock Systems (1,2)	133.0	no goto:	25.0	50.7	228.3	
	256	or case:	384	1920	256	
Computer Innovations	31.4	19.7	17.1	13.8	75.2	
	84	388	212	612	100	
DeSmet	19.9	13.4	10.9	11.6	41.7	
	0	0	0	512	0	
Intellect Associates (2)	56.8	no goto:	12.2	21.6	98.3	
	128		256	371	128	
Lattice	199	10.7	11.0	7.5	38.2	
	0	256	128	256	0	
Quantum	20.0	14.0	29.0	12.0	42.0	
	74	295	263	510	88	
Supersoft	47.0	26.0	12.2	26.3	108.3	
	128	640	384	1792	256	
Telecon	failed	27.6	11.6	20.0	88.5	
	compilation	512	256	1024	128	

(1) 'puts' substituted for 'printf'

(2) 'while' loops in place of 'for' loops

Table 1: Code generation and execution times of the standard BYTE Sieve of Eratosthenes benchmark sieve.c and a floating-point benchmark (float.c) for those C compilers that support floating-point operations. Times are given in seconds for both the floppy disk and memory disk emulation modes.

faster development than coding from scratch in assembly language.

Are libraries standard and Unix compatible? Libraries of nonstandard functions may perform as well as or better than the standard functions on some specific machine, but when it comes time to move the code to another processor, the lack of standardization can prove expensive. Subtle differences in microprocessor libraries center around what a system call, in Unix, would directly or indirectly accomplish. Popular microprocessor operating systems require that subroutines simulate these calls.

In particular, the areas of file and byte-stream I/O (especially open and fopen) are subject to small variations in implementation to make up for the lack of capability in the surrounding operating system. (Table 3 on page 166 lists a full complement of standard, single-user functions.)

The c-systems compiler, which implements a nonfloating-point subset of C, does not yet allow cast operators or typedef declarations (although the developers expect to offer a fully standard implementation of C, including these abilities and floating point, by

sieve.c Compiler	Compi	ile Time	Link	Time	Code	Size	Execute
Manufacturer	Floppy	Memory	Floppy	Memory	File	Incre- mental	in RAM
c-systems (3)	55	28.0	45	21	26368	15360	19.8
Caprock (1,2,3)	44	27.7	14.2	3.7	12800	8704	69.3
Computer Innovations	51	11.8	45	18.5	12864	234	17.4
DeSmet	41	3.8	40	4.6	6144	0	12.1
Intellect (1)	19	3.3	13	4.0	8704	8576	31.3
Lattice	33	7.2	40	10.5	19328	8320	11.3
Quantum (3)	39	8.0	42	14	11513	8384	12.6
Supersoft (3)	88	53.0	40.5	11.2	24960	8704	31.3
Telecon (3)	51	28.9	29	10.7	16256	8448	25.0

float.c Compiler	Compi	le Time	Link	Time	File	RAM Execution	
Manufacturer	Floppy	Memory	Floppy	Memory	Size	Library	8087
Computer							
Innovations	47.1	9.9	35	19.2	13052	805	45.3
DeSmet	41	4.7	39	4.9	6656	296	22.0
Lattice	34	5.2	41	10.3	12288	286	-
Quantum (3)	38	8	44	17	3367	-	13.0

- (1) 'puts' substituted for 'printf'
- (2) 'while' loops in place of 'for' loops
- (3) compilation time includes assembly

Table 2: Incremental file sizes (factoring out the size of the library overhead) and execution times of some single benchmark functions.

August). The 60 library routines and macroinstructions supplied include useful, PC-specific, BIOS (basic input/output system) interface and video-display utilities, and the runtime package supports I/O redirection. As this article was written, the c-systems compiler and Digital Research C (for CP/M-86) were the only ones available that implemented multiple memory models, although others were imminent. The c-systems compiler, in addition to the usual small model, includes a commandline option and library for the medium model as well. Figure 1 il-

lustrates the variety of models available.

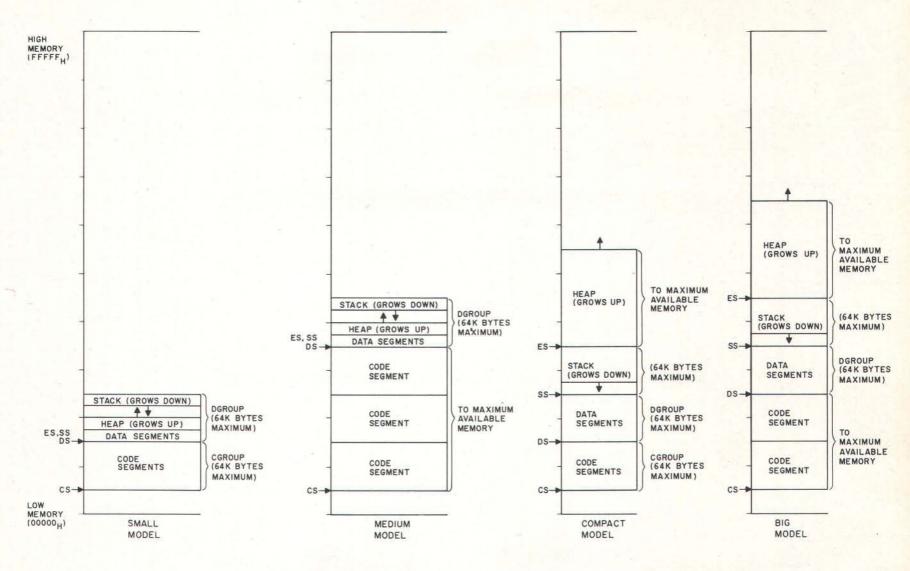
While not an outstanding performer in terms of code size, compile time, or execution time relative to others reviewed, the c-systems compiler's unique and innovative options make it a useful tool. Integer math and local-variable access benchmarks produced relatively efficient code, but performance lagged somewhat in control-mechanism efficiency testing. Function calling was burdened with the register variable mechanism, saving and restoring SI and DI registers on each call and return. Code-

C. ITOH Prowriter 8510 COMREX CR-1-P \$760 DATASOUTH DS-180.....\$1170 DIABLO 630RO \$1720 **EPSON** RX80......\$AVE MX100 \$AVE Free Cover with each Epson Printer 8023A\$395 7710 \$2045 OKIDATA 83A\$635 STAR MICRONICS TALLY MT 160L w/ Tractors \$570 **TEXAS INSTRUMENTS TOSHIBA** TELEVIDEO PIED PIPER COMMUNICATOR I \$999 Prices reflect 3% to 5% cash discount. Product shipped in factory cartons with manufacturer's warranty. Free shipping is on UPS ground only. Prices & availability subject to change

without notice. Send cashier's check or money order...all other checks will delay shipping

SILICON SPECIALTIES 2034 WEST SOUTHERN MESA, ARIZONA 85202 602-969-0921

Figure 1: A diagram of the four memory models used by various C compilers.



Will this year's bells and whistles be next year's hoots and howls?

NOT IF IT'S A GIFFORD.

Freedom from obsolescence now costs less than \$10,000 for 3 users. Because Gifford Multi-User Computer Systems, based on industry standard IEEE 696/ S-100 with 20 bus slots, allow ample expandability and upgradability as new processors and peripherals are introduced. For example, up to four additional users can be added for only \$600 each, plus terminal costs. All while protecting your investment.

That's why Gifford computer systems, with their dual processor CompuPro CPUs, have proven themselves to be THE SYSTEM for business and technical professionals requiring obsolescenceproof, hard-disk computers.

GIFFORD GIVES YOU THE BEST OF TWO SOFTWARE WORLDS.

We were the first company to develop a system that runs any combination of 8 and 16 bit CP/M™ programs simultaneously. So, if you go with Gifford, you'll know you can use the thousands of 8 bit CP/M programs available, PLUS any of the more powerful 16 bit programs ... at the same time.

And, in addition to compatibility with all the CP/M software that's out there,

> you also get Super-Calc-86™ dBase II™ and MP/M-86 ™ FREE.

PRICELESS INFORMATION FOR THE PRICE OF A STAMP.

We invite you to cut out the coupon and mail it to us today. We'll send you a free brochure with detailed information regarding all the other advantages of going with Gifford. Such as, our exclusive networking and multi-tasking telecommunications packages, our two year warranty, complete service and support, system integration and custom application software. Plus all the benefits of selecting an IEEE 696/S-100 busbased system.

MP/M 8-16 is a proprietary implementation of MP/M-86 and was configured for CompuPro by Gifford Computer Systems. CP/M and MP/M are registered trademarks of Digital Research. Super-Calc is a trademark of Sorcim. dBase II is a trademark of Ashton-Tate. CompuPro is a trademark of Godbout Electronics. Prices and specifications subject to change.



1922 Republic Avenue, San Leandro, CA 94577 (415) 895-0798 A division of G&G Engineering I'D LIKE THE WHOLE STORY. Please send me your brochure.

Title

M/S Organization_

Address

State

Please have a representative call me.

Other centers opening soon nationwide.

GIFFORD COMPUTER SYSTEMS
SAN LEANDRO, CA (415) 895-0798
SAN FRANCISCO, CA (415) 391-4570
LOS ANGELES, CA (213) 477-3921 □ MIAMI, FL (305) 665-9212 □ HOUSTON, TX (713) 877-1212 □ AMHERST, NY (716) 833-4758 □

Memory Models

A thorough understanding of the models employed to structure memory usage beyond the familiar 8-bit processor, 64K-byte domain is necessary. The revolutionary innovations in software design will not come from using this newly available memory resource for more spreadsheet arrays or a bigger memory disk emulator. Real innovation and creative design can only progress when the tools are available for concrete realizations.

Two compiler manufacturers (c-systems and Digital Research) are already supporting larger memory usage, one has two additional memory models in test sites (Lattice), and at least two others (Mark Williams and Mark DeSmet) have definite plans for supporting larger models in the near future. The tools are here; we need to know how they work.

Although the Intel 8088 microprocessor used by the IBM Personal Computer can directly address over one million bytes of semiconductor memory, the manner in which this space is accessed leads to compromises in both hardware and software architectures. For the processor to retain a 16-bit internal datapath (assuring relative

ease in software migration from earlier Intel products), a segmented architecture was chosen.

To generate the 20-bit physical address needed to reach any location in the memory space, the bus-interface unit of the processor automatically shifts the 16-bit contents of one of the four segment registers left by four binary bits (filling the spaces created on the right with binary zeros) and internally adds this result to a 16-bit register containing an offset address. Therefore, to reach any memory with a physical address outside a 64K-byte span, the appropriate segment register must be adjusted. The processor takes fewer clock cycles to operate within a 64K-byte logical address space and requires additional cycles for any memory transactions outside that limit. The compiler designer wishing to enable access to code or data spaces beyond 64K bytes faces a confusing thicket of tradeoffs as a result of this complex process.

To deal with this complexity, C compiler writers for Intel's 16-bit architecture are choosing to adapt the four memory models expressed in the Intel PL/M-86 object format (see figure 1). The most widely used

model, and the default model for most compilers, is the small memory model, which defines separate code and data areas, with a maximum size of 64K bytes each for a total program memory access to 128K bytes. All code must fit within the code group; the 8088 CS register is used as relative origin. All data and the stack must fit within another 64K-byte area with the DS, ES, and SS registers all pointing to its origin and defining the lowest accessible address. Within this data area the stack grows downward from the highest available data memory, and the dynamically allocated heap area, generally based on the 8088's ES register, grows upward from the top of whatever memory the compiler has allocated as a fixed area for globally available variables and data.

The medium model still restricts its programs to a maximum of 64K bytes of data, apportioned identically to the small model, but code is allowed to expand to the limit of maximum available memory. The compiler and linker normally manage the CS segment register to generate the optimally appropriate form of call and return. A third model, the compact model, limits code and

production times were impeded by the use of the snail-like PC assembler. Sieve execution performance improved by 22 percent when register variables were used for the loop indexes.

The company's c-window symbolic debugging package, available for \$195, is a unique and valuable option worth noting. When the user sets a compiler command-line option (the debugger works only with the csystems compiler), provision is made to link a separate library containing a program-execution supervisor. When the compiled program is run, high-level debugging using singlestep, trace, or breakpoint is supported with breaks conditional on count, function name, and sourceline number or by nonzero evaluation of arbitrarily complex user-defined expressions. Extensive user-specified automatic commands allow the setting or display of evaluated expressions, variables, and data with radices and formats precisely predetermined.

Another interesting command-line

option allows the user to set a PL/Mand Pascal-compatible argumentpassing convention. Compared to C, arguments are placed on, and removed from, the stack in inverse order. Because C allows a variable number of arguments to be passed into a function, all arguments must be explicitly declared when the function is declared, enabling the compiler to generate proper stack cleanup on function returns. This option can be used to compile C function modules callable from Pascal or PL/M programs and, when combined with the medium memory model, to generate code for popular real-time operating systems such as Intel's RMX-86 or Industrial Programming's MTOS-86.

The documentation explains these complex options and contains a full treatment of the assembly-language interface to c-systems code. However, while the 46-page manual is accurate, complete, and useful, it includes neither an index nor error message explanations. An alphabetic reference

list of the library functions would be a welcome addition.

Caprock small-c is a result of Ron Cain's generosity (i.e., it is a translation of source code intended for the 8080, originally published in Dr. Dobbs' Journal #45 and placed in the public domain by Cain at that time). Program run-time memory usage is organized by assigning all code to a 64K-byte code segment shared, after linkage, with the run-time library. The stack, which manages all data items, has a separate 64K-byte segment. The PC-DOS linker assigns the code segment to low memory, with the stack segment immediately above.

Assembly language provides for any desired departures from the above arrangement, as long as you assume responsibility for juggling the segments. In contrast to the original small-c, the compiler can produce multiple output files and supports true extern linkage, so the entire runtime library source is not required as

external variables to 64K bytes each and allots a full 64K bytes for stack data, with the CS, DS, and SS registers adjusted accordingly. The heap data area employs the ES register, growing upward, and can occupy up to all of the remaining memory. The amount of memory allotted to heap use is generally specified at link time.

The final model, the big model, is a deviation from the PL/M-86 convention's large model plan. In the PL/M-86 model, each code segment allocation should be able to access its own 64K-byte data segment. C compiler writers have settled on a less ambitious scheme, where a program is limited to a single 64K-byte data space for global data, a single 64K-byte stack area, but allowing code and heap allocations to divide up the remaining memory with the heap left to manage whatever is not used by the program code.

In the words of its progenitors, "C is not a 'very high-level' language." A programmer can get close to and manipulate the details of individual machines. Therefore, a few ramifications to all of the above exist that govern C compiler design and should influence the C programmer's choices and

coding practices. Under the small model, the natural integer size and natural pointer size for C are both 16 bits, a fact that allows maximum efficiency in using the 8088 processor and a minimum of confusion for the programmer. In the big model, the natural size for C int and pointer types is 32 bits, and while the processor takes longer to juggle 32 bits than 16, this concerns the programmer solely from a code size and performance standpoint.

With the compact and medium models, care must be exercised. In the compact model all function calls are short (16 bits), but the dynamic data must be managed in C using 32-bit data pointers, loads, and stores. Thus char pointer and natural integers are not all the same size, and care should be exercised in the use of casts and type conversions. The medium model, which allows long calls but restricts all stack and data to 64K bytes, reverses the implications of the previous anomaly if you want to use pointers to functions or manipulate code addresses directly.

compiler input along with the user's program. The assembly-language interface is adequately documented and is aided by the directives #asm and #endasm for including in-line assembly statements in the C source file.

While quite inexpensive, the Caprock small-c lacks many of the features that make C the powerful systems tool it is. For instance, the control structures while, for, switch, and goto are missing. This subset does not support the storage classes auto, static, and register; typedef declarations; float or long int data types; conditional compilation (#ifdef, etc.); arguments for #define preprocessor statements, initializers on declaration or casts; and multidimensional arrays, structures, and unions are not allowed. Functions may only return int, pointers may only point to char or int, and no complex assignments are permitted. Caprock small-c does not support conditional expressions, comma, logical negation, and one's complement.

In performance, small-c came in last in every test of execution speed and behind most of the others in code size and compile time. The interactive nature of the command mode is inoffensive, but assembly durations require patience.

Why, then, is such software useful? First, as the least expensive C compiler available for the PC, it can give the programmer a taste of the language without a large cash investment. Beginners at programming should know, however, that using small-c as a means to learn programming or to learn C can be extremely frustrating at best because so much of the language is absent. Most programs from books or magazines will simply not compile or run without significant alteration. Such changes are best left to the experienced.

Caprock small-c could also be used as a learning aid for the C programmer. The source code for the entire compiler and run-time library is included on the disk; it is a unique aid for anyone interested in studying and tinkering with the mechanics of compiler construction. And because the disk includes a translation, into C source, of the text-formatting program from Kernighan and Plauger's classic text, Software Tools, it is a valuable resource for the student learning how to translate into C from another language (RATFOR preprocessed FORTRAN or Pascal, depending on which version of the book you use). As a bonus, the executable version provides some useful word-processing capabilities when combined with a trusty text editor.

Computer Innovations C86: In addition to the three-pass compiler and complete source-code files for the assembly language and C library functions, this package includes an object-code librarian, object libraries, a linker, and a source-code library-maintenance program that allows many small code files to be stored in one archive, eliminating disk-file clutter and freeing disk-directory entries.

The CI-C86 compiler accepts the standard C language and produces object code in a format exclusive to the system linker. Register variable declarations are converted to auto (storage class), and true register variables are slated for a future release. A command-line option allows 31 character identifiers, a feature that increases the self-documenting qualities of the resulting code but makes it more difficult to transport. Other compiler options enable comments to nest and permit the entry of command-line #defines. Error messages are accompanied by the line number the compiler was working on when the error was detected. An interim solution to interfacing assembly-language to a nonstandard object-module environment is provided by a program that converts an assembler's output to a form acceptable to the CI-C86 linker.

Although only the small memory model is implemented, the package includes a software foundation for using overlays. Library routines enable program I/O redirection. The 8087 math coprocessor is supported by calls to library functions, and inline code capability is scheduled for

August 1983 © BYTE Publications Inc 141

COMPUTER PRODUCTS

ALPHA OMEGA COMPUTER PRODUCTS. The beginning of fast, efficient service and low - priced computer products-The end of mail order worries!

We have a reputation for excellent service and low prices and at ALPHA Omega, we enjoy living up to that reputation.

24.95 41.00

DISKETTES

PRINTERS

Fruittino	
CITOH 8510 PARALLEL GEMINI 10 GEMINI 15 OKIDATA MICROLINE 92 OKIDATA MICROLINE 93 EPSON FX-80	385.00 325.00 490.00 529.00 914.00 \$CALL\$
MODEMS	
HAYES SMARTMODEM 300 HAYES SMARTMODEM 1200 HAYES MICROMODEM II	209.00 524.95 279.00
MONITORS	
USI PI 3 12" AMBER NEC JB 1201M 12" GREEN TAXAN 12" AMBER AMDEK COLOR I 13" AMDEK COLOR II 13" RGB	159.00 159.00 129.95 285.00 425.00
IBM PERIPHERALS & SOFTWARE	
TANDON TM55-2 THIN LINE TANDON TM100-2 AMDISK III 3" DISK SYS VISTA MULTICARD KRAFT & T.G. JOYSTICKS DBASE II WORDSTAR HOME ACCOUNTANT + VOLKSWRITER LOTUS 1,2,3 MULTIPLAN APPLE PERIPHERALS & SOFTWARE	\$CALL\$ 259.00 690.00 \$CALL\$ 46.95 425.00 269.00 99.00 140.00 \$CALL\$ 185.00
VIDEX VIDEOTERM 80 COLUMN MICROSOFT PREMIUM PAK MICROSOFT 16K RAMCARD KRAFT & T.G. JOYSTICKS OUENTIN APPLEMATE DRIVES SUPER 5 THIN LINE DRIVES WIZARD BPO16K BUFFERED INT. PFS FILING SYSTEM PFS REPORT DBASE II	219.00 474.95 69.00 45.95 245.00 275.00 139.95 85.00 67.00 425.00
WORDSTAR	269.00

THESE ARE SAMPLES OF THE MANY PRODUCTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE, PLEASE CALL FOR PRICING AND INFORMATION.

WORDSTAR

(213) 345-4422





4847 LA MONTANA CIRCLE TARZANA, CA 91356

All products are in factory sealed packages. We guarantee all items for 30 days. Within this period, defective merchandise returns must be accompanied by RMA number. All other returns will be subject to a 10% restocking fee. For prepaid orders there will be a 3% shipping charge, \$5.00 minimum. There will be an additional \$4.00 surcharge on COD orders. Cash or Cashiers Check is required on COD orders. Cash or Cashiers Check is required on COD orders. Cashier species subject to charge without police. sales tax. Prices subject to change without notice

```
Listing 1: The math benchmark.
      intmath3.c
                         */
#define COUNT 10000
main()
{
   int i, j, k;
   printf("Starting\n");
   for(i = 0; i < COUNT; ++i) {
      j = 240; k = 15;
/* test byte-byte combinations */
      j = (k * (j / k));
      j = (k * (j / k));
      /* test byte-word combinations */
      j = (j << 4); k = (k << 4);
      j = (k * (j / k));
      j = (k * (j / k));
      /* test word-word combinations */
      j = (j << 4); k = (k << 4);
      j = (k * (j / k));
      j = (k * (j / k));
      printf("Finished\n");
}
      intmath3.c
                  end
Listing 2: The pointer benchmark.
      pointerl.c
#define COUNT
             10000
#define ALLOTTED 128
main()
      char workarea[ALLOTTED], *ptr;
      int i:
      printf("Starting\n");
      for(i=0; i < COUNT; ++i) {
            ptr = workarea;
            while(ptr < (workarea + ALLOTTED)) {
                  *ptr = ' ';
                  ++ptr;
      printf("Finished\n");
      pointerl.c
                  end
```

TIME-PROVEN PERFORMANCE



While new printers with impressive specifications are introduced on an almost daily basis, only time will tell the true quality of the product. Over the past 2 years our customers have continued to buy the DS180 printer, not only because of its impressive performance and competitive price, but also because of our outstanding track record for product reliability and customer support.

We have continually improved on the performance of the DS180 by incorporating such enhancements as dot addressable graphics, 6 user-selectable print sizes and a 2000 character buffer. These features coupled with 180 cps printing, parallel and serial interfaces, adjustable tractor feed and over 40 other programmable features, make the DS180 one of the most versatile matrix printers available today.

Before you select your next printer, why not take a look at a time-proven performer—the Datasouth DS180.

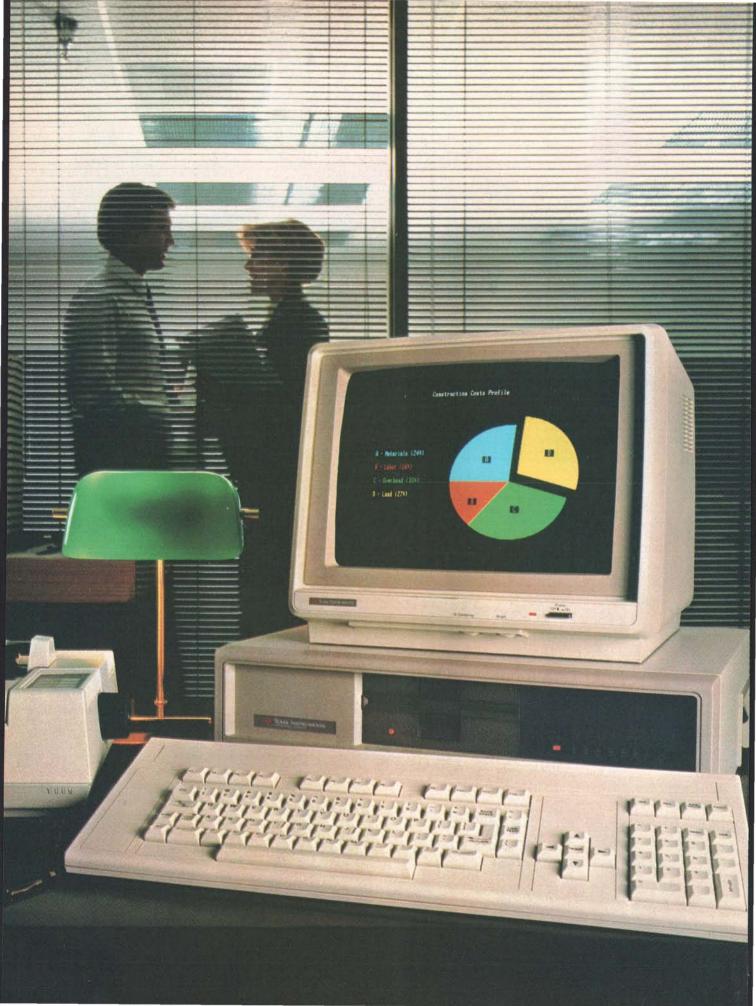
The DS180 printer is available nationwide through our network of sales/service distributors.



Circle 131 on inquiry card.

SOUTH computer corporation

P.O. Box 240947 • Charlotte, NC 28224 • 704/523-8500 Telex: 6843018 DASOU UW



Only Texas Instruments offers these 7 advantages that add up to more computer for your money.

If you're a smart business professional, you want a business computer that gives you the most productivity power for your dollar. For you, Texas Instruments has the answer: the TI Professional Computer. With seven obvious advantages that make buying TI make sense.

The Disk Storage Advantage.

The TI Professional Computer gives you standard 320K floppy disk storage. That's twice the standard data storage of the leading competitor.

The Function Key Advantage.

We give you 12 function keys that you can easily preprogram to make your work simpler and easier. The best the competition can do is 10 or fewer function keys.

The Keyboard Advantage.

Our standard touch-typing layout makes word processing as easy as sitting at a typewriter. The separate numeric and cursor control keypads let you isolate information and enter numbers for spreadsheets more quickly. And with our isolated edit/delete keys, you'll never have to

worry about accidentally erasing valuable data.

The Monitor Advantage.

Our monitor gives you 40-50% better resolution than the leading personal computers. Which means you get clearer displays that are easy on the eyes. And some of the sharpest graphics possible today.

The Software Advantage.

There's software available now for the TI Professional Computer that meets virtually every professional and small business need. And with our memory expansion board, you can use advanced integrated software like Lotus 1-2-3 ™ to help you do several kinds of work without changing programs.

The Expandability Advantage.

Our standard features like the floppy disk controller and printer support are built-in so they don't take up the valuable expansion slots you'll need for adding optional features like communications and up to ten megabytes of hard-disk storage. Which leads to one of our most exciting advantages...

The Future Enhancement Advantage.

No one wants to buy a personal computer that's already on the road to obsolescence. That's why we're developing exciting new features that you can easily add to your TI Professional Computer—like speech recognition. Imagine being able to say, "Spreadsheet, please" and having it appear instantly on your monitor. This and more will be available this fall.

One additional benefit makes the TI Professional Computer especially attractive — the price. Feature for feature, dollar for dollar, you'll choose TI.

Get the business computer that puts these benefits to your advantage. Visit your TI authorized dealer or write: Texas Instruments Data Systems Group CA, Dept. 062BY, P. O. Box 402430, Dallas, TX 75240. Or call toll-free: 1-800-527-3500.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Creating useful products and services for you.

145



The Z-80 C Cross-Compiler Fleet has arrived.

Is your Z-80 C object code larger than it needs to be? Retreating to assembler because C isn't fulfilling its promise?

Your ship has come in. Vandata introduces the Z-80 C Cross-Compiler. Starting with the finest "pure" C-to-8080 cross-compiler available (Whitesmiths), we've added 8-bit expressions, a right calling convention, a peephole optimizer and full use of the Z-80 instruction set to reduce your code size by up to 36%.

And if you're in a ROM-based environment, you'll appreciate our in-line machine code, listings, ROM-able tables and optional royalty-free runtime library!

The Vandata Z-80 C Cross-Compiler is available for VAX,

PDP-11, 68000 and Z8000 hosts.

For more information call (206) 542-7611 or write VANDATA 17544 Midvale Ave. N., Suite 107 Seattle, WA 98133 Call toll free 1-800-426-5248



Text continued from page 141: future release.

More than 100 library subroutines include several utilities for math, memory management, and string manipulation. Two important library functions behave differently with respect to the standard, so migrant code may need adjustment: the CI-C86 I/O subroutine fopen employs a 12-choice mode argument, rather than the usual 3-choice mode, to accommodate CP/M end-of-file conventions and to differentiate between binary and ASCII files. The CI-C86 open system-call simulation requires a 6-choice mode for similar reasons. The formatted I/O functions include the nonstandard, but welcome, extension of capability in the inclusion of a binary radix.

The manual's coverage of this particular implementation of C is a bit thin. The individual programs included are documented in clearly structured style, but error messages are neither listed nor explained, and the descriptions of the programs and routines are often terse. The alphabetic listing and clear one-to-a-page format of library-routine documentation, however, make for easy refer-

This widely used compiler has been the subject of continual work and improvement since its introduction, and it will probably continue to improve. C86 was relatively inefficient at function calling, a drawback unrelated to overhead of register variables because the register type is converted to auto. Code generated for integer math and local-variable access was relatively efficient compared to

In use, C86 is simple and straightforward and complicated only by the need to manage the nonstandard linker's syntax. Error messages can be confusing if they don't offer additional documentation, but a provision to print a source listing after the preprocessing pass can be a useful debugging tool. By including source code for the run-time subroutine library, Computer Innovations gives the user greater control over the structure of the final executable code module. While I found no real basis for complaint about this product,

"LOWEST PRICES"



SMITH CORONA

LETTER QUALITY PRINTERS

SMITH CORONA TP1 June Specia Less June & July Mfg. Rebate	
Less buile & buly lvilg. Hebate	00
ONLY	\$464
STARWRITER 40 CPS S or P	\$1274
PRINTMASTER 55 CPS S or P	1544
NEC 3510 33 CPS SERIAL	1386

DOT MATRIX PRINTERS
GORILLA BANANA Graphics , \$22
EPSON
MX-80 w/Graphics Rom+, 80 cps 42
FX-80 Friction & Tractor 160cps 59
MX-100 Friction & Tract. 100cps 65
STAR MICRONICS
GEMINI 10 2.3K Buffer 100 cps 329
GEMINI 15 15" Carriage 494
OKIDATA
82A Serial & Parallel 120 cps 404
84 Parallel 15" Fr&Tr 200 cps 960
92 Parallel 10" Fr&Tr 160 cps 50
PROWRITER 8510 10"Par 120cps 404
8600-Near Letter Quality Par 103
PRISM 80 756



SUPERBRAIN

SUPERBRAIN II DOUBLE DENSITY \$1970

QUAD [DEN	SIT	Y									2376
SUPER	DEN	ISI	TY									2684
COMPL	STA	ARS	F	0	R	NE	T	w	O	R	K	ING
VPU-10												\$1540
VPU-20												2284
VPU-30												2656

VPU-40 3029

DSS-10 3029

AMERICAN SQUARE COMPUTERS is AMERICAN SQUARE COMPUTERS is organizing a World Wide Association of Computer Dealers. Open a Store or Start Work Out of Your Home! We Charge NO FRANCHISE FEE! (Our Competitors charge a FRANCHISE FEE of from \$15,000.00 to \$45,000.00.) Be a Winner! Let US help YOU get started MAKING MONEY by HELPING PEOPLE to put COMPUTERS to WORK. Write or Phone today. Write or Phone today.

Which Computers are Best? ... Free Insured Shipping at Low Rates.

ADVANCED DIGITAL

S-100 SUPER QUAD SINGLE BOARD
COMPUTER Z-80 64K RS232 DISK
CONTROLLER FOR 5" OR 8" \$474
SUPER SLAVE 128K + PS NET/1 437
SUPER SIX/128 6 MHZ 128K 555
TURBODOS SINGLE USER 250
SUPER SYSTEM-DD-8 2327
SUPER SYSTEM-8-HD-10 3920
ALTOS COMPLITERS

8000-2 64K RAM \$	2680
8000-10 208K RAM	5571
5-15D 3 USER 2 5 1/4"	2201
5-5D 3 USER HARD DISK	4379
8600-12 16 BIT 20 MB HD	9104
COMMODORE 64	CALL
ATARI 400 w/Rebate Coupon	\$149

ATARI 800 655 TRAYY 5 1/4" ADD ON DRIVES

Transfer of the Transfer of the Control of the Cont	
Bare drive SSDD Quantity 2 Ea	.21
SSDD w/cabinet & power sup.	31



TELEVIDEO

TERMINALS

	538
TELEVIDEO 925 Detach Keybd	674
TELEVIDEO 950 Prog func keys	863
TELEVIDEO 970 VT-100 compat	935
ADDS Viewpoint 3A+ Emulates	458
ADDS Viewpoint 60 Graphics	620
ADDS Viewpoint 90 Prog. EPROM	820
ADDS Color Terminal NEW!	998
Zenith Z-29 Z19&VT100 compat	655
Zenith ZT-1 Terminal+modem	460
	545
Visual 55 New! Enhanced #50	626
Visual 100 80/132 columns	890
Visual 200 Tilts&detach keybd	761
Visual 330 VT52&Haz1500 comp	782
Visual 400 ANSI x3.64 compat	1074
Visual 500 Graphics 14" screen	1646

MONITORS

TENITH

ZVM 121 Green Phosphor	\$123
ZVM RGB Color Monitor	545
GDZ-13-14 Composite Color	325
NEC	
JC1201M 12" Composite Color	\$378
JC1202DHA 12" RGB Color Mon.	810
JB1201M 12" Green phosphor	176

Color	1 Co	olor	mo	nit	or		×				*		\$32
300G	12"	Gr	een		+ +			+	+	+			165

GRAPHICS & COLOR GRAPHICS

VECTRIX

/X 128 8 colors 322x560 Pix	\$2245
/X 384 16.8 million colors	. 3865
/XM Hi Res. 13" RGB Monitor .	. 1430

MICROANGELO

MA 512 512x480 Monochrome .. \$674 MA 520 512x480 + Screen Pak2 .. 890

COMPUTERS

COMPUPRO

Compupro computers come as mainframe, boards, and drives, and you must set the switches.

816A Computer 8085/8088 128k	\$3964
816B Computer 8085/8088 256k	5038
816C 8085/8088 384K 3 users	. 6470
816D 10 MHz 8086 512K	10052
816-08 CPUZ 208K Oasis	. 6471
816-016 10 MHZ 8086 512K	10052

SEATTLE Pure 16 bit computer is the fastest microcomputer by actual test! S-100, 128K Static Ram, 8 MHz 8086 18 slot, Mainframe, 3 serial & 1 parallel

ports.			
Gazelle II computer	 	 	\$4346
Hard Disk Gazelle II	 	 	. 5750
	 -	 -	

RADIO SHACK TRS-80 SAVE! CALL

TARBELL with 2-8" disk drives	
EMPIRE I single sided	\$3304
EMPIRE II double sided	. 3775

MEDICAL SOFTWARE

MICROMED & MICRODENT 16	56
STARDOC 3	50
THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE NEW! CAI	LL



NORTH STAR ADVANTAGE

North Star Advantage	8 BIT	8/16
Work Station	\$1918	\$2281
2 Floppies 360K ea	2252	2542
5 Mb Hard + 360K Floppy	3362	3652
15 Mb Hard + 360K Floppy	4385	4748

NORTH STAR HORIZON

indititi diriiti	OI HE OIL	
HORIZON	1 User	Multi
2 Floppies 360K ea	\$2252	N/A
5 Mb Hard & Floppy	3362	\$6095
15 Mb Hard + Floppy	4385	6821
18 Mb Hard + Floppy	5837	8273



Micro Decision II

MICRO DECISION

"A DEAL YOU CAN'T REFUSE"

64K RAM Z80 4MHz 2 serial ports 5 1/4" disks Free Software — CPM 2.2 MicroSoft Basic, BaZic, WordStar LogiCalc spreadsheet, Correct-it

		DNLY
MD1	1 single sided 5 1/4"	\$818
MD1	+ADDS 3A+ Terminal	1269
MD1	+ADDS 3A+ +Smith Corona	1769
MD2	2-5" SS drvs + Per. Pearl	. 1148
MD2	+ADDS 3A+ Terminal	1599
MD2	+ADDS 3A+ +Smith Corona	2099
	2 sided drives & Bookkee	
P Da	record Doord EANITACTIC	DIIV

a Personal Pean.	FANTASTIC	BUY
MD3 2 Double sided	drives	1566
MD3 +ADDS 3A+ Tel	rminal	2019

MD3 +ADDS 3A+ +Smith Corona 2519 Above Packages include all Cables

DECISION 1

"IBM-360 on the Z-80 & S-100 Bus!"

Sixteen programs running simultan-eously! FREE CPM, MicroSoft Basic. S-100, IEEE 696, 14-slot, 4 MHz Z80 Real time clock, Interrupts, 3 Serial & 1 parallel port, 64K static RAM ex-pandable to 1 Megabyte.

D1 Hardware&Software as above\$1712
D2 Has 2 DSDD 5 1/4" drives . . . 2485
D3A 1 DSDD 5 1/4" +5 Mb Hard Disk
+Wordstar, Correct-It, LogiCalc,

BaZic, and Personal Pearl

D3A w/5 Mb Hard Disk D3C w/15 Mb Hard Disk	. 3120
MOS Multi user upgrade 3-64K	RAMS

MOS+ with above & Whitesmith's C & Pascal 1783

MORROW DISK DRIVES

Complete systems include S-100 controller, power supply, cabinet, & fan, CPM & Basic 80.

Add Drives include power supply, cabinet & fan. System \$1572 Drive 5 1/4" Winchester 5Mb \$1151 5 1/4" Winchester 2485 2064 8" Winchester 10Mb 2625 2134 8" Winchester 20Mb 3187 2766 26Mb 14" Winchester 2766 3187 8" (w/DMA controller) One 1 sided One 2 sided \$576 \$870 1081 800 Two 1 sided 1418 1011 Two 2 sided

Call for latest prices & availability





Factory Guarantees

We Beat Prices

Jamestown N.C. 27282

919-883-1105

Name

DeSmet C Development Package version

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

C Ware 1607 New Brunswick Ave. Sunnyvale, CA 94087 (408) 736-6905

Price \$100

Format

5½-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS or CP/M-86 format floppy disks

Type of Compiler

Produces object code or assembly language

Computer Needed

IBM PC running PC-DOS or CP/M-86 with two single-sided disk drives and a minimum of 64K bytes of RAM

Documentation

105-page loose-leaf manual

Audlence

Systems and applications software developers, C programmers

Name

C88 version 2.01

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

Intellect Associates Inc. POB 365 Holbrook, NY 11741 (516) 472-4449

Price

\$150

Format

51/4-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS format floppy disks

Type of Compiler

Produces object code

Computer Needed

IBM PC running PC-DOS with two singlesided disk drives and a minimum of 64K bytes of RAM

Documentation

60-page staple-bound manual

Audience

System and applications software developers, C programmers

Name

Lattice C version 1.04

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

Lattice Inc. POB 648 Hoffman Estates, IL 60195 (312) 843-2405

Price

\$500

Format

5¼-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS or CP/M-86 format floppy disks

Type of Compller

Produces object code

Computer Needed:

IBM PC running PC-DOS or CP/M-86 with two single-sided disk drives and a minimum of 128K bytes of RAM

Documentation

162-page staple-bound loose-leaf manual

Audience

Systems and applications software developers, C programmers

neither its features nor its performance were relatively outstanding.

Mark DeSmet has recently released a full suite of 8088 systems-development software accompanied by more than 100 pages of documentation. Available from C-Ware for the low price of \$100, the package includes a two-pass compiler, screen editor, assembler, linker loader, crossreference and list utility, object-code librarian, and two valuable systemutility programs in both source code and executable form. The run-time library is supplied in two versions; one provides 8087 coprocessor floating-point support, and the other provides software floating-point subrou-

The extent and quality of these programs are amazing. The DeSmet conpiler was usually fastest in compilation and linkage times, regularly produced tight code and small incremental program size, and always ranked at the top in terms of execu-

tion speed. Because it is relatively young, the product is bound to have some rough edges. For instance, the preprocessor section of version 1.5 failed to properly handle tests of intricate #define expansion, producing spurious code with no compile-time error indication. In all other tests run, no further fault was found with compiler accuracy.

This system produced consistent optimization in both code size and execution speed and generated code that consistently outperformed all but the Lattice compiler. In the short history of this product, C-ware seems committed to continuously improving it and has already added substantially to the library. The DeSmet package is an unsurpassed vehicle for programmers in other languages (particularly assembler) to use in learning C. Examples of C and assembly-language source files that are included deftly illustrate the range of capabilities available.

Although it does not support Unix

version 7 extensions, in most other respects the DeSmet compiler accepts the entire standard C syntax, including all widely used data types and operators. For example, the only pre-Unix version 7 data type missing is short, which may be added by employing typedef. Extensions are made to support 31-character variable names (for more readable code) and to include assembly language in line via the #asm preprocessor directive. Console I/O is not provided with redirection in the current release, and only the small memory model is presently supported.

A full-facility programmer's tool, the screen editor has an elegantly simple command syntax. The assembler includes all 8087 coprocessor mnemonics and uses a syntax that differs only slightly from that of Intel's ASM-86 standard. Bind, the system's linking loader, is used to produce executable files from the object output of both the assembler and the compiler. It produces a full sorted

These sale prices good through August 31, 1983.

WordStar®	dBASE II™ \$439	Lotus [™] 1/2/3 \$379	SuperCalc \$129	
WordStar® MailMerge™ \$349	InfoStar™ \$259	WordStar® dBASE II™ \$679	VisiCalc® \$169	Perfect Writer
ALPHA SOFTWARE " All Products APPLIED SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY" Versaform ASHTON-TATE" dBase II ASPEN SOFTWARE " Grammatik Random House Proofreader Random House Thesaurus C. M. B. III ENTERPRISES" WS-Patch and WS-Keys COMPUTING!" Power! CONTINENTAL SOFTWARE" Home Accountant DIGITAL RESEARCH" CBASIC CB-80 Compiler PASCAL/MI+ SPP Access Manager Display Manager CIBASIC 66 PASCAL/MI+ 86 CP/M 86 CP/M 86 FOX AND GELLER" Outckcode	CALL HAYES'" SmartModem \$269 HOWARDSOFT'" All Products \$439 IUS'" EasyWriter II EasySpeller EasyWriter/Speller EasyWriter/Speller EasyWriter/Speller EasyWriter SpellBinder SpellSinder II	\$239 BASIC 80 \$239 BASIC Compiler COBOL Compiler COBOL Compiler FORTRAN 80 \$129 Fight Simulator Multi-tool Word All Other Product: \$359 MICROSTUF" Crosstalk \$179 OASIE Punctuation and 19 \$249	\$129 \$219 \$219 \$219 \$219 \$241 \$249 \$249 \$249 \$249 \$249 \$349 \$119 \$275 \$295 \$349 \$349 \$349 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$4119 \$119 \$275 \$295 \$349 \$349 \$349 \$349 \$349 \$349 \$349 \$349	Perfect Writer/Speller \$409 Perfect Calc \$169 Perfect Filer \$779 All Four Perfect Products \$799 SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS™ PFS File \$95 PFS Report \$95 PFS Graph \$95 SORCIM™ SUperCalc \$129 SuperCalc \$129 SuperCalc \$129 SuperCalc \$129 WisiCoRP® VisiCalc \$169 VisiCalc \$169 VisiCalc \$189 VisiCalc \$209 VisiShedule \$209 VisiShedule \$209 VisiShedule \$209 VisiShedule \$209 VisiTend/Plot \$279 Business Forecaster \$279 Business Forecaster \$219 Desktop Planner \$219 Specials \$25 S" (SS) \$25 S" (SS) \$25 VisiCalc

NOW, PAY LESS, AND GET GREAT SERVICE, TOO!

When you buy software from us you're in good company. You see, one of our favorite customers is IBM, itself.

That's right.

When IBM PC headquarters in Boca Raton. Florida wants to try out some competitive products, they give us a call and place an order.

So do Hewlett-Packard and General Electric and Honeywell.

Frankly, we're flattered but not surprised. Because we know we've earned a national reputation for rock-bottom prices, fast, personal service, and outstanding product support.

Now, we'd like to go to work for you.

TAKE A LOOK AT WHAT WE OFFER.

LOWEST PRICES: Compare prices for yourself. We think you'll be impressed. (Somebody at IBM must love a bargain!)

How do we keep prices so low? By buying in tremendous volume and negotiating the best deals. (We were the first mail-order house in the country to sell Perfect Writer!)

FAST DELIVERY: When you call 800-SOFTWARE you get the fastest delivery available anywhere.

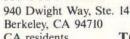
Which means that every order is filled the day we get it. And that our unique Order Tracking System™ is on the job, keeping tabs on your order every step of the way.

Our giant inventory - one of the largest in the United States - also assures you of the fastest possible service. Everything's in stock so you don't have to wait.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT: It's the best. When IBM calls with a question, we better be ready! (One day, when you have a question, you'll be glad you bought from 800-SOFTWARE.)



WRITE 800-SOFTWARE



CA residents

add sales tax.

TO ORDER, CALL TOLL-FREE: 800-227-4587 IN CALIFORNIA: 800-622-0678 or 415-644-3611

©Copyright 800-Software 1983 Microsoft is a registered trademark, and Softcard, RAM Card, and Multiplan are trademarks of the Microsoft Corporation.

☐ Purchase orders accepted.

Please call us in advance.

Prompt UPS 3 day Blue Label.

Call for shipping charges, free catalog, and other low software prices.

Now open Mon. - Sat. International and national dealer requests welcome.

Quantity discounts available. ☐ Prices may change.

list of public symbols with corresponding segment locations and offsets. A utility program, clist, produces paginated source listings with line numbers, fully formatted for printing, and includes a crossreferenced listing of all functions and all line numbers where they were found. Object libraries included can be called from either C or assembly language, and both options are clearly explained.

The object library supplied consists of 59 subroutines. An additional 16 routines for IBM PC screen and keyboard handling are included in a separate assembly-language source file that may be assembled and linked with C or assembly-language object modules. A C implementation of the game of Life, invented by English mathematician John H. Conway, is included in both executable and source-code forms to illustrate the use of this comprehensive assemblylanguage PC screen handler.

Two other source files accompany this package. A core-style file-dump

utility illustrates the use of file and screen I/O routines. An assemblylanguage source file for an operatingsystem utility patch, which extends the keyboard input buffer from its current 15 to a full 128 characters, illustrates use of the system assembler. Both are included in executable form and are valuable as programs and as examples.

Although brief, the documentation devotes just enough attention to each feature in this extensive package to supply the user necessary information. The lack of an index seems less noticeable here than in some other documentation due to the clear structural organization and the inclusion of a functionally subdivided listing of library routines in the table of contents. All programs include extensive error messages, which are fully documented.

Intellect Associates C88 is a onepass, nonoptimizing, integer-only subset compiler that seems to be constructed on a foundation of the publicdomain small-c source but incorporates many enhancements. Memory usage is limited to the 64K-byte 8080 .COM file format, with the origin of a user's program set at the address 100 hexadecimal. The somewhat nonstandard subset of C this compiler supports is limited, but fortunately the documentation clearly outlines what is missing. A function library consisting of 44 individual object files requires the supplied linker to form an executable file. No run-time I/O redirection for the user's programs is supported. Modules may be compiled without a main, so they can be used as subroutines in addition to the object files supplied.

The two allowable data types are int and char, and pointers may point only to these. Structures, unions, compound assignments, goto, the storage classes auto, static, extern, and register and typedef declarations are not allowed. Multidimensional arrays are not permitted, and subscripting either an integer array or a pointer to an integer-in contrast to standard

PROGRAMMERS "C" the extras we offer

More than just a compiler . . . we address the total programming environment

C Compiler -

- · Complete non-float implementation (float avail 3Q) per Kernighan and Ritchie.
- Small and medium models supported, Medium model allows greater than 64k of code and greater than 64k of data.
- Complete standard I/O package.

c-window - Source level debugger

- Fully interactive symbolic debugging. Full C expression evaluation during
- Statement and expression breakpoints.
- Automatic commands provide multi-
- ple variable display per single step or breakpoint.

Ask for a demonstration package you'll immediately "C" the difference!

Available for Victor 9000. IBM PC, Zenith Z100, other MSDOS systems. Inquire about CP/M-86 version.

C Compiler. \$195.00 c-window. \$195.00 c-window demo package (w/manual and diskette) \$45.00

Prices subject to change without notice. c-window tm c-systems; IBM tm IBM Corp.; MSDOS tm Microsoft; TI Professional tm TI; CP/M-86 tm Digital Research.

C-systems P.O. Box 3253 • (714)637-5362

Fullerton, CA 92634

PROGRAMMING IN BE SURE YOU GET ALL THE PHACT'S!

base your C programming on

PHACT-dbrm

a multi-keyed (ISAM) Data Base Record Manager.

PHACT-dbrm

is an easy to use library of C callable functions for manipulation of records in a database, plus high level database manipulation tools.

PHACT-dbrm

supports: data dictionary; 5 datatypes; variable length records; full database security; database locking, data portability; ".h" file creation and much much more!

PHACT-dbrm
runs on; all UNIX systems • IDRIS and UNIX look,
alikes • MSDOS • CP/M

PHACT-rql (Relational Guery Language) PHACT-rg (Report Generator) and PHACT-rsg (Relational Screen Generator) under development.

PHACT-dbrm

is priced between \$250-\$950. (Source available)



To get all the PHACT's call DAVID GRAHAM at ACT ASSOCIATES Ltd • 212 • 420-1512

231 EAST II STREET . NEW YORK . NY 10003

THE ONE AND ONLY

You've got a problem. Go to your favorite computer store. Ask to see their Combo Cards. Then ask about their RAM Cards. See the problem? Just too many to pick from. Now, ask to see the CRAMBO™. No problem. There's only one. Ours. Except you don't know what a CRAMBO is. You've probably guessed it's a Combo Card piggy backed to a RAM Card. So it only takes up one slot in your IBM/PC. That's right. But here are the details.



THE COMBO II CARD:

For \$189 you'll get a Clock Calendar, Async Communications, Parallel Printer and a Game Adapter.

THE 512K RAM CARD:

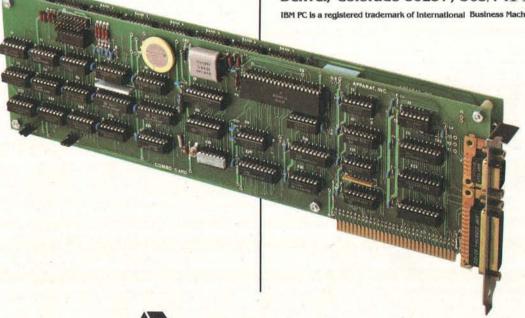
It too, is only \$189 with 64K of RAM installed. And when you need more RAM, 64K increments are available for \$64 each. And, SDRIVE, the electronic disk emulator, is available at no cost with the RAM Card.



You can buy either of our boards separately for use in the XT or PC expansion chassis. But only our boards can be piggy backed to give you the one and only CRAMBO. And for only \$359.

Go check out the CRAMBO at the same store carrying all those Combo Cards and RAM Cards. If they don't have the CRAMBO have them call us. 800/525-7674. Or write: Apparat, Inc. 4401 South Tamarac Parkway, Denver, Colorado 80237, 303/741-1778.

IBM PC is a registered trademark of International Business Machine Corp.



Apparat,Inc.

the only anti-glare shield* made with lead to cut eye fatigue caused by glare, X-rays, UV radiation & microwaves from computer terminals.

The new Eye-Guard anti-glare screen shield is made of strong, impact-resistant, lead-impregnated acrylic.

It is identical to the material used as windows by nuclear power plants and hospital x-ray facilities to block radiation and protect personnel. And, even though Eye-Guard screen shields contain 30% lead (by weight), they are completely transparent.

Whether your eye-fatigue is caused by glare, radiation, or both, from your computer terminal, Eye-Guard will give your eyes relief.

Eye-Guard is the only anti-glare shield on the market made with lead. It's the only product that can make that claim.

It is so effective at reducing eye-fatigue and

eliminating the possibility of damage to your eyes from computer generated radiation that it's sold with a 100% money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

If your eye-fatigue isn't absolutely eliminated in the first 30 days, we'll buy back the Eye-Guard Leaded Screen Shield for the full purchase price.

Order your Eye-Guard Leaded Acrylic Anti-Glare Radiation Shield today. 9½" x 11½" or 10" x 13," complete with velcro fasteners for easy attachment to most monitor screens, \$129.95.

Eye-Guard Leaded Acrylic Radiation Shields (without anti-glare filter), \$119.95.

Dealer inquiries invited.

FOR CREDIT CARD ORDERS.

CALL (800)
221-7070
IN NEW YORK STATE,
CALL (212) 989-6876

Please ship the for Acrylic Radiation	ollowing Eye-Guard Leaded Shields:
	and/or 10" x13" with er @ \$129.95 \$
	and/or 10" x13" without er @ \$119.95 \$
	dered S□ UPS Blue Label □ Post□ Overseas □
Charge to my Ma	asterCard □ Visa □
No	Expires
My check for \$. costs enclosed.	including shipping
Ship to:	
NAME	
A D D D D D D D	
ADDRESS	

Langley-St. Clair Instrumentation Systems, Inc.

132 W. 24th St., New York, NY 10011 Circle 234 on inquiry card. syntax—will double the subscript evaluation. Arguments to #defines are not permitted, and #includes may not nest.

All constant expressions are evaluated at run-time (rather than at compile time, which would be faster), and function arguments must be defined in the order in which they appear in the function declaration. The compiler considers all undeclared but referenced functions or variables to be external functions and sends necessary external references to the object file. The user must examine the list of external identifiers printed at the end of compilation for incorrect entries such as misspelled variable names.

Function calls have a decidedly nonstandard but potentially interesting feature for the absolute-address adventurer. Almost anything you can imagine immediately followed by ((the open parenthesis) is compiled as a function call. Thus 1000() would call absolute memory location 1000 decimal and array[i]() would call the location whose address is found in the ith member of the array. Arguments to such functions are pushed onto the stack in the order in which they appear within the parentheses.

Most of the object files that constitute the library have nonstandard names, syntax, and functions and do not include routines for heap management or string handling. Several useful PC console interface, BIOS interface, special-purpose disk I/O, and memory-utility functions are also on the disk. The 60 pages of documentation are neither well structured nor oriented to the novice. After considerable groping about, however, I found most of the information I needed.

C88 was fast at compiling its limited subset of the C language, and it generated some of the smallest executable files. The supplied interactive linker was equally rapid and only required input of files actually used by the final program. I felt a certain frugal satisfaction at seeing this software produce an executable utility program to clear the PC's display screen that occupied only 128 bytes

Microsoft languages connect your software to more 16-bit systems.

The largest market for 16-bit software. Over 95% of all 16-bit microcomputers run Microsoft. operating systems, languages, or both. That means your programs written in Microsoft languages find their market in the largest installed base of 16-bit systems. The IBM® PC, and systems from Wang, Zenith, DEC, Victor, Altos, Texas Instruments and Radio Shack, to name just a few. And, if you're working with Microsoft operating systems and languages, you'll find that it's far easier to transport software between systems.

A full range of languages. The versatile MS-BASIC interpreter and the fast MS-BASIC compiler, Microsoft Business BASIC and MS-COBOL for business use. MS-FORTRAN for scientific and engineering applications. Microsoft C, a complete C, that provides a productive alternative to assembly language. And MS-Pascal, a high-level language compiler specifically designed for microprocessor system software implementation. All these languages are compatible with ANSI or ISO standards.

A total programming environment. Compatible languages. Operating systems. Utilities. Plus complete support. All the tools you need to write software that sells.

Leadership in micros. All IIII III III III

first production microcomputer. Since then, we've added a full range of 8-bit and 16-bit languages, plus the MS_m-DOS and XENIX_m operating systems. What's more, we are constantly enhancing both languages and operating systems. And we make those enhancements available to our customers. That means Microsoft programming languages are state-of-the-art programming tools. Tools that allow your applications programs to reach more systems. More effectively.

More information? See your Microsoft dealer for complete information on Microsoft's 16-bit languages and operating systems. Or, write for our booklet,"The Microsoft Language Family." A family of tools that give your programs access to the largest installed base of 16-bit systems.

BETTER TOOLS FOR MICROCOMPUTERS

BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON 98004

Microsoft is a registered trademark, and MS, XENIX and the Microsoft logo are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation

Need to Measure Your Corporate Communications?

Want to define your company's image? Measure competitive strengths? Determine the acceptance of your company publications? Gauge reactions to your annual report? Determine the effectiveness of your corporate advertising? Monitor the impact of important trends and developments on your company's business?

Call McGraw-Hill Research

Backed by 30 years of research experience covering scores of markets and fields, McGraw-Hill Research professionals design custom projects that can make a big difference in the success of your corporate communications efforts. The Corporate Communications Research Center will meet your research needs promptly, at a reasonable price.

Put McGraw-Hill Research to work for you.

For a quote or proposal, call Joan Bullen, Director-Corporate Communications Research Center at (212) 997-3517 or Eleanor Nicoletti, Project Director, at (212) 997-3095. Or, write Corporate Communications Research Center, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020



If it's a communications problem, we probably pioneered the solution.



INTRODUCES: PC-VSAM™

TM

- one of the most comprehensive and versatile I/O programs available with power and performance to match that of the IBM-PC.®
- uses sophisticated and easy command language that allows flexible and efficient storage of information.
- meets the challenge of today's complex system and application needs while saving time and money in development.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS: IBM-PC™ , DOS, 64K RAM, ONE DISK DRIVE-5¼", 80 COLUMN DISPLAY, OPTIONAL PRINTER

INTRODUCTORY PRICE: \$155.00

(Offer good through Sept. 7, 1983)

In order to enable us to market the most economically prices software we use functionally-inexpensive packaging™. Thus, passing the savings on to you.

PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SPECIALISTS,™ INC.

P.O. Box 026005

Miami, Florida 33102-6005

Call Collect (305) 545-7077

For Information and Specifications.

Method of Payment: Check, Money Order.

Terms: All Handling and Shipping are included in Software price. Allow 2-4 weeks delivery. Trademark: IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Corp. PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SPECIALISTS, FUNCTIONALLY-INEXPENSIVE PACKAGING, PC-VSAM, PBS are Trademarks Pending of PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SPECIALISTS, INC. on the disk. Other compilers impose a minimum overhead of 6 to 10K bytes on executable files by including mandatory I/O redirection, even for those programs where this is unused and totally inappropriate. However, the performance of the code generated, especially in such critical areas as looping and local-variable access, is inadequate for any serious production work, particularly when compared to the price/performance ratio of other available software.

Lattice C, in addition to the two-pass compiler, includes a standard library in object form, an object module disassembler, three header files, a source function-extraction utility, and sample C source files. A run-time package supports full I/O redirection. The 150-page manual includes a detailed table of contents and a comprehensive index. With the addition of an object-code librarian, this compiler is marketed as the Microsoft C compiler.

The Lattice C compiler produces remarkable code. In integer and floating-point math evaluation, pointer and array handling, localvariable access, and function calling, performance was outstanding in terms of both execution speed and code compactness. Most measures applied to the compiler group echoed this superiority. Not only was the code fast and compact, but the Lattice compiler was consistently second only to the DeSmet compiler in compiling and linking speed in both memory-disk emulator and floppydisk environments.

Rapid compilation and high-performance code are crucial in a productproduction environment where they facilitate an interactive "successive approximation" style of coding. This compiler encourages the programmer to code in small units, testing each as he goes, rather than build untested monoliths that require laborious debugging.

In extensive use over an 8-month period, the Lattice compiler has performed reliably and predictably, even when facing intentionally nasty traps and errors. The preprocessor handles

Text continued on page 158.

COMPETITIVE EDGE

WELCOME TO THE GREAT LAKES EXPANSION CELEBRATION

SLUDER HAS EXPANDED AND RELOCATED AND IS NOW READY TO SERVE YOU EVEN BETTER THAN BEFORE. WE ARE CELEBRATING AND TO HELP YOU JOIN US WE ARE FEATURING THIS MONTH SOME BRAND NEW ITEMS AND HAVE CUT EVERYDAY SALE PRICES EVEN FURTHER.

COMPUPRO™ FROM GODBOUT ELECTRONICS LOMAS DATA PRODUCTS INC.

FULLY INTEGRATED



816-A A&T	\$ 3995.	CSC	\$ 4449.
816-B A&T	\$ 5095.	CSC	\$ 5690.
816-C A&T	\$ 6566.	CSC	\$ 7335.
816-D A&T	\$10216.	CSC	\$11676.
816-08 A&T	\$ 6566.	CSC	\$ 7335.
816-16 A&T	\$10216.	CSC	\$11676.
816-68K AT	\$ 6566.	CSC	\$ 7335.

20 MEGABYTE SUB-SYS W/DISK 2 3495 CSC \$ 3595.

COMPETITIVE EDGE INTEGRATED BUDGET SYSTEMS

M, (2) 8" DSDD	\$3095.
OT, CPM, (2) 8"	2995.
OT, CPM, 2-8"	3895.
LOT, MPM, 2-8"	5495.
LOT, MPM, 20MB	9995.
OT, CPM, 2-8"	3895.
T, CPM, 2-8"	4495.
DISK 2 A&T	507.
CPU 80286 CSC	1268.
CPU 68000 CSC	621.
ENCLOSURE 2 DESK	595.
֡	M, (2) 8" DSDD OT, CPM, (2) 8" OT, CPM, 2-8" LOT, MPM, 2-8" LOT, MPM, 20MB OT, CPM, 2-8" OT, CPM, 2-8" DISK 2 A&T CPU 80286 CSC CPU 68000 CSC ENCLOSURE 2 DESK

SEATTLE COMPUTER PRODUCTS

GAZELLE, 128K, LIST \$5995.	SALE \$4695.
15 MEGABYTE HARD DISK FOR GA	ZELLE 1895.
INCLUDES CONTROLLER & SOFTV	VARE
SEPARATE CABINET & 15 MB HD	2095.

COMPETITIVE EDGE BUDGET SYSTEM

SEATTLE 86 CPU SET, 128K, (2) 8", MSDOS 2.0,	3395.
10 SLOT CAB, POWER SUPPLY, READY TO RUN	
POWER SUPPLY, READY TO RUN	
CE INTEGRATED SYSTEM W/ 1-8" DR, 15 MEGA-	4995.

BYTE HARD DISK, 8086 OF FAST SEATTLE STA			
8086 CPU SET, MSDOS	\$595.	64K STATIC RAM	475.
SCP DISKMASTER	319.	SCP 2 PORT SERIAL	175.

SEATTLE RAM+ & RAM+ 3 FOR IBM PC

SCP 4 PORT SERIAL 210. 8087 PACKAGE

SEATTLE RAM & RAM S FOR IDM C	
RAM+ 64K \$199, 128K 249, 192K 299, 256K	350
RAM+ 3 64K 269, 128K 319, 192K 369, 256K	420
8087 PACKAGE W/8087 & BASCOM, LIB	263

HARD DISK SUB SYSTEMS FOR ANY Z80 CPM COMPUTER

10 MEGABYTE INCLUDES SOFTWARE CAB. & CONTROLLER	\$1795.
22 MEGABYTE INCLUDES SOFTWARE CAB. & CONTROLLER	\$2295.
44 MEGABYTE INCLUDES SOFTWARE CAB. & CONTROLLER	\$3995.
ABOVE FOR CP/M OR TELETEK TURBODOS DEALER PRICES A	WAIL.

8MHZ 8086, LDP72, HAZITALL, 256K DRAM 4 BOARD SET FROM LOMAS



AUGUST SALE \$1399.

LOMAS S100 PC 2-5" DRS, 8MHZ 8088 128K RAM, LDP72, HAZITALL, MSDOS, 15 SLOTS

COMPETITIVE EDGE INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

2995.
3795.
4995.
3895.
6595.
8095.
1399.
\$260.
636.

TELETEK

TELETEK OFFERS FINE SINGLE & MULTI-USER COMPONENTS IN THE 4 & 6MHZ Z80 SERIES

Z80A, 64K, 2-5".6 MEGABYTE FLOPPY \$1795. SYSTEM W/2 SERIAL, 2 PARALLEL PORTS AND CP/M 2.2 OPERATING SYSTEM

10 MEGABYTE HARD DISK FOR ABOVE	1795.
22 MEGABYTE HARD DISK FOR ABOVE	2295.

Z80A, 64K, 2-8" 2.0 MEGABYTE FLOPPY SYSTEM W/2 SER. 2 PAR PORTS, CP/M AND 10 SLOT S-100 CABINET

Z80A, 64K, 1-8" DR, 1-10MB HD, TWO Z80A SLAVES, TURBODOS NETWORK O/S 10 SLOT CABINET, EXPAND TO 9 USERS BY ADDING MORE SLAVES, 22MB AVAIL. MANY CONFIGURATIONS UP TO 16 USERS

TELETEK SYSTEMASTER \$671. Z80A SLAVE \$649. Z80B SLAVE 756. TURBODOS 750 TELETEK HD/CTC 596. CP/M 2.2 165.

DEALER CORNER

DEALER PRICES AVAILABLE ON SYSTEMS. HARD DISK SUB SYSTEMS & BARE DRIVES TELETEK COMPONENTS AT SPECIAL DEALER PRICES. WE DISTRIBUTE SPELLBINDER FOR IBM PC AND ALL CP/M COMPUTERS

MANY TERMINALS (QUME 102 \$535.), PRINTERS, & ALL CP/M & IBM PC SOFTWARE AVAILABLE

COMPETITIVE EDGE • P.O. BOX 556 • PLYMOUTH, MI 48170 800 ORDER LINE 1-800-336-1410 LOCAL & INFORMATION LINE 1-313-451-0665 VISA & MASTERCARD ACCEPTED NO SURCHARGE

> CP/M, & MP/M ARE TRADEMARKS OF DIGITAL RESEARCH, TURDOBOS IS A TRADEMARK OF SOFTWARE 2000 INC., COMPUPRO" IS A TRADEMARK OF GODBOUT ELECTRONICS

Your APPLE Source

PROGRAMMING ERNATIONAL

Apple DOS			Decision Software Accountant	129	97	Lightning Master Type	40	30	Sensible Applesoft +			Applied Software Technology	LIST	SALI
Applied Software			Accountant with			Link Systems		250	Struc. BASIC	40	30	Versaform	495	37
	LIST	SALE	DBCalc		112	Data Fax	199	149	Best		30	Datamost		
Versaform		269 180	DBCalc	0	20	Data Link		75	Bug, The		32	Write On	130	9
Versaform-Pascal Versaform/Corvus	240	100	Delta Software			Link Disk		51	Build Using		23	Denver Software		-
Hrd Disk	495	360	Bookkeeper Check	40	00	Link Index		149	Disk Organizer	30	23	EASY	750	56
ARTSCI	433	300	Writer	40	29	Link Sampler I		45	Disk Recovery		23	Insoft	75	
Magic Mailer	70	49	Bookkeeper Master	90	68	Link Video	55	42	DOS Plus	25	19	ALD System III		5
Magic Pack Combo		156	Denver Financial Partner	250	188	LJK Enterprises	100	70	Edit Soft	40	30	Transforth III	125	9
Magic Window		75	Pascal Programmer	250	100	Data Perfect		78 78	Image Printer			Link Systems	240	18
Magic Window II		109	rascai riogianinici	206	223	Edit 6502 Lettr Pefct w/	100	10	Epson	40	30	Data Fax Link Index		14
Magic Words		49	Pascal Tutor		97	Mail Merge	150	112	Image Printer			Link Sampler I		4
Avant Garde			Eduware	120	31	Lotus	100	112	Letter Qual	40	30	Link Video		4
Ultra Plot/DIF/			Algebra 1	40	30	Executive Briefing			Image Prtr NEC/			Software Publishers	00	- 70
Datagraph	99	71	Algebra 2		30	System	199	149	Dot Matrix		30	PFS: File	175	12
Beagle Brothers			Algebra 3		30	Micro Lab	1,100.00	1035	Multi Disk Catalog .		19	PFS: Graph		12
Apple Mechanic		22	Algebra 4		30	Asset Manager	200	144	Quadrant 6112		23 19	PFS: Report		9
Beagle Bag		23	Algebra 5 & 6		38	Data Factory		216	Sensible Speller		94	Visicorp		
DOS Boss		17	Compu-Math/			English SAT #1	_30	22	Sensible Speller	125	90	Business		
Double Take		27	Arithmetic Skl	50	37	Invoice Factory .	200	144	Pascal	125	94	Forecasting Model .	100	7
Flex Text	30	23	Compu-Read	30	22	Learning System	150	108	Sens Speller	120		Desktop Plan	300	23
Pronto DOS		23	Compu-Spell/	2554	3,52,51	Merger	50	37	Word Handler	125	94	Visicale Advanced .		31
Utility City	30	22	Data Disk 4-8 (ea) .	20	15	Painter Power	40	30/	Super Disk Copy	35	26	Visischedule	300	23
BPI AD AD			Compu-Spell/	245	-	Payroll Manager	300	216	Sierra On Line	50	20			
GL, AR, AP,			System		22	Tax Manager	180	129	Dictionary	100	70	Apple Hardware		
Payroll, JobCost, Inventory (ea)	395	320	Counting Bee		22	US Constitution		1	EPF IV	80	56	THE COURSE OF TH		
Broderbund Software	393	320	Decimals		37	Tutor \	30	22	General Manager II	230	168		LIST	SAL
Bank Street Writer	70	53	Fractions		37	Visiblend	50	37	LISA		56	Wildcard	130	10
General Ledger	70	33	Metri-Vert		12	Visifactory	75	58	LISA Educational	-		Hayes	1000	122
w/AP	495	305	Perception		19	Wall Streeter	300	216	System	120	83	Micromodem II [5]	379	25
Payroll		275	PSAT Word Attack .		37	Microsoft Compiler			Screenwriter II		85	Kensington		
Computer Station	000	LIU	Rendezvous		30	Applesoft'" Compiler'	17E	119	Screenwriter			System Saver Fan	90	6
Combined			SAT Word Attack	49	37	(TASC) ***	275	198	Professional	200	149	Kraft	05	
Enhanced Graphics	55	40	Spell Bee w/	40	30	Multiplan**	215	190	Silicon Valley		-	Joystick	65	4
Station Master		136	Reading Primer Statistics		22	µMath/µSimp™ (ADIOS)	250	194	Dictionary	125	94	Luk		
Comshare	1200	11,200	Statistics	ou	22	Time Manager'	150	116	List Handler	90	68	Lower Case Char	25	19
Image Maker	175	126	GL, AR, AP,				25	19	Word Handler	199	145	Micro-SCI	20	13
Continental Software			Payroll, Job Cost.			Muse		1.59	Sirius			A2 35T Disk Drive	470	329
CPA #1,2,3,4		7	Inventory (ea)	395	320	Address Book	50	36	Pascal Graphics	Lane.	-	Microsoft	413	923
(all 4)	1000	609	Hayden	-		Dataplot	60	43	Editor	100	75		100	69
CPA #1-GL	250	159	Piewriter/Multi			Elementary math	40	29	SOF/SYS			Premium System*		
CPA #2-AR		159	80 Column	150	108	Form Letter Module			Executive Secretary	200	400	[5]	695	489
CPA #3-AP		159	Pjewriter/Standard	150	108		100	75	Evocutive Coelles	250	188	New Premium		/1/4/9/
CPA #4-Payroll	250	159	Hayes		0.00	Supertext Home			Executive Speller Softech	75	56	Card (32K printer		
CPA #5-Property			Micromodem			Office	125	94	BASIC Compiler		1	buffer, 256 byte type		
Management	495	352	w/Term Pgm	409	289	Supertext			& Runtime [5]	225	169	ahead, 64K		
FCM (First Class	100	-	Terminal Program .	100	75	Professional		74	Softeach	125	94	memory, 80 col.,		
Mail)	100	75	Highlands			The Voice	40	29 /	UCSD p-System	100	(inst	CP/M	495	369
Home Accountant	75	52	CRAE	40	30	Omega	100			625	469	Softcard**	345	219
Crane	400	200	EZ Ledger	60	37	Inspector	60	49	Xenofile	50	39	Personal Computer		
Menu Generator	40	29	MCAT	25	19	Locksmith	100	75		-		Applicard 6 MHz	595	44
Creative Curriculum Speed Reading		1	Howard	1	-	Optimized System Soft		ne.	Territory.		-	TG Products		1041
Courseware	99	75	Creative Financing	4000	N. Carlo	Speed Read Plus	60	43	Apple lie		-	Joystick		4
Dakin 5	33	1.0	1983	195	149	PBL	+ + =	00		-1-		Selectaport		4
Business Book-			Real Estate	100	440	Personal Investor	145.	99	Most Apple II products			Trackball	65	4
keeping System	395	299	Analyzer 1992	195	146	Penguin			the He (call for details).			Versa Computing		
Budget Planner		112	Tax Preparer 1983	620	179	Additional Fonts	20	15	below are specially des	igned t	or the	Versawriter	000	0.44
Depreciation	-	1100	IUS Detectors	150	108	Char Set	20	15	Ile.			Graphics Tablet	299	24
Planner .	395	299	Datadex			Comp Graphics/	100	0.0	0.00			Videx	440	4.4
		37	Datadex/Hard Disk .		216	Apple Tablet	120	86	Software Dimensions	LIST	SALE	Enhancer II		111
	130	90	Easy Mover	100	75	Complete Graphics	70	50	Accounting + He	005	000	Function Strip	79	6
		90	Forth Development	140	101	System	70	50	AP		289	Inverse Character	00	
Reap (Real Estate)	130		System	140	101	Graphics Magician .	60	45	• AR		289	Set	29	2
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater			Tellstar Level 1	40	30	Special Effects	40	30	• GL		289	Lower Case Chip	29	2
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On		99		80	58	Special Effects	70	50	• Inventor		289	Lower Case Chip	ne	
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft	130		Tellstar Level 2	11000		Apple Tablet	70	50	Payroll		289	(Rev 0-6) Micromodem	35	2
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler	130	75	Tellstar Level 2		56	Dhanniy			DOF				12(5)	
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler Lisp Interpreter	130	75 94	Tellstar Level 2 Insoft ALD System II	75	56	Phoenix	50	20	• POE		289			- 0
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler	130 100 125	75	Insoft ALD System II Electric Duet	75 30	23	Zoom Graphics	50	38	• POS	395	289	Firmware	29	
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler Lisp Interpreter	130 100 125	75 94	Tellstar Level 2 Insoft ALD System II Electric Duet Graforth II	75 30 75	23 56	Zoom Graphics Program Design			• POS	395		Firmware Soft Video Switch .	35	
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler Lisp Interpreter Micropainter	130 100 125 35	75 94 25	Tellstar Level 2 Insoft ALD System II Electric Duet Graforth II Transforth II	75 30	23	Zoom Graphics Program Design New Step-By-Step .	80	58	POS SOE Software Publishers	395 395	289 289	Firmware	35	2
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler Lisp Interpreter Micropainter	130 100 125 35	75 94 25	Tellstar Level 2 Insoft ALD System II Electric Duet Graforth II Transforth II ISM	75 30 75 125	23 56 94	Zoom Graphics Program Design New Step-By-Step . Step by Step II			• POS • SOE Software Publishers PFS: File	395 395 125	289 289 94	Firmware		2
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler Lisp Interpreter Micropainter	130 100 125 35	75 94 25	Tellstar Level 2 Insoft ALD System II Electric Duet Graforth II Transforth II ISM Graphmagic	75 30 75 125	23 56 94 65	Zoom Graphics Program Design New Step-By-Step . Step by Step II Quality Software	80 90	58 70	POS SOE Software Publishers PFS: File PFS: Graph	395 395 125 125	289 289 94 94	Firmware	35 19	29
Reap (Real Estate) Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler Lisp Interpreter Micropainter	130 100 125 35	75 94 25	Tellstar Level 2 Insoft ALD System II Electric Duet Graforth II Transforth II ISM Graphmagic Mathemagic	75 30 75 125	23 56 94	Zoom Graphics Program Design New Step-By-Step Step by Step II Quality Software Bag of Tricks	80	58	POS SOE Software Publishers PFS: File PFS: Graph PFS: Report	395 395 125 125	289 289 94	Firmware	35 19	29
Tax Beater Write On Datasoft BASIC Compiler Lisp Interpreter Micropainter	130 100 125 35 2-86 prnia:	75 94 25 811	Tellstar Level 2 Insoft ALD System II Electric Duet Graforth II Transforth II ISM Graphmagic	75 30 75 125	23 56 94 65	Zoom Graphics Program Design New Step-By-Step . Step by Step II Quality Software	80 90 40	58 70	POS SOE Software Publishers PFS: File PFS: Graph	395 395 125 125 125	289 289 94 94	Firmware	35 19 375	29

Your CP/M & HARDWARE Source

CP/M-80

8" standard SSSD and Apple 51/4". Please call to confirm price & availability for other formats, available

PROGRAMMING TERNATIONA

as special orders.	,												
Mark of The Unicorn L	IST	SALE	MAC	an	10	Calcstar	145	96	* An1	400	210	20.44.00	
Final Word		223	Pascal MT +	350	262	Datastar		195	• GL†	400	275	CP/M-86	
Mince		139	Pascal MT + with			Infostar		327	Series 80 Pak			1000 000 000	
Adventure International	110	100	SPP	500	395			165	(GL, AR, AP)† [5]	595	398	Ashton-Tate LIS	
Adventures			PL/1 80		375	Mailmerge		231	• AP†	400	275	dBASE II [5] 70	00 398
	120	97	SID		63	Reportsrar			• AR†		275	dBASE II w/User's	
1-12 (Req Z80)	129	91	SPP		150	Spellstar		165	• GL†		275	Guide[5] 72	29 419
ATI	20	54	ZSID		88	Supersort		165	• Inventory†		275	Digital Research	
	75	34	DJR Associates, Inc.			Word/Mail[5]		426	Pearl Soft			Pascal MT + 86	
Anderson-Bell		000	FMS 80	995	625	Word/Spell [5]	695	426	Personal Pearl	295	184		600
ABSTAT		359	FMS 80-1		312	Word/Spell/Mail	- 4	ALC: Y	Quality	200	1000	XLT 86 15	132
Artificial Intelligence			FMS 80-2		312	[5]		558	GBSDB Appl			Woolf	
	995	749	Eagle	100	0.2	Wordmaster	150	99	Dev Prog	650	488	Move It	50 99
Medical (PAS-3) 9	995	749	Citation	250	169		495	327	Select	000	400	Secretary Prints	
Ashton-Tate			Ecosoft	230	103	Microsoft		/	Select Word			HARDWARE	
Bottom Line				205	248	BASIC Compiler COBOL 80*	350	252	Processor	808	356	(not machine speci	fie)
Strategist	400	279	Microstat			BASIC Compiler	. 395	296		993	300	(not machine speci	110)
dBASE II [5]	700	398	Microstat 3.0	395	320	COBOL 80**	750	562	Sensible	100	0.4		
dBASE II w/User's			Epic	400		FORTRAN 80"	. 500	360	Sensible Speller†	125	94	Amdek LIS	ST SALE
Guide[5]	729	419	Supervyz	150	94	MACRO 80**	200	150	Software Dimensions		000	300	SAN OFFI
Aspen Software			Faircom			μL/ps/μStar ········	200	156	Accounting + AP		398	(12" Green)[10] 20	00 157
Grammatik	75	56	Micro B + (CBasic)	260	211	Multiplan**		198	• AR		398	300A	
Proofreader	50	38	Micro B + (Other) .	260	211	μMath/μSimp™		194	• GL		398	(12" Amber)[10] 21	
Balcones			Fox & Geller			Sorting Facility			 Inventory 	645	398	Color II (RGB) [10] 89	99 645
BOSS Fin. Acctg			dGRAPH	295	195	(MSORT)™	195	151_	Payroll	645	398	Corvus Systems	
System 24	105	1496	dUTIL	99	59	Text Editor™		94	• POE	645	398	6MB Hard	
Byrom Software	100	1400	Quickcode	295	195	Microstuf		100	• POS		398	Disk[10] 229	1895
	200	149	Quickscreen/				A III	37	• SOE	645	398	11MB Hard	
	200	149	CBasic	149	125	Crosstalk/	100	100	Sorcim			Disk[10] 329	95 2695
	LUU	140	Quickscreen/	100		Smartmodem	195	135	ACT 65	175	126	20MB Hard	
Caxton	245	177	dBASE II	149	125	Northwest Analytical	100		ACT 68	175	126	Disk[10] 429	95 3495
	245	177	Quickscreen/			Statpak	495	369	ACT 69		126	Daisywriter	0100
Comm soft		140	FMS-80	149	125	Casis			ACT 80		126	Printer(10) 139	5 1235
	195	142	Quickscreen/	100	100	The Word Plus	150	112	ACT 86/88		126	Haves	1200
Computer Control	-		MBasic	149	125	Organic Software	-200	4500	Pascal/M-80		284	Chronograph [5] 24	19 199
FABS-BTree File		100.00	FYI. Inc.	144	100	Datebook		229	Pascal/M-86/88		356		19 199
	195	146	Superfile	105	129	Milestone	295	299	Supercalc		129	Smartmodem	99 509
	195	146		130	123	Peachtree		V	Supercalc 2	1000	179	1200	99 509
Computer development			Human Soft	105	95	Series 4 Pak				195	129	Smartmodem	
Image	495	356	dBPlus	125	90	(GL, AR, AP) [5]	595	398	Superspellguard		185	300[5] 2	79 209
Comshare	mice		Infocom	00	10	• AP	600	398	Superwriter	295		NEC	
Planner Calc	99	74	Deadline		43	• AR	600	398	Trans 86	175	126	3530	- 10000
Target Application			Starcross	50	38	• GL	500	398	Southwestern	100		Spinwriter[10] 215	90 1735
Guide	50	38	Suspended		38	- Inventory	600	398	Z-Term†	100	75	7710	
	125	94	Zork1		38	Series 8			Z-Term			Spinwriter[10] 308	85 2295
Condor	-	-	ZorkII		38	• GL	750	515	Professional	150	109	8023 Dot	
	295	189	Zork III	50	38	• AP		515	Supersoft			Matrix[10] 69	95 495
	650	398	ISM	\ (• AR	750	515	Ada Compiler	300	225	Monitor 12" Green	
Designer Software	War.	000	Mathemagic	100	72	• Inventory		515	Analiza II	50	38	Hi. Res[10] 2	85 167
	425	319	Ithaca Intersystems	3/	-				C Compiler	250	188	Novation	
	423	313	Pascal BZ	450	375	Payroll	750	515	Disk Doctor		75	J Cat 14	49 119
Dictronics			Pascal Z		375	Sales Inv	750	515	Dungeon Master		30	Smart Cat 103 [4] 2	
Random House		-140	Pascal Z & BZ		542	Peachpak Series 9		345	Nemesis	45	34	Smart Cat 103/	00 201
Thesaurus	150	113	Lexisoft	000	0.12	Mailing List		258	Scratchpad		221		95 476
Digital Research			Spellbinder	495	281	Peachcalc		258	T/Maker Co.	200	221		90 4/0
	300	225		430	201	 Peachtext 		345		275	215	Quadram	00 400
The second secon	500	395	Metasoft Panahmark Mail			 Proofreader 		206	T/Maker III		210	Microfazer 1	
	150	94	Benchmark Mail	250	104	Telecom	375	258	Woolf Software System		92	• In-line serial 3	
CIS Cobol		595	List	250	184	Series 40 Pak			Move It	125	83	 In-line parallel 2 	25 185
Despool	50	38	Benchmark	500	007	(GL, AR, AP)† [5]	595	398	4 A			222 22 2 2 2 2 2	
Display Manager	400	295	Wordprocessor	500	367	* AP†		275	† Apple CP/M only			TM = Manufacturer's tra	ademark
Description of the control of the co	-0277	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				201 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011	2000	-					

TERMS: All prices subject to change without notice and availability. Cashier's check/MO/bank transfer. Allow time for company or personal checks to clear. Prices reflect cash prepaid discount. VISA/MASTERCARD/COD/PO's + 3%. CA residents add sales tax. All sales final for games & special orders.

SHIPPING: \$3 per Item for UPS surface (\$6 for Blue Label) within Continental USA, except where shipping cost is specified in square brackets. UPS does not go to Canada, Alaska, APO's, FPO's; call for ship charge or add 15%—we will refund/credit difference.

RETURNS: Must have authorization number, obtained at 415-324-0305. Unauthorized returns will be refused; damaged goods will be refused. All returns subject to 15% restocking fee. No return after 30 days.

PROGRAMMING INTERNATIONAL 505 HAMILTON AVE. • SUITE 301 PALO ALTO, CA 94301 (800) 222-8811

(415):324-3730

TELEPHONE ORDERS

Inside Calif .:

Outside Calif.: (800) 222-8811 (415) 324-3730

Order lines are manned 6:30–6 Monday thru Friday and 9–5 Saturday. Other lines are open 9–5 Monday thru Friday

Technical Support Order Status

(415) 324-0311 (415) 324-0306

Sales Manager (415) 324-0305 More CP/M®, APPLE®, IBM PC®, UNIX ", UCSD p-System" software, hardware, etc: call for quote.

Orders must be PAID by AUGUST 31 to qualify for these special prices

FLOPPY DISK DRIVES - 8"	PRICE QTY. ONE
QUME 242 - Half height DSDD 48TPI	450.00
842 - Full size DSDD 48TPI TANDON	465.00
TM-848-2 - Half height DSDD 48TPI	399.00
M-2894 - Full height DSDD 48TPI	455.00
M-2896 - Half height DSDD 48TPI FLOPPY DISK DRIVES - 51/4"	455.00
QUME	
142 - Half height DSDD 48TPI 542 - Full size DSDD 48TPI	195.00
592 - Full size DSDD 96TPI	335.00
REMEX RFD-480 - Two-thirds height DSDD 487PI	245.00
RFD-960 - Two-thirds height DSDD 96TPI (IBM compatible; full-height face plate	290.00
option available, N/C; 6-month warranty) TANDON	
TM-100-2 - Full size DSDD 48TPI	255.00
TM-100-4 - Full size DSDD 96TP (For the IBM PC)	365.00
MITSUBISHI M-4853 - Half height DSDD 96TP 1MB	335.00
M-4854 - Half height DSDD 96TP 1.6MB	395.00
WINCHESTER HARD DISKS AMPEX	
Pyxis 7 - 51/4" 7MB capacity Pyxis 13 - 51/4" 13MB capacity	650.00 795.00
Pyxis 27 - 51/4" 27MB capacity *** 1 year warranty	1225.00
WINCHESTER SUBSYSTEMS	
MEDIA DISTRIBUTING MD-10 - 11MB capacity	2695.00
MD-20 - 22MB capacity (For Z-80, CP/M/ IBM PC systems)	3595.00
TERMINALS	
ADDS VIEWPOINT	Call for prices
D-125 Green phospho	499.00
D-150 Green phosphor D-175 Green phosphor	610.00 625.00
(Amber phosphor option available)	
QVT-102 - Green phosphor QVT-103 - Green phosphor	595.00 749.00
QVT 108 - Green phosphor	749.00
PRINTERS	
Sprint 11 - 40 CPS Daisy wheel	1395.00
MONITORS	Call for prices
TAXAN	
KG-12N-U 12" Green phosphor hi-res. KG-12N-UY 12" Amber phosphor hi-res.	149.00 159.00
RGBVISION-I 12" RGB color medium-res. RGBVISION-III 12" RGB color hi-res.	359.00 629.00
	-34.44
WEDL DISTRIBUTING	



(408) 438-5454

SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES ALSO AVAILABLE DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

TERMS: COD, CASH WITH ORDER, MASTERCARD, VISA FREIGHT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO ALL ORDERS

158 August 1983 © BYTE Publications Inc

Circle 253 on Inquiry card.

most complex constructions without error or complaint. The company has shown steady progress in upgrading the product and adding preplanned enhancements. The documentation sets such a high standard of comprehensive excellence that others don't even come close. Only the function library is slightly lacking, and additional functions for sorting, randomizing, and ASCII/numerical conversion would be icing on the cake.

A full implementation of the C language, the Lattice compiler produces code only for the small memory model, although versions for the compact and big models are in use at test sites. A command-line option allows inline generation of 8087 floating-point code, but in the review compiler, library floatingpoint routines in 8087 format were substituted. Another command-line option enables you to intersperse C source code in the object module disassembler output, a step toward a planned high-level symbolic debugging package.

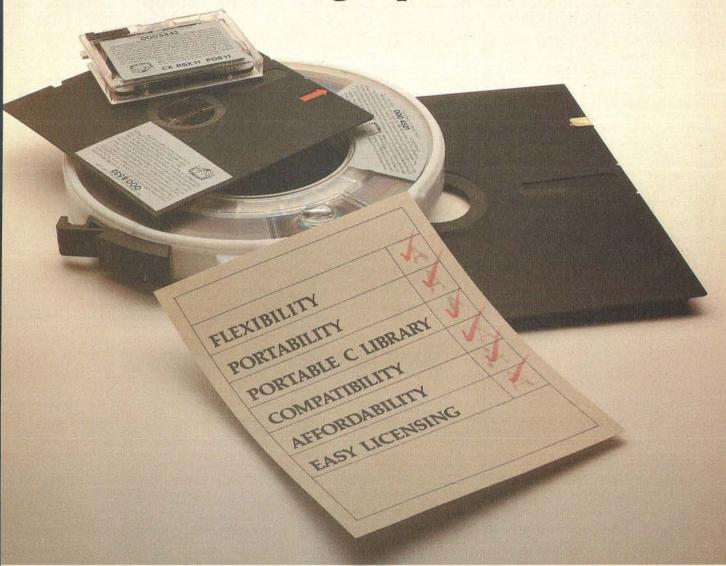
The few extensions to and variances from the C standard are worth noting. Only one copy of identically written string constants is generated by this compiler, although Kernighan and Ritchie state that all strings are distinct even when identical. Multiple character constants are allowed. Comments nest by default. Identical names may be used for members in different structures because the specific structure being referenced determines which member name (and corresponding offset and at-

tributes) is intended.

The Lattice manual is logically organized and complete in its documentation of compiler libraries and assembly-language interface. The in-depth treatment of the relationship between the Lattice implementation and the C standard is especially welcome to the serious user. It lists variances and clarifications in order, with numerical reference to the corresponding section of the standard. The compiler's 90 error messages are fully and helpfully explained.

The object library includes additional functions for low-level memory

Compilers From Whitesmiths, Ltd. Are Earning Top Grades.



For users of PDP-11, VAX, MC68000, 8080, or 8086 CPUs, Whitesmiths' C Compilers are quite a step above average.

The compilers offer a wide range of desirable features. Like dependable and proven code. Flexibility. Ease of use. Portability. An incredible number of cross support options (now including support for the DEC and IBM PCs). An extensive portable library, with a new set of UNIX-

style functions to aid migration. And, of course, our optional Pascal Translator as well.

With our compilers, you get all this plus affordability. Prices start as low as \$550 for C Native Compilers, \$1100 for Cross Compilers. Pascal plus C Native Compilers cost

\$700, Pascal plus C Cross Compilers cost \$1400. And our new "licensing under copyright" eliminates end-user licenses, thereby lowering OEM costs and simplifying software distribution.

When it comes to Whitesmiths' compilers we are sure you'll agree: we are crafting software that is in a class by itself.

To find out how you can make our compilers work for you, write

> Whitesmiths, Ltd., 97 Lowell Road, Concord, MA 01742. Or call (617) 369-8499, Telex 951708 SOFTWARE CNCM.

> > 159

Whitesmiths, Ltd. Software Craftsmen

UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories; PDP-11 and VAX are trademarks of Digital Equipment Corporation; MC68009 is a trademark of Motorola Inc.
Distributors: Australia, Fawnray Pty, Ltd., P.O.B. 224, Hurstville, NSW 2220 (612) 570-6100; Japan, Advanced Data Controls Corp., Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (93) 263-0383; United Kingdom, Real Time Systems, Newcastle upon Tyne 0632 733131

Circle 421 on inquiry card.

Name

Quantum C compiler

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler bundled with multitasking operating system

Manufacturer

Quantum Software Systems Inc. 7219 Shea Ct. San Jose, CA 95139 (408) 629-9402

Price

\$650 including operating system and

Format

514-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible QNX format floppy disks

Type of Compiler

Produces assembly language

Computer Needed

IBM PC running QNX with two singlesided disk drives and a minimum of 128K bytes of RAM; 8087 coprocessor required for floating point

Documentation

186-page loose-leaf manual plus operating system documentation in two cloth

Audience

Systems and applications software developers, C programmers

Supersoft C compiler version 1.1.3

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

Supersoft Inc. POB 1628 Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 359-2112

Price

\$500

51/4-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS or CP/M-86 format floppy disks

Type of Compiler

Produces assembly language

Computer Needed

IBM PC running PC-DOS or CP/M-86 with two single-sided disk drives and a minimum of 64K bytes of RAM; IBM Macro Assembler required for use

Documentation

80-page loose-leaf manual in vinyl binder

Audience

Systems and applications software developers, C programmers

Telecon Systems C version 2.6

Type of Software Package

C programming language compiler

Manufacturer

Telecon Systems 1155 Meridian Ave., Suite 218 San Jose, CA 95125 (408) 275-1659

Price

\$200—compiler without floating point

51/4-inch double-density single-sided IBM PC-compatible PC-DOS or CP/M-86 format floppy disks

Type of Compller

Produces assembly language

Computer Needed

IBM PC running PC-DOS or CP/M-86 with two single-sided disk drives and a minimum of 96K bytes of RAM; IBM Macro Assembler required for use

Documentation

21-page loose-leaf manual

Audience

Systems and applications software developers, C programmers

management, direct console I/O, and sophisticated string handling by pattern matching, parsing and symbol and token extraction are provided. An optional \$150 library, whimsically named "C Food Smorgasbord," provides a complete fixed and floating-point BCD (binary-coded decimal) arithmetic package with 16 significant-digit accuracy, an extensive series of direct device I/O routines, and a terminal-independence package providing the programmer with access to a variety of predefined existing terminals using ANSI X3.64 standard conventions. Built-in facilities let you add new terminals.

Quantum C, nearly a full Unix version 7 standard compiler, is an integral part of a complete multitasking operating system that supports up to 16 users and 250 simultaneous tasks and includes a large number of Unixlike features such as hierarchical file structure with multilevel file security, device-independent I/O with mountable disk-resident drivers, and a complete shell command structure including inter-task pipes.

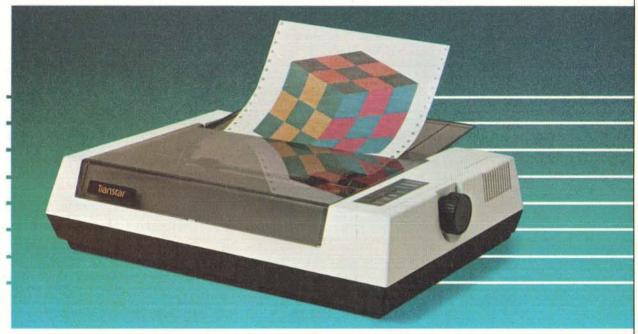
Quantum C has far too many special features and programs to explain in this article. One highly innovative feature worth mentioning, however, is that it shares the last three stages of code generation and assembly with optional FORTRAN 77, PC-compatible BASIC, and extended Pascal compilers, allowing separate compilation and cross-linking of modules from any of these different languages into one executable file. The four languages share a single extensive series of subroutine libraries; all require the 8087 coprocessor for floating-point calculations and all employ the same assembler (which may be used separately) and linking loader. Full external communications and PC-DOS two-way file transfer are supported. The libraries, with over 150 subroutines to interface to all capabilities of the operating system, also include math support for exponential and logarithmic functions and trigonometrics, including hyperbolics and inverses.

The C compiler supports enumerated data types and allows in-line assembly language insertion via the #asm directive. It does not currently support initialization of auto variables, bit fields, or expressions following #if. Structures are initialized as if they were int arrays, and braces may not be nested in initializations. All of these features will be supported in the next major release.

All Quantum parsers support 64 significant characters in variable names. I/O redirection is supplied by the underlying operating system and thus is available to all programs in all

Innovative technology brings you quality color printing

for only \$599



The technology of the all-new Transtar 315 color printer revolutionizes color impact printing! Unlike old-fashioned printers needing multiple passes with pins to print color, the Transtar 315 employs an innovative 4-hammer print head to allow 7 colors and more than 30 shades to be printed in a single pass!

A unique 4-color diagonal ribbon maximizes the efficiency of the 315's color imaging and enhances its simple reliability. Built by Seikosha, the most experienced manufacturing company of the famous Seiko group, the Transtar 315 is available now and has been designed to be compatible with the IBM, Apple II/IIe and Franklin personal computers. An optional PICS card also allows Apple and Franklin users to simply depress the 315's "copy" button to print any highor low-resolution screen without exiting a program!

Transtar is bringing the technology of tomorrow to you today. Your future in color printing is only \$599 away.

Transtar

P.O. Box C-96975, Bellevue, Washington 98009

Circle 394 on inquiry card.

languages. Kernel interface is possible on two levels, by software interrupts or message passing. Memory allocation is according to a systemspecific model, with an initial configuration, similar to the small model, defaulting to a low-memory code segment with the remaining two allocatable segments concatenated immediately above. Direct segmentregister usage manipulation by the programmer is allowed. In addition, the C parser recognizes the @ symbol as a pointer reference in the same manner as * pointers but as a reference off the base value of the ES segment register rather than the DS register used in normal C pointer reference.

This compiler produces fast, compact code for its host operating system and supports some highly innovative features. If it were available for more widely used systems, it could be generally recommended, but because it is bundled with an extensive discrete software environment, a decision on its merits or use

must be based on the entire operating system, not just the compiler alone. While I like the Quantum development environment-especially on a hard disk where command file access is reasonably short-full evaluation of this system is impossible here. It is worth noting that, while the system contains many powerful commands, programs, and utilities, the user pays a considerable price, in terms of performance, for the multitasking and multiuser capabilities. Potential users should anticipate some actual need for these capabilities.

The operating system and C compiler are accompanied by two manuals. Their structure provides for functional coverage of all aspects of the system, but their style assumes the user has considerable knowledge of the kind of programs provided. The libraries are given comprehensive alphabetized coverage, but only 16 small pages are devoted to the details of the compiler, and the documentation unfortunately con-

tains no indexes.

Supersoft C is one of a related series of products said to be available for any host-target combination from 8080, Z80, 8086, and Z8000 microprocessor families. Current operating systems supported are said to include the versions of CP/M and MP/M for both the 8080 and 8086 processors, MS-DOS, Unix, Xenix, and Central Data's ZMOS. The subroutine library is supplied in both source and object forms, and the package contains five sample programs.

In relation to the standard, the Supersoft implementation lacks long, double, and float data types, static and typedef storage class specifiers, bitfields, and initializers on declaration. No parameters are allowed to #define macroinstructions, and the preprocessor does not support any conditionals, but #asm and #endasm are included to allow in-line assembly language.

The Supersoft documentation, a confusing pastiche of fragments relating to different processors and

The Most Promising Duet For An Orchestra.



Taxan monitors when precision counts

Dedicated to quality and precision, TAXAN offers a complete line of monitors including green and amber, ultra-high resolution monochrome, plus medium and high resolution RGB monitors.

@TAXAN

TAXAN also offers the 410-80, 80 column and RGB card to interface with the Apple IIe.

TAXAN monitors stand alone.

See your local & TAXAN dealer, or call us for details!

BBB vision-II



TSK Electronics Corporation 18005 Cortney Court City of Industry, CA 91748 (213) 810-1291

operating systems, was a factor in making the Supersoft compiler the most difficult of the nine to use. Files that do not exist on the supplied disks are allocated whole chapters, and the files that do exist are mentioned only in passing, if at all. In the PC-DOS version I examined, the operating-system-related documentation was mainly concerned with CP/M, and its instructions were quite misleading. Run-time memory structure was only one of many useful items the manual neglected to cover, although an examination of the compiler's output shows the default to be the small model.

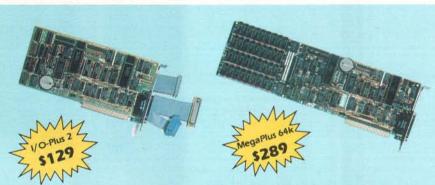
This software consistently took the longest time to compile the largest executable files of any compiler evaluated. In spite of the size of the executable file, facilities for run-time I/O redirection were not included. The run-time package did, however, produce a copyright message each time the user's program executed. Execution times for the code produced were consistently in the bottom third of the nine compilers, with particularly poor results in pointer intensive and integer math operations. In light of the poor documentation and poor performance in terms of compile time, code size, and execution times, the software and documentation I received do not warrant consideration for serious use.

The Telecon 8086/88 C compiler, a product of Telecon Systems, will be obtainable for any combination of these host and target environments: 6809 (Flex, Uniflex, OS-9), PDP-11 (RT-11, RSX-11), 8080/Z80 (CP/M), 8086/88 (PC-DOS, CP/M-86). Priced at \$200, the package includes, in addition to the compiler, the standard I/O library in both source and object form, the stdio.h header file, and 21 pages of loose-leaf documentation. A floating-point library (not vet available) for the 8088 will cost about \$150.

The compiler accepts the full C language, and while the manual claims full Unix version 7 compatibility,

potential users should note the lack of support for enumerated data typing and structure assignment. Register declarations are treated as if they are automatic. Compiler I/O can be redirected, and C source code may be optionally interspersed with the assembly-language output as comments. Other command-line switches allow the generation of absolute addressed output (the default is relocatable), preprocessor macroinstruction expansion only, or run-tolocate errors only. The compiler's 36 error messages are cryptic.

Documentation is sparse, and, in relation to the other compilers, incomplete. The description of interfacing methods to external routines, in an attempt to cover all supported processors, is too general. No mention is made of how the compiler allocates memory or manipulates the segmentation of the 8088 processor, although code examination reveals that the compiler supports the small memory model as default. Custom-segmentation schemes can be implemented



MegaPlus & I/O-Plus 2 The Ultimate Expansion for IBM PC or XT

The AST Research MegaPlus™ has three functions standard: Parity checked and fully socketed memory up to 256k in 64k increments; clock/ calendar with battery back-up for automatic loading of time and date when the computer is turned on; and asynchronous communication port (RS232C serial) which can be used as COMI or COM2, (DTE for a printer, or DCE for a modem). Also included is SuperDrive™ "electronic disk" software. This program builds "disk drives" in memory which access your programs at the speed of RAM memory. And you get SuperSpooler™, print spooling software.

Options include a 100% IBM compatible parallel printer port (can be configured as LPTI, or LPT2), and a second RS232C asynchronous port (COMI or COM2). The MegaPak™ option plugs into your MegaPlus "piggyback" style to give you an additional 128k or 256k of memory.

I/O-Plus 2, is the answer for those who don't need additional memory but would like all those other multi-function board features. The I/O-Plus 2 comes standard with a clip-on battery powered clock/calendar, an asynchronous communication port (RS232C serial), SuperDrive™ electronic disk, and SuperSpooler™ print spooling software.

Optional is a second asynchronous port (DTE, or DCE), a parallel printer adapter, and the best game paddle adapter on the market. It is an IBM standard game port, but it can also use Apple compatible paddles and joysticks,

Both boards come with a one year factory warranty and the Qubie' satisfaction guarantee. If for any reason you are not satisified with the performance of your board within thirty days of purchase, you may return it for a full refund, including the postage to return it.

TO ORDER BY PHONE: In California (805) 482-9829 Outside California TOLL FREE (800) 821-4479 PRICES: I/O-Plus 2™ with Clock/calendar, asynchronous communication adapter, Super-Drive™ and SuperSpool™ - \$129 MegaPlus™ with memory, clock, async, SuperDrive" and SuperSpool" - \$289 **OPTIONS:** 64k upgrades, installed and tested Parallel Printer Port Second Asynchronous Port Game Adapter (I/O-Plus 2 only) MegaPak™ with 256k of Memory \$349 with 128k of Memory 5249 2 year extended warranty ConnectAll Cable Bracket Cable to Parallel Printer Cable to Modern or Serial Printer Comprehensive Diagnostics Programs \$10 SUPERWRITER by Sorcim 5179 SUPERCALC by Sorcim dBASE II by Ashton-Tate 5419 SHIPMENT:

air service \$5 extra QUBIE' DISTRIBUTING

4809 Calle Alto, Camarillo, CA 93010 129 Magdalen Rd., London, SW18, England Phone (01) 870-8899

Normal shipment is day after receipt of

order. We pay UPS surface charges, 2 day

519

The new COMPAQ Portable Computer. IBM compatibility to go.

C imple, isn't it? The COMPAQ™ Portable Computer can do what the IBM® Personal Computer does. To go.

It runs all the popular programs written for the IBM. It works with the same printers and other peripherals. It even accepts the same optional expansion electronics that give it additional capabilities and functionality.

There's really only one big difference. The COMPAQ Computer

is designed to travel.

Carry the COMPAQ Computer from office to office. Carry it home on the weekend. Or take it on business trips.

If you're a consultant, take it

to your client's office.

If you use a portable typewriter, you can use the COMPAQ Computer as a portable word processor

If your company already uses the **IBM Personal** Computer, add the COMPAQ

Portable as a mobile unit that can use the same programs, the same data disks, and even the same user manuals.

There are more programs available for the COMPAQ Computer than for any other portable. More, in fact, than for most nonportables. You can buy them in hundreds of computer stores nationwide, and they run as is, right off the shelf.

With most other portables

you'd probably need to buy an additional display screen because the built-in screen is too small for certain tasks, like word processing. The COMPAO Computer's display screen is nine inches diagonally, big enough for any job, and it shows a full 80 characters across. And the built-in display offers high-resolution graphics and text characters on the same screen.

The bottom line is this. The COMPAQ Computer is the first uncompromising portable computer. It delivers all the advantages

of portability

cost?

the COMPAQ Computer has three open slots for functional expansion electronics as your needs and applications grow. It accepts standard network and communications interfaces including ETHERNET™ and OMNINET™. If you're considering a personal computer, there's a new

In the standard configuration,

question you need to ask yourself. Why buy a com-

puter that isn't portable? For more information on the COMPAQ Portable Computer and the location of the Authorized Dealer nearest you, write us. COMPAQ Computer Corporation, 12330 Perry Road, Houston, Texas 77070. Or call 1-800-231-9966.

© 1983 COMPAQ Computer Corporation IBM* is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation.

ETHERNET** is a trademark of Xerox Corporation.

OMNINET** is a trademark of Corvus Systems.

Apple* is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. COMPAQ** is a trademark of COMPAQ Computer.

Nothing. The COMPAO Portable sells for hundreds less than a comparably equipped IBM or APPLE® III. Standard features include 128K bytes of internal memory and a 320K-byte disk drive, both of which are extra-cost options on the IBM. Memory and additional disk drive upgrades are available options to

double those capacities.

without trading off any computing power capability. And what do those advantages





STANDARD LINIX SYSTEM CALLS REPLACED BY C LIBRARY SUBROUTNES

	S	TANDARD UN	NIX SYSTEM	CALLS REPL	LACED BY C	LIBRARY SU	JBROUTNES		
	c-systems	Caprock	CI-C86	DeSmet	Intellect	Lattice	Quantum	Supersoft	Telecon
brk								X	
close	X		×	X		×		×	
creat	x		×	×		X		X	
_exit	^		X X X			×			
exit	X	X	Ŷ	×		X	×	×	X
Iseek	Ŷ	^	Ŷ	x		X	^		6.70
	x		x	Ŷ		X		×	
open	Ŷ		Ŷ	×		Ŷ		x	
read	0		X	^		×		x	
sbrk	X		\$			^		^	
tell	X		X	V		V		~	
unlink	X		×	×		X		×	
write	X		X	X		X		X	
			STANDA	ARD C LIBRA	RY SUBROU	TINES			
	c-systems	Caprock	CI-C86	DeSmet	Intellect	Lattice	Quantum	Supersoft	Telecon
abort			X				X		
abs						X	X	X	
atof			X			- 55	× × × ×	332	
atoi	X		X				X	X	
atol							X		
calloc			×	X		X	X		
free			x	X		X	7.3	X	
			^			**		**	
longjmp malloc			X	X		X	×		
			x	^		Α)	^		
qsort			^	×			X	X	
rand			X	x			x	^	
realloc			^	^			^		
setjmp				V				X	
srand				X			2	^	
		STAN	DARD C LIB	RARY STRIN	G FUNCTION	SUBROUTI	NES		
	c-systems	Caprock	CI-C86	DeSmet	Intellect	Lattice	Quantum	Supersoft	Telecon
	C-Systems								
streat			X			×	×	×	X
strcat	X		×			×	×	×	×
strcat strcmp strcpy			X X	×	×	× ×	×	×	X X

Table 3: Standard library functions included with each of the compilers. In the table, an X indicates the function is available, an! (exclamation point) means the function varies significantly from the standard, and a blank means the function is not included. Most compilers also include additional, nonstandard functions.

using assembly language.

strncmp strncpy index rindex

The entire Telecon object library is entered to the linker in line with the user's program, rather than as a library to be searched through for only the appropriate code. Although this strategy ensures a consistent method across the range of processors supported, these files mean an additional 6K bytes at the least to any program. Fortunately, the source code is included, so the experienced

programmer can separate what will be used from the remainder and recompile for minimum program size. Unfortunately, the library contains only a bare minimum of subroutines.

The Telecon compiler is simple and straightforward to use. Compile and link times in both memory disk emulator and floppy-disk environments were somewhat longer than the median, and incremental code size and execution speed were only average.

For some reason, this compiler crashed when attempting to compile a function consisting solely of an empty for loop, used to factor out looping times from measures of other compiler performance facets, forcing the system to be reloaded. The Telecon compiler is relatively efficient at function calling, but it ranked behind the others in integer math, local-variable access, and pointer operations. I haven't seen or used the

STANDARD C LIBRARY CTYPE CHARACTER MACROS

	c-systems	Caprock	CI-C86	DeSmet	Intellect	Lattice	Quantum	Supersoft	Telecon
isalnum	X		X			X		X	
isalpha	X		X	X		X	X	X	
isascii			X			X		X	
iscntrl			X			X		X	
isdigit	X		X	X		X	X	X	
islower	X		X	X		X	X	X	
isprint			X			X		X	
ispunct			X			X		X	
isspace	X		X	X		X	X	X	
isupper	X		X	X		X	X	X	
*tolower	X		X	X		X	X	X	
*toupper	X		×	X		×	×	X	

^{*}Conversion functions

STANDARD C LIBRARY stdio SUBROUTINES

	c-systems	Caprock	CI-C86	DeSmet	Intellect	Lattice	Quantum	Supersoft	Telecon
fflush	×		X			X	X	X	
fclose	×	X	X		X	X X X X	×	×	X
feof						X	X		
ferror			X			X			
clearerr			×			X			
fileno						X			
fopen	X	X	X	×	!X	X	X	×	X
freopen	1.57	5.5				X			×
fread			X						
fwrite			X						
fseek	X		X			X	X		
ftell	×		X X X			X X X X	2007		
rewind						X	X		
getc	X	X	X	X	X	X	X X	X	X
getchar	×	X	X	×	X !X	X	X	×	5050
fgetc			× ×	-		X			
getw	X		X	X				X	
gets	X	!X		×	X	X	X	X	X
fgets	X X X X X		X	X X X X X		×	X X X X	X X X X	X X X
printf	X		X	X	X	×	X	X	X
fprintf	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
sprintf	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
putc	X	×	× × × × ×	X	X	X X X	X	X	X
putchar	X	!X	X	X	!X	X	X	X	
fputc	-		X			X			
putw			×	X		102.02		×	
puts	X	!X	X	X	×	×	X	X	×
fputs	X		X	X	!X	X	X	×	×
scanf	×		X	×	10.5	×	200	X	X
fscanf	×		X	X		x		X	X
sscanf	X		×	X		X		X	X
ungetc	×		X	260		X	X	X	

other code generators or compilers in this series, but I think the main reason for choosing this software would be its cross-compilation facilities. Because the output is assembly language, small applications could always be hand optimized for speed and compaction.

Conclusions

Evaluating the nine compilers in several broad categories may shed

light on their main strengths and weaknesses. Software floating point is supported by Computer Innovations, DeSmet, Lattice, and Quantum. Compilers that use the 8087 are Computer Innovations, DeSmet, and Quantum, with the Quantum compiling in-line code and others making function calls to library subroutines. C-systems allows use of more than 128K bytes of memory, although versions of several others

that do so are imminent. Run-time library source code is included in systems from Caprock, Computer Innovations, Supersoft, and Telecon. Under PC-DOS, the c-systems, Caprock, Supersoft, and Telecon compilers require ownership of the IBM Macro Assembler. The compilers from Caprock, Intellect Associates, and Supersoft were unable to compile several programs in the test group. C-systems, Caprock, DeSmet,

Unix Version 7 Extensions to the C Language

The two significant Unix version 7 extensions to the C language—enumerated data types and structures as function arguments—need further elucidation because no readily available source of information about them exists. Because Kernighan and Ritchie's standard text made provisions for both of them, they are likely to be more widely used in the future.

Enumerated Data Types

This powerful extension, shared with the other ALGOL-derived languages—Pascal (as enumerated scalars), Ada, and Modula-2—allows the user to specify named, ordered, and sequential data sets. By default, each newly created set member is assigned, in sequence, an integer value, ascending from 0 in increments of 1. The keyword enum is used to define the new data type, declare the set members, and initialize those members to specific values. For example, to specify a sequential set of constants that may appear anywhere an integer constant is allowed,

enum direction { north, east, south, west };
enum opcode { clc, stc, cli, sti, cld, std };
enum workday { monday, tuesday,
 wednesday, thursday, friday };

Constant integral values may be assigned, at declaration or later, to any

of the set elements as:

enum direction { north = 'N', east = 90, south = 180, west = 270 };

If any set member is assigned a value, the remaining members progress from there. In the 8088 instruction set, for example:

enum opcode { clc = '0xf8', stc, cli, sti, cld,
 std };

Having previously defined the data type workday, it can then be used in a declaration such as:

enum workday today; /* today can have one of five possible values */ today = tuesday; /* assigns a set element to the new variable*/

An example of illegal assignment:

today = south; /* south is not one of the
 five valid choices */

The possible applications of this technique are extensive and can lead to dramatic improvement in the clarity and readability of C programs.

Structures as Function Arguments

Function calling with a structure as an argument causes a copy of the entire struc-

ture to be passed to the function. Similarly, with functions returning structures, a copy of the entire structure is passed back to the caller. This extension allows normally global data to assume a temporarily local nature, thus optionally isolating the actions of a function or series of functions on a structure.

For example, if struct1 has been declared a structure, then &struct1 is a pointer to it. Calling a function with a pointer to a structure has been the usual way of passing this data type as a parameter. It looks like this:

function(&struct1);

In compilers that implement the new version 7 extensions, to actually pass the entire data structure, rather than pass a pointer to the structure's location in memory, simply omit the &:

function(struct1);

Some compilers accept the structure name without & while still passing only a pointer, and they may or may not give a warning message telling what's going on. Obviously this can lead to trouble if you then transport that code into a true Unix version 7 environment.

Quantum, and Supersoft provide support for mixing in-line assembly language with C code. The Computer Innovations and Lattice compilers provide command-line options to ease translation from 8080 C source code written for the ubiquitous BDS C compiler, in which all variables are extern or auto.

Three broad classes emerged in performance, price, and user interface. At the top, "superior quality, but expensive and unsuited to the beginner" are the Lattice and Quantum compilers. Just below this category is software that offers particular individual values and features. These might be called "good-quality." In this category I would include the csystems, Computer Innovations, DeSmet, and Telecon software. The last category, "other," includes

Caprock, Intellect Associates, and Supersoft.

My personal preferences are Lattice C in the top category for its quick compile and execution times, small incremental code, best documentation and consistent reliability; DeSmet in the good category for its combination of fast compiling and executing code, good documentation, extraordinary price/performance ratio and many included utilities; and Caprock in the third category because it's a good learning tool for a reasonable price. C-systems, in the "good" group, is also attractive for its innovative debugger, PL/M compatibility mode, and memory-usage extensions. The company has been working hard to improve its product since it was released, and I would expect performance upgrading following the completion of their implementation. The DeSmet compiler would be rated at the top except for preprocessor problems and the newness of the producer, making the extent of future support and improvements unpredictable.

These nine C compilers are part of the largest array of compilation tools available for any single programming language on the IBM PC.■

Ralph A. Phraner (516 Shrader St., San Francisco, CA 94117) is an independent microcomputer product-development consultant currrently working with the C and FORTH programming languages.

Acknowledgments

I'd like to thank the compiler manufacturers who made their products available for my evaluation and those compiler authors who freely shared their insights and experience with me.



FOR APPLE USERS

MITAC is the leading supplier of add-on disk drives for APPLE II computers. The MITAC add-on line-up includes 5½" standard/half height floppy disk drives and 5½" 5MB/10MB Winchester disk drives. MITAC disk drives are engineered and built to the most demanding industrial standards of reliability, availability and maintainability. Passing through the crucial 48 hours of burn-in and a series of hardware/software tests, you are assured of MITAC's superior quality.

MITAC disk drives are designed to be compatible with the APPLE II, II Plus, and II e computers. All software developed under Apple DOS, CP/M2, PASCAL can be run on the MITAC AD-X disk drives without modification.

For U.S.A and CANADA Inquiries Please Call Collect (408)988-0258,

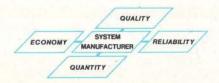
AMERICAN milac CORP

P.O. Box D Santa Clara, CA. 95055
Tel: (408) 988-0258 Telex: 9103382201 MECTEL

FOR IBM PC USERS

Business people needing storage, reliability, fast access and office automation will be impressed with MITAC MATE-V,X Winchester disk drives due to the unique, microprocessor-based cost-effective design. With built-in hardware capability, it checks and automatically corrects errors and this insures you of data integrity. MITAC Winchester disk drives are designed to be fully compatible with IBM PC computers, all software developed under MS-DOS®, CP/M-86®, UCSD-p ® systems can be run on MATE-V, X without modification.

Registered trademarks of ()Apple Computers Inc. Q UCSD (i) Microsoft



FULL LINES OF AD-ON DISK DRIVES

BRAND	MODEL	COMPATIBILITY		CAPACITY
		APPLE II	IBM PC	(FORMATTED)
MATE- I	AD-1	V		143.4KB
MATE-II	AD-2	v		143.4KB
MATE- Y	AD-50A	v	R. A	5 MB
	AD-50 I		٧	5 MB
MATE-X	AD-100A	٧		10 MB
	AD-100 I		v	10 MB

MITAC is a system manufacturer. Add-on disk drives, office microcomputers, personal computers, video monitors, ASCII and Chinese terminals

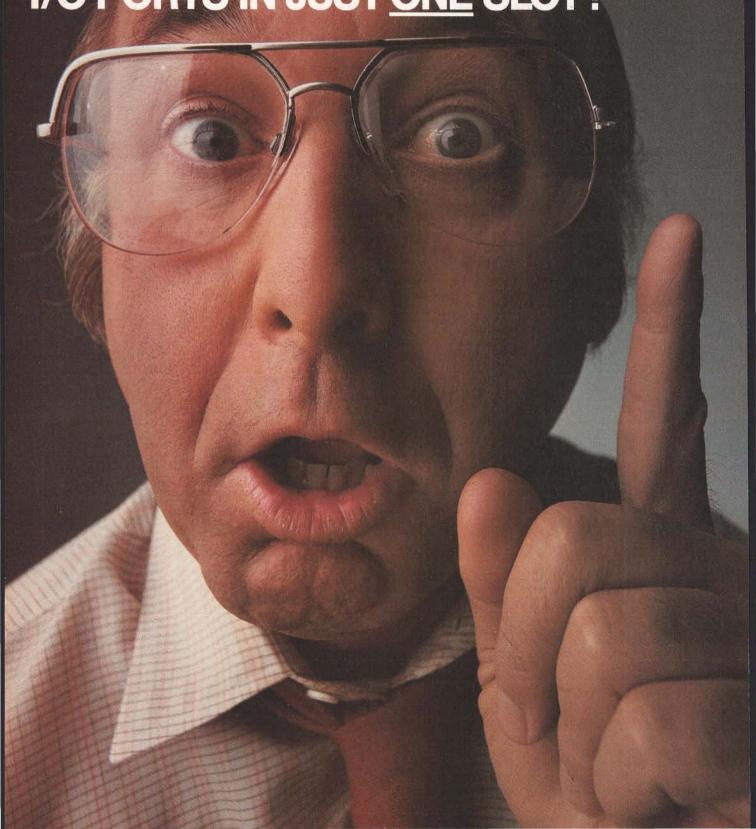
For International Inquiries Please Contact

milac INC.

3rd Fl., 75 Nanking E. Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Tel: (02) 713-6980; (02)715-0940 Telex: 20261 MECTAC; 11942 TAIAUTO

Circle 21 on inquiry card.





"YOU CAN WITH PERSYST."

The Persyst Time Spectrum. It's the most powerful and expandable multi-function PC board you can buy.

A Persyst Time Spectrum™ multi-function board can make any personal computer work better.

Whether you own an IBM PC or XT. Or the IBM compatible Compag or Columbia.

There's even a Time Spectrum board for the Texas Instruments PC.

With Time Spectrum, you can combine up to six powerful functions—plus two advanced software programs—on just one board. And get performance and features like nothing else.

For the IBM PC, Compaq and Columbia, maximum capability in minimum space.

For example, Time Spectrum is the only multi-function board that lets you expand your IBM PC from 64K up to 512K RAM. Add a calendar clock. Add as many as two RS-232 asynchronous communications ports, or two synchronous and one asynchronous communications port. Plus print spooling and as much as 320K of RAM disk memory.

Up to four I/O ports—in just one slot.

How did we do it?

With the Cliffhanger.™ A unique, RFI-shielded connector system that solves the problem of tying two or more I/O ports to peripheral equipment like a printer or modem, without consuming two or more slots.

And only Persyst has it.



The Time Spectrum Cliffhanger.™ So ingenious, it's patented.

What's more, expansion functions can be plugged right onto the Time Spectrum board. Or added with Versapak™ piggyback modules. So you can add exactly the capability you need, when you need it.

Extra flexible expansion for the IBM XT.

For the IBM XT, Time Spectrum not only delivers exceptional oneboard expansion capability, but extra flexibility, too.

First, we designed Time Spectrum so you can add the RAM you want without having to fill the memory rows on the XT mother board. And with Time Spectrum plugin expandability, you can continue to add functions as you add requirements.

Start with basic memory and a calendar clock. Then add another asynchronous communications port. Parallel printer port. Additional memory. Or any combination of functions.

With Persyst, the choice is yours.

And now, one-slot capability for your Texas Instruments PC.

Now there's even a Time Spectrum multi-function board for your TI PC. With it, you can add up to 512K RAM, two serial ports, calendar clock and light pen port—capability to handle even the most complex and difficult computing functions.

And still only consume one slot. The Persyst Time Spectrum board.

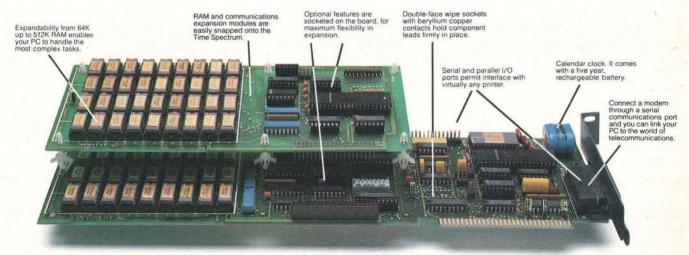
Maximum expandability now.
And quality and versatility so you can keep on expanding later.

See your IBM or TI PC dealer and insist on Persyst.

PERSYST

Persyst Products, Personal Systems Technology, Inc., 15801 Rockfield Blvd., Suite A, Irvine, CA 92714. Telephone: (714) 859-8871. TWX: 467864.

Circle 313 on inquiry card.



THE TIME SPECTRUM BY PERSYST.

Managing Software Development with C

Selecting a program-development environment that meets its users' needs

by Jason Linhart

Designing software for the rapidly changing personal computer market-place is a complex task. But by carefully selecting a program-development environment, you can ease the job considerably. Choosing the development environment's major component, the programming language, from the many languages available today is difficult, but coming to grips with this problem early in the design cycle hastens the development of efficient, competitive programs.

The rapidly growing market for personal computer software is driven by constantly improving hardware technology that in turn raises users' expectations of software performance. As a result, developing software for this market requires careful understanding of users' needs and the ability to rapidly develop programs that meet these expectations.

This article will focus on how to select a program-development environment and choose a programming language that allows the most efficient use of program-development time. Note that the environment includes all the hardware and software tools used in the process of developing programs: the programming language, the compiler, the text editor you use to compose programs, and the machine you use for development. The development environment also includes such factors as programming style and the availability of consultants.

Choosing an Environment

A good programming environment can affect programming ease and code quality more than you might imagine. An often quoted maxim about end-user applications applies equally to programmers' tools: if a system is comfortable and easy to use, you will use it more frequently and produce better work with it.

A programming environment should make programs easy to write; it should include a large assortment of useful tools and techniques to help ease the programming process at every step. And the tools should never be obstacles to the development process—error messages aimed at experienced programmers, for example, should be clear and concise.

A poor programming-environment

selection can limit marketing possibilities for the program. For example, licensing restrictions on the use of the development compiler's run-time library can prevent programs from being competitive with similar programs written on different systems. In general, environments aimed at producing programs for sale must not impose such disadvantages.

When you choose your programming environment, keep in mind that the development software should run on a variety of microcomputers. That way, you can use common, inexpensive development systems while developing your program on the target machine and at the same time keep in touch with the target machine's limitations and capabilities. Development software that runs on a variety of machines makes writing transportable applications programs easier. Indeed, to increase market potential, such programs should be transportable to many different microcomputers. The microcomputer industry changes quickly, and designing programs to be transportable increases their chances of running on the new hardware that

PKASO[™] Printer Interface Family

Welcomes the New Apple I/e... We work together.



 PKASO Interfaces come complete with Cable.
 Instructional Diskette and Comprehensive Manual.

The PKASO family makes you and your Apple Computer a master of text and graphics.

PKASO makes it easy to use the features of your printer—select character sizes, vary line spacing, even print in colors. Simple PKASO commands make these features usable from the keyboard or a program.

PKASO also adds features to your system. Press a few keys and get a snapshot "dump" of the image you see on the screen—text or graphics. Add new characters and symbols that you couldn't print before, using our SuperFont™system. Add our new PipeLine™ printing buffer and your printer can take its time while you and your Apple move on to the next task. The PipeLine is a modular add-on to the standard PKASO board.

The PKASO interface is designed for Apple II and Apple III in all the popular configurations. It prints in full color on the IDS Prism Printer, and in striking black on C. Itoh, Centronics, Epson, IDS, NEC, and Okidata matrix printers.

NEW!

The IS Pipeline™ Printing Buffer with Random Access Printing stores paragraphs or pictures for printing in any order—any number of times!

- Universal—works with any parallel (Centronics style) computer/printer combinations.
- 8K to 128K Bytes of memory with data compression for efficient use of memory space.

5

Interactive Structures Inc. 146 Montgomery Avenue Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004 Telephone: (215) 667-1713

Circle 211 on inquiry card.

will probably replace existing machines within three years.

A development environment should also be suitable for writing programs that are large, at least by microcomputer standards. Most systems won't constantly be used to generate programs with thousands or tens of thousands of lines, but an environment suited to such tasks is almost always adequate for writing small programs.

Choosing a Language

Selecting a programming language is the most fundamental step in the implementation of a programming environment. It is far simpler to change compilers, machines, text editors, or any of the other factors in the environment than it is to change the language in which a library of programs is written. The substantial investment in any code already written is lost if it must be translated into another language.

The first step in language selection is to choose between assembly lan-

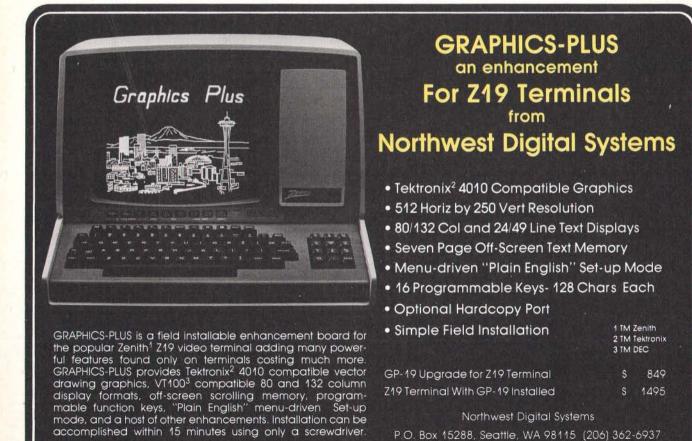
guage and high-level languages. Assembly language can be thought of as a more readable version of the binary machine code that tells the processor what to do. High-level languages let you program for an abstract or theoretical computer that does not necessarily correspond to any particular physical computer.

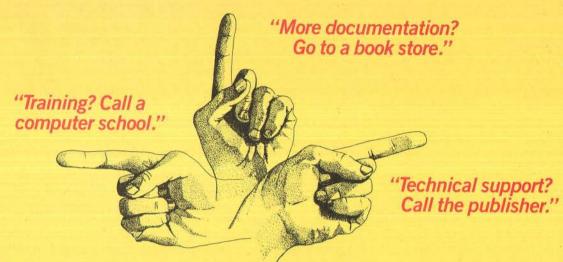
Assembly language tells the machine what to do for each program step. A program written in assembly language can therefore run as fast as the machine is theoretically capable of operating. In contrast, a program written in a high-level language must be translated into machine code, typically by a compiler. The result of this compilation is never as tailored to the machine as it would be if an experienced assembly-language programmer had written the code. Programming in assembly language always results in faster programs, given sufficient programming effort.

The size of the finished program is under the direct control of the assembly-language programmer. A compiler, on the other hand, translates a given program into a sequence of instructions that is not always the shortest possible route to the desired result. Because the programmer has no control over the compiler's translation operation, an assembly-language program can always be made smaller than a compiled program for a given task.

One major disadvantage of assembly-language programming is the large size of the source program. Assembly-language programs are 10 or more times larger in source-code form than their equivalent high-level language programs. High-level languages usually specify several machine instructions with a single statement, while an assembly-language statement specifies only one instruction.

Another drawback to programming in assembly language is that it generally introduces an additional level of complexity into the programming process. Assembly-language statements can often serve more than





Interested in dBASE II or 1-2-3? Beware The Dreaded Finger Pointers!

Sound familiar? Does your dealer turn into a "finger pointer" when you need help?

At SoftwareBanc we offer a complete system that doesn't stop when your software is delivered.

Careful Product Selection

Do you get bewildered by the endless lists of software you find in most ads? Let us be your quality control department.

We only sell the best programs on the market. After a thorough evaluation we chose dBASE II™ for data processing, and 1-2-3™ for financial management.

Our complete line of add-on products help you to continue to get the most from your software.

Expert Technical Support

When you buy software from us, you can rest assured that help is only a phone call away. Just call us at (617) 641-1235 for all the free support you need.

Money Back Guarantee

We are offering a 60 day money back guarantee on the following software: 1-2-3, dBASE II and ABSTAT. Call for details.

Free dBASE II" User's Guide

Order dBASE II™ from us, and you'll receive a free copy of our dBASE II™ User's Guide. You can also buy the User's Guide first for only \$29, and then receive a full credit when you buy dBASE II.™

1-2-3" & dBASE II" Classes

Want more in-depth information about dBASE II™ or 1-2-3™? Attend a SoftwareBanc Seminar near you. Each session runs from 9 to 5, and costs \$175. Seminars are in lecture format with a custom sound & video system which is used to display taped interviews with prominent software personalities and sessions with various software programs.

Los Angeles July 18-22 Anchorage August 11-12

Washington, D.C. Aug. 29-Sept. 2 New York City September 19-23

Prices You Can Afford

1-2-3	.\$399
dBASE II™	\$479
ABSTAT™	\$379
dBASE II™ User's Guide	.,\$29
DBPlus"	\$95
dGRAPH™	\$199
dUTIL™	\$69
dNAMES™	\$109
QUICKCODE™	\$199
TEXTRA™	.\$60*

†No-risk 60 day money back guarantee *Only available for IBM PC with MS-DOS.

Free Catalog

If you want to learn more about SoftwareBanc, call or write for our free product catalog.

Software Banc

661 Massachusetts Avenue Arlington, Mass. 02174 For technical support call: (617) 641-1235

Dealer Inquiries Invited.

™Manufacturer's trademark
Payment may be made by: MasterCard, Visa, check,
C.O.D., money order. Mass. residents please add
5% sales tax. Add \$5.00 for shipping and handling.
Prices subject to change.



one purpose, depending on the context. The original author of a program must select the proper assembly-language instructions to perform each task, and the person reading the program must understand how the sequence of instructions performs that task. It is usually advisable to include comments on each assembly statement to describe the purpose of the instruction. High-level language programs perform the same task with a single statement that is often self-documenting to some extent, so they generally require fewer comments.

Overall program size and the fine detail required in assembly-language programming on most machines have an important effect on programming effort. Some statistics collected by Frederick Brooks indicate that the time it takes to develop a program is proportional to the size of the source code and relatively independent of the level (high or low) of the language in which the program is written. Read Brooks' book, The Mythical Man-Month: Essays on Software

Engineering (Addison-Wesley, 1975), for some fascinating, surprising, and still relevant facts, figures, and war stories.

The final problem with assembly language is that it is inherently not portable. Assembly code specifies instructions for a processor and is rarely, if ever, applicable to another processor. You can compile high-level languages for a variety of machines with a minimum of machine dependencies if you take care in choosing your compiler.

Structured Programming

"Structured programming" refers to a practice of combining several programming techniques. Any language selected should be suitable for use with structured-programming methods. Many modern languages have been designed specifically to support this method, and using one of them substantially eases the process.

The most basic structured-programming technique involves the use

of control structure (program flow) built out of code blocks that each have a single entry and a single exit. These blocks can be built up of if-then-else-endif, while-do-endwhile, and do-until-end-do structures and others like them. In languages that contain only goto and conditional goto constructs, simulating these control structures is possible but generally requires more work than does using languages that directly provide the structures as basic language constructs.

The other fundamental structuring technique is the use of procedures or subroutines. These enable you to reuse common blocks of code, and, more important, they move the detail of complex operations away from local program flow, where such detail might be more confusing than helpful

Along these lines, another important development-environment feature is separate compilation. Separate compilation allows a program to be made up of several source files compiled at different times and then linked together to create the final program. This technique enables you to split up the program into logical blocks developed at different times or by different people. Because each of these blocks can stand by itself, each may be tested separately, and a library of tested blocks of code can be developed.

Another helpful programming feature is support of data abstractions—groups of routines that define the structure and operations of userdefined data types by allowing them to be easily integrated into the language. Most languages inherently allow the manipulation of characters, integers, and floating-point numbers, but users often want to define new (at least to the language) abstractions-such as imaginary numbers, lists of items, and polynomials-preferably by adapting the program facilities that define the standard data types.

What Languages Are Available?

Thousands of programming languages have been invented, but only a few are widely available. Picking a language requires finding one that is



☐ Amount enclosed

Acct. No.

Signature PRINT NAME

Address

NETRONICS R&D LTD.

333 Litchfield Rd., New Milford, CT 06776

City

Charge my D VISA

Exp. Date

State

MASTERCARD

Zip

Explorer 88-PC Starter Kit...\$399.95 + 10.00 p&i

Extra 62-pin connectors at \$4.25 ea. + 1.00 p&i.

Use your own terminal with the EXPLORER 88-PC

or, if you plan to expand it to be fully IBM compatible, we offer our IBM compatible keyboard and an IBM compatible color graphics board

(wired & tested, add \$100.00)

(only available wired and tested).



For users of Apple, IBM, TRS/80, Atari, Commodore, Texas Instruments, and other brand name computers:

Here's the easiest way to buy quality diskettes at discount prices

Now you can get error-free double or single-side diskettes by IBM, Control Data, Maxell and Verbatim delivered to your door. For some of the lowest prices around. You save because we ship huge volumes of magnetic media in boxes of 10.

To order, use the form at right:

- · Select the manufacturer
- Indicate the quantity of boxes you need
- · Fill in your name, address and credit card number

For even faster service, call our toll-free number for your area.



In the continental U.S. 1-(800)-FLOPPYS or 1-(800)-521-5700 In Canada • 1-800-265-4824 In Alaska/Hawaii • 1-800-821-9029

ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

Shipping & handling F.O.B. Southfield Transaction Storage Systems Inc., Southfield, MI



EXPECT A MIRACLE

Circle 393 on inquiry card

Control Verbatim_® Qty Data GD maxell Qty. Size 5-1/4" SS 24.90 23.90 19.90 28.90 5-1/4" DS 39.90 34.90 29.90 41.90 8" SS 24.90 8" DS 39.90 29 90 Sub Totals Name Company_ Address _ City State ___ ☐ AMEX MASTERCARD U VISA Card Number Expiration Date Shipping and handling 1-6 boxes add \$4.00 per order 7 or more add \$6.00 per order.
Clip and mail today to: Transaction Storage Systems, Inc., 22255 Greenfield Road, Southfield, MI 48075

going to be available for the machine that interests you.

The most popular languages on microcomputers have been BASIC and Pascal. FORTRAN, COBOL, and PL/I have been more popular on mainframes but are only just becoming available for microcomputers. Other languages such as C. LISP. APL, and FORTH have not yet or have only recently begun enjoying general popularity, having been used for the most part only by small, often specialized, groups.

From these languages, programmers must select the ones that are going to be predictably available for most or all existing machines and possible future machines. BASIC and Pascal, with their widespread popularity, can be expected to be available for some time. FORTRAN, COBOL, and PL/I are more complex languages that take longer to adapt to a microcomputer. Only recently have complete implementations of these languages existed for microcomputers, and some microcom-

puters are still not supported. LISP and APL are interesting languages that few people understand as yet. Both are very complex in their implementations and very powerful for programming, but unfortunately there is no reasonably complete implementation of either for any microcomputer. FORTH is a relatively young language that has many dialects. There does not appear to be a single standard implementation that interacts well with host operating systems (because FORTH is often thought of as an operating system in itself). C has gained a lot of popularity recently, and compilers for it have appeared for many microcomputers.

It is important to check for compatibility not only within a language but between machines and compilers. A standard for Pascal exists. but it is generally considered incomplete. Thus each compiler implementer adds additional features in incompatible ways. Because programming in the standard portion of Pascal is very hard, use of nonstandard extensions proliferates and can cause portability problems.

Despite its long life and popularity, there is no recognized standard for BASIC, although one is under development. Different implementations vary wildly from one another. One possible standard is Microsoft BASIC; unfortunately, there is no second source for Microsoft-compatible BASICs, and depending on a sole supplier seems unwise.

The standard for C is contained in Kernighan and Ritchie's book The C Programming Language (Prentice-Hall, 1978) and in the Unix C compiler. Both of these standards are complete and reasonably accurate descriptions of the language that compiler writers must adhere to with some care. Unfortunately, the C I/O (input/output) library is not standardized. The resulting problem is surmountable, however: because the I/O library contains nothing but C functions, a different I/O library can be substituted while maintaining portability.

BASIC, Pascal, or C?

The languages that appear to be consistently available on most micro-



Some people demand the best.

Superior quality at superior value identifies the "best" products, and the best in Apple II®compatible drives is the Micro-Sci line of 51/4" floppy disk drives and subsystems.

Business people needing storage, reliability and fast access have been impressed with Micro-Sci's A40 system since we introduced it back in 1979. For a lower list price than the Apple Disk III6's, the A40 offers 20Kb more capacity, faster access time and greater

data reliability.
The Micro-Sci A70 drive combines quick access and high reliability with a full 286Kb storage capability.

The newest member of Micro-Sci's Apple IIcompatible family, the A2, is a direct replacement for the Disk II, featuring total compatibility at a lower cost. Better still, you can mix our A2 drive and controller with their drive and controller for complete freedom of interchangeability.

And Micro-Sci's controller includes operating features like jumper-selectable 3.2 and 3.3 DOS

Give yourself the privilege.

Micro-Sci delivers the most in quality, reliability and performance. So when you consider additional drives or a disk subsystem for your Apple II, indulge yourself in the Micro-Sci alternative.

See our complete product line today at a dealer near you.

SPECIAL NOTE TO APPLE III® USERS: Micro-Sci also offers a full range of Apple III-compatible drives. Ask your local dealer for details.)

MICRO-SCI

Micro-Sci is a Division of Standun Controls, Inc. 2158 SOUTH HATHAWAY STREET • SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92705 • 714/662-2801 • TELEX: 910-346-6739 International Dealer Inquiries... IMC International Markets Corp. Telephone: 714/730-0963 • Telex: 277782-ROBY UR

Apple, Apple II, Apple III and Disk II are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, inc

THINK ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITERS MAKE TYPING EASY? WAIT TILL YOU GET YOUR HANDS ON THIS.



LANIER'S TYPEMASTER™ IS A MASTER OF EASY TYPING.

You get better work back faster and with less effort than electronic typewriters. No more white-outs or retyping.

TypeMaster lets you make corrections, even move whole paragraphs to get letter-perfect pages the first time. And your pages are stored on removable diskettes, so memory is unlimited.

A VISIBLE DIFFERENCE.

Watch this. TypeMaster's full display screen lets you see your page, not just a line or two.

That's why our typing is so easy compared to typing on most electronic typewriters.

TYPEMASTER'S "HANDS ON" TRIAL OFFER.

Even the trial is easy. You'll see how the not only makes typing

TypeMaster not only makes typing easier. But how it also makes deciding between a TypeMaster and any other electronic typewriter a lot easier, too.

Simply send us this coupon to set up an immediate trial or call (800) 241-1706. Except in Alaska and Hawaii. In Georgia, call collect (404) 321-1244. ©1983 Lanier Business Products, Inc.

Mail to: Lanier Business Prod 1700 Chantilly Drive	July '83 Byte 4 76 B G3 ucts, Inc. N.E., Atlanta, GA 30324
Name	Title
Phone	Best time to call
Firm	
Address	County
City	State Zip



1-800-421-3135

CP/M Program names prefaced with # are also available for IBM PC.

	BU	IY OI	TH	EYE	AR		
BA	SEII+	EVE	AMYE	NS I	DATA	BASE	
RIN	MER+E	XTRA	DISK	TTE	WITH	DBASE	
CC	OUNT	ING,	MAIL	LIST	AND	INVEN	ŀ
OR	Y PRO	GRAN	IS. IBI	M PC	AND	CP/M-	

CALL FOR OUR SPECIAL PRICE	
#Condor III	\$339
#Spell Star #Lexisoft Spellbinder #Aspen Spellchecker #Metasoft Benchmark #Sorcim Spellguard Peachtree Magic Wand, Spell	\$265
#Calcstar #Supercalc #Microsoft Multiplan ACCOUNTING	\$95 \$185 \$185

#TCS•Equivalent Of Peachtree•Specially
Augmented By Warehouse Software Cus-
tomized For Your IBM•Terminal And Printer-
GL, AR, PA, AP Each Module \$75
For All Four. \$275

#TCS Total Accounting	
#Peachtree GL. AR. AP	S375
Sail CP/M For North Star LANGUAGES	\$150
C-Basic	\$395
Microsoft Basic 80	\$250 \$315
Microsoft Basic Compiler TRANSFER PROGRAMS	. 3313
Move-It IBM PC Move-It	
FOR THE IBM PC	

best Price in U.S.	
Seven Function	Board-Includes
Adapter Perallel A	danter Clock with E

Async Battery Back-Up and Software, Game Port, 64K Memory Expandable to 512K. S2?? 1 year warranty

	Controller	w/Par.		Serial 235
	olor + Boar	d		365
	Drives		S	Call 365

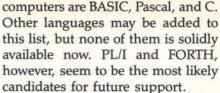
Coro	na Computer-look alike for IBM PC.
128K	(User Ram-Par. Port-Ser. Port-Two C Drives-Mono Display-CP/M-86-MS
	+ other software \$2475

Hayes Smartcom Pr	ogram \$49
PCDOS	0405
IBM PC Volkswriter	\$135
PCII Copy Program	\$34
Datamost Write-On	\$94
Real Estate Investm	ent Prog \$94
Microsoft Flight Sim	
Howard Real Estate	
IBM PC CP/M-86	
CBasic86	\$145
CIS Cobol86	\$595
Pascal MT+86 W/S	pp\$450

TERMS: Prices include 3% cash discount. Add 3% for charge orders. Shipping on most items \$5.00. AZ orders + 5% sales tax.

Warehouse software 4935 West Glendale Ave., Suite 12

Glendale AZ. 85301 (602) 842-1133 Technical Information 1-800-421-3135 Toll Free Order Line



The speed and size of a compiled program are closely related. In almost all current compilers, smaller source code translates to fewer instructions and so takes less time to execute. Occasional exceptions to this rule exist, but for the most part small programs are fast. When you're writing programs for resale, size and speed are perhaps the most important qualifications of a compiler. For personal use a certain amount of waiting may be tolerable, but speed is often an important factor in program sales. The size of the code affects not only the size of the program as perceived by the user but the number of capabilities that can fit into the program.

Interpreted versions of any given language are slower than compiled code. Because of the importance of speed in influencing user impressions of a program, in the following summary we will consider only the compiled versions of each. A quick look at available compilers for each language shows that BASIC is noticeably slower than the others and that C usually is slightly faster than Pascal. C's performance is due to the fact that it was designed to be very easy to compile. The basic operators in C correspond to basic machine operations on many machines. Thus C can be compiled more closely to a specific machine than Pascal or BASIC, given the same amount of complexity in each compiler.

As mentioned, separate compilation is an important feature in the development environment. Neither BASIC nor Pascal offers separate compilation as a standard feature, although some implementations offer this capability. Note, however, that using separate compilation features that vary from one system to another causes portability problems. Separate compilation, a standard feature of C, is available in all implementations.

It's difficult to judge portability accurately. At present, no accepted standard for BASIC exists, and the

standard for Pascal is considered very limiting and is almost always extended. The standardization process for Pascal is farther along than that for BASIC, but in neither case do the available compilers adhere closely to the standards. C has a well-defined standard, the version 7 Unix C compiler, which is also well documented in Kernighan and Ritchie's book. Almost all existing compilers adhere to the standard or provide a proper subset of it with no loss of language generality. Thus the portability of C programs is much higher than those written in BASIC or Pascal.

BASIC is the weakest language for structured programming. Most BASIC systems do not have named subroutines, local variables, do-untilenddo, while-do-endwhile, or record structures, to name a few limitations. Some of these features are being added to recent BASIC systems, but extensions are not being done consistently from one system to another. Pascal is much better because it provides almost all of the common structured-programming constructs. C also provides a full set of structured-programming features, and it has greater flexibility as well.

BASIC does not provide any facilities to support the use of data abstractions. It has a fixed set of data types and no facilities to define more. Pascal provides structures and pointers, both of which can be used to implement data abstractions but present limitations.

In Pascal, to define a data object and several procedures that act on it so that they can be used anywhere in the program, you must define all data and functions at the top level of the program. This means, first, that the structure of the source is forced on the programmer. Second, it means that the entire representation of the data is accessible to the entire program, making name conflicts and invalid data access very likely. Finally, the lack of separate compilation means that all of the code associated with a data abstraction must be inserted into the source for a particular program that uses it.

C is better suited to data abstractions. A data abstraction can be a

TIPUTER WAREHOUS

CALL TOLL FREE

PRINTERS

C	-Itoh		
	F-10-Parallel or Serial	\$10	249
	55 CPS Serial or Parallel	\$1	555
_	8510 Parallel (Prowriter)	. \$3	339
C	Computer International		Call
	Daisywriter 2000 w/16K		Call
-	Daisywriter 2000 w/48K		Call
	CR-1-S	8	885
	CR-1-P		755
	CR-2	. *	Call
Г	atasouth		- Carr
-	DS180	51	155
D	iablo		
	620 RO	S	910
	630 RO	\$1	710
11	DS		
	Microprism 480	. \$4	480
J	uki		
-	6100	(Call
E	pson		0 - 11
	All models		Call
N	IEC	-	200
	PC-8023A	25	399
	3510	51	305
	3550 7710	21	110
	7710	21:	705
	2010	. 2	705
	2015	. 3	100
-)kidata	. 3:	910
	82A	S	385
	834	Š	630
	83A	Š	975
	84S	51	060
	92	S	490
	93	S	B35
C	Divetti		
	PRAXIS 41 (w/interface)	\$	725
	2300 INK JET		Call
S	Silver Reed		
	EXP550P	. \$	675
	EXP550S	. \$	690
S	star Micronics		
	Gemini-10X		Call
	Gemini-15X		Call
T	ally	2	
	1805/1802	\$1	455
	MT 160L w/Tractors		Call
_	MT 180L w/Tractors		Call
1	exas Instruments	-	045
	810 Basic	21	240
-	850	3	UUU
	oshiba P1350	64	460
т	ranstar		Call
•	idiləldi		vall
N	MODEMS		
1	layes		
	Smartmodem	\$	205
	Smartmodem 1200	. \$	499
1	lovation	-	
	CAT	\$	140
	D-CAT	\$	155

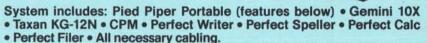
Hayes																				
Smartr	n	0	d	e	m	1			2			2							\$20	05
Smartr	n	0	d	e	m	1	1	2	0	C	i.	į.						÷	\$4	99
Novatio																				
CAT														ু					\$14	40
D-CAT																Ċ			\$1	55
J-CAT											•								\$1	10

Rana (D	T	۱۱	/6	9	S	Î	0	r	1	٩	p	P	Ì	e	;)								
Elite 1																					524		J
Elite 2																					\$38	3(J
Elite 3																					549	9(٥
Contro 1000 (F	11	e	r	()	w ta	/	D i)	r	i\	16	9	0	n	ly	y)						S	7!	5

PECIAL OF THE MO

UNBELIEVABLE SYSTEM! **UNBELIEVABLE PRICE!** S1399

PIED PIPER . GEMINI 10X **TAXAN 12" AMBER MONITOR** 5 SOFTWARE PACKAGES



VIDEO TERMINALS

AIN WALLE	ш			u.	м		•	,						
ADDS													3 5/93	
A-1					4								\$445	5
VIEWPOINT 60													\$685	5
Hazeltine														
Esprit I						•				+	100		\$485	5
Esprit II													\$445	5
Esprit III										į.			\$525	5
Qume														
QVT 102 Green													\$550)
QVT 102 Amber													\$560)
lelevideo														
910 or 910 Plus													\$560)
925													\$730)
950						٠.					w.		290:	•
970												\$	1015	5
Wyse														
Wyse 100													\$680)
Wyse 300												S	1020)
Visual														
Visual 50													\$610)
Zenith														
Z-29	32				- 5		2.0						\$635	5
ZT-1 Keyboard C)nl	v			Ô	î			i				\$350	Ó
			3			•				Ť		7 . 7		
MONITORS														
Zenith														
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE														_

MONITORS
Zenith
12" Green Screen \$95
12" Amber Screen
Amdek
Video 300
Video 300A \$145
Color I \$270
Color I Plus
Color II \$450
Color III
NEC
JB 1201 \$155
_JB 1260 \$115
Taxan
12" Amber \$125
USI
12" Amber \$150

DISKETTES

Maxell									
MD-1 (Qty. 100) .				*	* 3	į,			\$250
Scotch									
744-0 (Qty. 100) .					+ 1				\$225
Elephant									
S/S S/D (Qty. 100	1)						÷	Ų.	\$180

COMPUTERS

Altos															
Series 5-1	5[)					è	2							
5-80-10 W	/1	Al	P	M								,			\$4200
Atari															
600XL				25											\$149
800XL															. \$219
Corona													+		Call
NEC															
APC HO1															\$1875
APC HO2															\$2375
APC HO3															
Northstar															
Advantage	Š										*				\$2160
Advantage															
Advantage	V	V	/1	5	N	1 6									\$4315
Horizon II	64	11	(Q	C)									\$2625

Pied Piper

Communicator I Portable, Z-80, 64K Ram, Full sized keyboard, Slimline 5½ Disk Drive with 1M Byte of storage, RF Modulator for use with T.V., Monitor output, Perfect Word, Perfect Calc, Perfect Speller, Perfect Filer, CPM, 90-day nation-wide warranty \$995

Sanyo 2-Drive System S1850

System includes: wordstar, clacstar, mailmerge, spellstar, infostar, Sanyo basic, CPM. \$1450 with 1-Drive

Televideo Systems

TS-802		-						4	į,					5	S	2	525	
TS-802F	1																450	
TS-803			-		Ġ												Call	



2222 E. Indian School Rd. Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Order Line: 1-800-528-1054 Other Information: 602-954-6109 Order Line Hours: Mon.-Fri. 10-5 MST Saturday 9-1 MST

Prices reflect 3% to 5% cash discount. Product shipped in factory cartons with manufacturer's warranty. Please add \$8.00 per order for shipping. Prices & availability subject to change without notice. Send cashier's check or money order...all other checks will delay shipping two weeks.

single compilation unit in which only the desired function names are visible to the rest of the program. The data representation can be completely hidden within the single source file. Various modules can be maintained separately and linked together to form the final program. C does not provide type checking on these userdefined types—a limitation that is alternately a blessing and a curse. You can use a programming tool such as lint (so named because it "picks nits" in your programs) on Unix for type checking.

Another advantage of C over Pascal is its flexibility in terms of how you can program. There are always several different ways to code a given construct, and you can choose an appropriate one depending on the level of readability, speed, or programming style you want. You are not forced into a programming style by the language; you are free to explore the style suggested by the task at hand. This ability is most apparent when a particular section of the code

must run very fast. C provides constructs such as pointers and register variables that can be used to locally improve the speed of a particular spot of code instead of depending on the overall quality of the compiler.

Picking a Compiler

Having picked a language, C in this case, we still have to pick a compiler. Several C compilers are available for each microprocessor, so we can pick the one that comes closest to meeting other design goals.

The first thing to check on a compiler is the accuracy and completeness of its implementation of standard C. It is not actually necessary that it implement the full language. The C programs should run on a large variety of compilers, so it is best to stay away from features that might be missing on some compilers. C has very few such features; most have to do with features added in Unix since the C book was written. Still, the compiler must implement most of the language accurately.

It is also important to check how long it takes the compiler to compile a large program. Because the compiler will run many times, long compilation times can be a problem. The difference in compiling time among the available compilers is incredible. I have observed compiling times for compilers working on the same medium-sized program vary from 40 seconds to 15 minutes.

The size and speed of the resulting code will affect every program you write for it every time it is run. People might be willing to wait around for the compiler, but it is hard to get them to buy a slow program. The size of the compiled code usually varies by a factor of up to 2 between compilers. Remember, a code-size improvement of just 1 percent in a medium-to-large program can make room for another feature. Fine differences are worth watching.

Jason Linhart is president of Mark of the Unicorn Inc. (222 Third St., Cambridge, MA 02142).

C LANGUAGE TRAINING FROM PLUM HALL

- C Programming Workshop: Comprehensive, hands-on C course for programmers.
- Advanced C Topics Seminar: Includes Efficiency and Portability; for lead programmers.
- UNIX Workshop: Hands-on course in uses of UNIX; for general audience.
- Each is a 5-day course: available in-house or at public sessions.

Learning to Program in C

372 pp, 71/2"x10", Price \$25.

• AND AN INTRODUCTORY BOOK ON C LANGUAGE:

Learning to Program in C, by Thomas Plum, teaches C language from the ground up. With or without previous programming experience, anyone acquainted with computers will find a clear description of how C works.

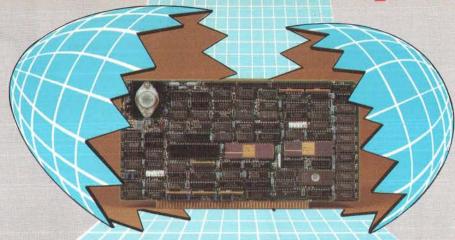
You will find guidelines for writing portable programs that will run on a wide variety of modern computers—micro, mini, and mainframe, with excellent efficiency in all these environments.

PLUM HALL

1 Spruce Ave, Cardiff, NJ 08232 Phone orders: 609-927-3770

Send information on Plum Hall Seminars on C and UNIX TM	Please send me	The second secon	arning to Program in C" airmail.)
☐ Check ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa	ADDRESS		
American Express	CITY	STATE	ZIP
Exp.Date	Signature		B2

bation complete



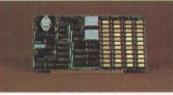
A Third Generation is

(Pictured above)

A Z80 based microcomputer board with memory and I/O functions

- Fully complies with IEEE 696 Standard
- 4/6/8 MHz Z80 A/B/H*
 Supports CP/M® Plus
- Operates as bus master/slave for multi-user, multi-processor architecture.
- 64K on board memory, dual ported, parity checked 2 serial ports, 1 full SASI port All I/O drivers on board

- Memory management
- Full 24 bit address capability
- 3-16 bit CTC's



ExpandoRAM IV—Random access memory board utilizing 64K or 256K NMOS RAM chips

- · Fully complies with IEEE 696 Standard
- 256K capacity with 64K chips
- 1024K capacity with 256K chips
- · Error checking and correction (2 bit detection, 1 bit correction)
- On board refresh
- Supports both 8 and 16 bit data transfers
- 24 bit addressing



SD300—A new series of compact yet expandable S-100 microcomputers.

- Compact size approximately 4"×14"×17"
- . 6 Slot motherboard
- · Rugged metal enclosure
- Supports up to 5 users

Tersion: Designed for ease of integration and maximum flexibility

- Z80 CPU
- 256K RAM
- Versafloppy II with free CP/M PlusTM

Discless Version: An Ideal high performance system for disk intensive applications. Eliminates disk walt states for spread sheets, spelling checkers, and network operation. Utilizes SDSystems RAMDisc and ROMDisc modules.

WFW-3: A single board controller for floppy and

· Fully complies with IEEE 696 Standard · Free copy of CP/M Plus™ included • Up to 4 floppies and three Winchester drives may be controlled by VFW-3 • Data transfers to and from board under DMA or programmed I/O control • Supports 24 bit address space.

CP/M Plus TM: high performance single user operating system

• CP/M® 2.2. compatible—no modification! • When used with SDSystems 256K memory board speeds are up to 7 times faster than CP/M® 2.2. • High performance file system • MP/M® II file password protection • Time and date stamps on files • Support for 1 to 16 banks of RAM . Support for 1 to 16 drives of up to 512 MB each . Easy to use system utilities with HELP facility . Powerful batch facility . Sophisticated programmer utilities

RAMDISC 256: A solid state disk emulator that greatly increases system performance by eliminating disk walts in disk intensive applications. Excellent for spreadsheets, spelling checkers and software development

 256K capacity • 1 mb total bus capacity • CP/M[®] 2.2, PLUS™ compatible • I/O port addresses user selectable • Storage locations addressed by on board 20 bit counter . On board refresh.

ROMDISC 128: An EPROM board that replaces a floppy disk drive for the purposes of booting CP/M° and loading application programs.

 Provides non volatile, permanent storage of programs and data • Utilizes 2732 or 2764 EPROMS, (16 max) • 128K capacity per board • 512K system capacity • Use with SDSystems RAMDisc to configure a stand alone or network discless system . CP/M PlusTM available in eproms . Serial port provided.

CP/M® 2.2 and CP/M PlusTM are registered trademarkes of Digital Research, Inc. *Z80 product of Zilog Corp.



10111 Miller Road • Dallas, Texas • (214) 340-0303 • TLX-682 9016

IBM UNLEASHED



Now you can move your IBM PC¹ from the fast lane into the jet stream. With the Personal Hard Disk™ from Corona.

Lightning strikes twice.

If that's not enough, you also get a lot of the features of the Corona PC, our own 16-bit desktop and portable personal computer.

Like free RAM "disk." Just define blocks

More power to you.

The Corona Personal Hard Disk really revs up your IBM PC, with none of the floppy bottlenecks, headaches and hassles.

You get 5 to 10 megabytes of storage. Speeds up to ten times faster than floppy disc drives.

The high reliability of a hard disk.

In an easy add-on external package, or a convenient internal plug-in.

of main memory as a disk and load your programs, then run them at incredible microsecond speeds.

Like disk partitioning that supports several operating systems at the same time, so MS-DOS? CP/M-86³ and Pascal are all right there when you need them.

Like simple menu operation that makes your PC friendlier than you would have believed possible. Small directories. Automatic backup. And much more.



All backed by Corona's exclusive DataGuard™ and FailSafe™ data protection systems for maximum reliability.

So if you're hungry for power and your IBM

It'll set you free.

just can't keep you fulfilled, get your hands on the Personal Hard Disk from Corona.

The Personal Hard Disk is available in internal and external, 5 and 10 megabyte versions. For the name of your nearest Corona dealer, just call us toll-free at 800-621-6746. Or write Corona Data Systems, 31324 Via Colinas, Westlake Village, CA 91361.

(213) 991-1144.



FEEL THE POWER.

Circle 114 on inquiry card.

© Corona Data Systems, 1983. 1. tm IBM Corp. 2. tm Microsoft. 3. tm Digital Research.

The Unix Tutorial

Part 1: An Introduction to Features and Facilities

A look at some of the programming tools available to a Unix user

by David Fiedler

C. Unix. In the acronym-happy world of computers, these collections of letters stand out. The Clanguage, it is whispered, can replace everything from assembly language to Pascal, and is only understandable by those willing to deal with a 5-year-old text and lots of squiggly characters; Unix, the legendary operating system from Bell Laboratories, is now being offered to the public under a halfdozen names and by four dozen computer manufacturers. Why are C and Unix always spoken of in the same breath, and why are so many people talking about them at all?

This three-part series will attempt to answer this and other questions about Unix and C. This month I'll present a tutorial overview of the Unix operating system and its toolbox of utilities, with explanations of its internal structure as well as its user interface.

In part 2 I'll discuss a few more Unix utilities and the variety of applications that have been written in or adapted to the Unix environment. Part 3 will focus on Unix implementation by different software vendors for several computers and how Unix compares to its competitors—Unix work-alikes, look-alikes, and the other 16- and 32-bit operating systems.

Unix was specifically designed to make software development easier.

The popularity of Unix is easily explained. It was the first complete programming environment designed by programmers to make it easier to write programs. (See the text box "The History of Unix.") Like the C language, it has both elegance and simplicity, and like most great discoveries, its virtues seem so obvious that you may wonder why no one thought of them before. (See figure 1 for a schematic breakdown of Unix's features.)

The File System

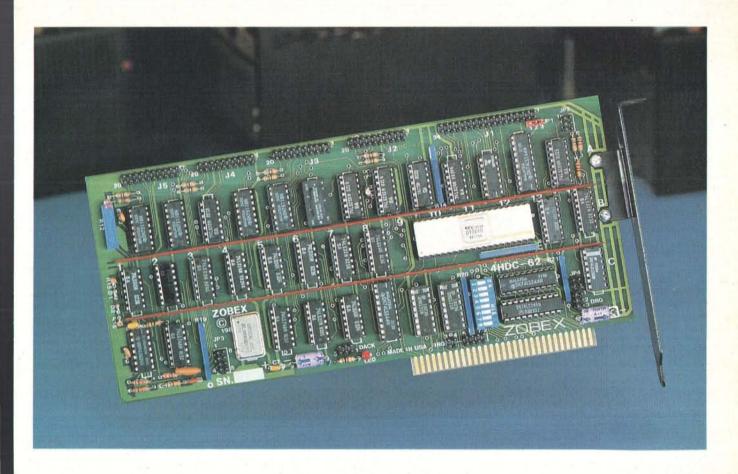
On some operating systems, you

must specify what kind of disk file you intend to work with before you can gain access to it, and then you can use the file only in predefined ways. The actual storage of the file may be different for a sequential file, a random-access file, and a database file. When writing a program to read a file, you may have to include tests for the physical end of the file, the logical end of the file, the end-of-file marker, reading past the last record, or all of the above. On Unix, all files are alike. Each file is simply a sequence of bytes, whether it contains text, program source code, executable object code, or the disk directory. If you wish to read one byte, you can. If you wish to read the 768th byte from the end of the file, you can do that too, provided the file has at least 768 bytes. You need follow no predefined structure of files to work with them. Naturally, some of the system programs expect a certain structure in their data files, but such constraints are not forced by the system itself.

The way you deal with files at the user level is particularly interesting. On many large timesharing computer systems and most home or

Unix is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.

THIS IS IT!



The HARD DISK CONTROLLER for

IBM PC and TI PROFESSIONAL Computers

Whether you use MINISCRIBE, SEAGATE, SHUGART, TANDON, DISKTRON, BYQUEST, MAXTOR or others with ST506 compatible interface, this is the ONLY BOARD you need.

It plugs right into the IBM PC, and features:

- Parallel seek allows overlap seeks between drives
- ECC generation/check/correction
- CRC generation/check
- Up to 4 disk drives
- Write-protect each drive individually
- CARTRIDGE CHANGED, CHANGE CARTRIDGE and CARTIDGE IN lines are provided to allow use of cartridge type disk drives
- Compatible with 140 Mbyte MAXTOR drive
- Programmable track format: data length is variable from 128 - 4095 bytes/sector
- Data transfer rate 5 Mbits/sec
- Multiple sector transfer
- Multiple track transfer
- Data scan, Data verify commands
- DMA Data transferring

Dealer's inquiries invited.

Competitive Pricing

HARD DISK SUBSYSTEM AVAILABLE

For more information contact:

ZOBEX

7343-J Ronson Road • San Diego, CA 92111 • [619] 571-6971

OBEX IS A TRADEMARK OF ZOBEX CORPORATION IBM IS A TRADEMARK OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION
TI PROFESSIONAL IS A TRADEMARK OF TEXAS INSTRUMENTS CORPORATION

Circle 433 on inquiry card.

The History of Unix

In the late 1960s, a project was underway at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to improve the state-ofthe-art in timesharing software. Along with MIT. Bell Laboratories and General Electric (GE was once a mainframe computer manufacturer) were collaborators in the venture. But Multics, as the system was christened, was too big and slow—an overdesigned behemoth of the software world. So Bell Labs pulled their people out of the project, which left MIT and GE to develop the system further on their own. (They did, and Honeywell, who later bought GE's computer operation, still sells Multics.) Unfortunately, that left Ken Thompson, a computer scientist at Bell Labs, without any hardware to run his video game.

Thompson had written a simulation of the solar system, called Space Travel, which ran on the Multics system on a timesharing terminal. The loss of Multics was the impetus he needed to find hardware he could use exclusively. He gained access to a Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) PDP-7, complete with a video display that would enhance Space Travel tremendously. While Thompson was rewriting Space Travel for the PDP-7, he began experimenting with some ideas he had for a new type of file system. Working in PDP-7 assembly language, he soon had his file system running with some utility programs and a central core (or kernel) that together made a rudimentary operating system. Here was a system designed by one man for the sole purpose of making his own software-development work easier. Unix was thought to be a good name for it—the Uni (one) was a word play on the Multi (many) of Multics.

Unix came to the attention of others at Bell Labs, including Dennis Ritchie, another systems software designer. Together, Ritchie and Thompson enhanced Unix, adding some word-processing facilities in response to hints that another department needed a word-processor. This earned the designers enough funding for a PDP-11 minicomputer, a more modern and reliable machine than the PDP-7. Eventually, other departments bought PDP-IIs and chose to use Unix for the software base rather than DEC's own operating systems.

But Thompson, dissatisfied as he was with other operating systems, also felt that programming languages could be improved. FORTRAN was tried and discarded. He then worked for a while on BCPL (Basic Combined Programming Language), which was a simplification of CPL, itself a simplification of the Algol 60 language (today, we would call Algol 60 a Pascallike language). Thompson condensed BCPL down to its most basic features. The interpreted language that resulted he named simply B. Ritchie then took the best parts of B, reworked them until he had a language that was simple and elegant, added data structures, and called it C. Ritchie and Thompson both felt this was a language suitable for systems programming—one that allowed a programmer to express concepts clearly without being tied to one machine's architecture, and yet was efficient enough so that assembly language would not be needed for speed.

Getting a Handle on Portability

Unix was rewritten in C in 1973, whereupon Ritchie and Thompson realized that because C was a relatively high-level language, compilers could be written on other computers to give them C capability too. And because Unix was written in C, theoretically Unix could then be moved to these other machines. The experiment was tried in 1977 with an Interdata 8/32, a 32-bit minicomputer that was as unlike the PDP-11 as possible. All code specific to the PDP-11 was taken out of the kernel and rewritten to make it easy to transport Unix. After the Interdata test, they moved Unix to an IBM/370 mainframe. With each trial they learned more about C, Unix, and portability in general.

Until Unix, operating systems were written exclusively in assembly language. This long, error-prone process seemed the only one appropriate to an industry that considered machine efficiency to be more essential than human efficiency because computers were more expensive in dollars and cents than human labor. Compared to other languages, assembly language allows the fastest execution of instructions and takes up the least memory space; therefore, programs as important as operating systems could only be written in assembly language. Who cared if a programmer or

two went crazy trying to understand it? What was the difference if it took a long time to write and three times as long to debug?

Ritchie and Thompson saw that a software designer's environment was more important, in the long run, than that of the computer; computer hardware tends to get cheaper and faster, while the cost of labor in both economical and emotional terms tends to go up. This last is especially true when the software tools at hand are not appropriate for the job. Unix forever broke the notion that a system had to be written in assembly language and therefore tied to a specific computer design, word size, or architecture. For the first time, an entire programming environment, including file system, kernel, applications packages, utility programs, and user interface, could be moved to an entirely different type of machine.

Think about that for a moment. Look at the CP/M 2.2 operating system. CP/M has gained immense popularity; it runs on computers made by literally hundreds of different manufacturers and supports many different languages and applications packages. Why is it so popular with computer makers? CP/M is portable to many different hardware configurations. The catch is that the systems must use a microprocessor than runs 8080 assembly code.

In comparison, you can now run Unix or Unix-compatible systems on computers based on any of these processors: 8080, Z80, 8086, 8088, Z8000, 68000, 16032, LSI-11, PDP-11, VAX, HP-9000, Perkin-Elmer, Gould S.E.L., BBN C-Machine, IBM Series/1, and IBM/370. Typical hardware configurations range from \$5000 to considerably more. A program correctly written in C for any of these machines will run on any other one, needing only to be physically moved and recompiled. No doubt you can see why so many software houses have suddenly discovered Unix. By using C and Unix, they can expand their potential customer base tremendously with little trouble-one user manual, one customer support group, one version of source code. The net result can benefit everyone with better, more widely used software at lower prices.

COMPUTERSCOPE

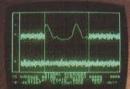
USER PROGRAMABLE MULTIFUNCTION INSTRUMENT

by RC ELECTRONICS INC.

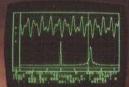
DIGITAL STORAGE OSCILLOSCOPE

Se top gift copy and a selfor

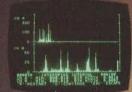
SIGNAL AVERAGER



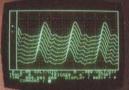
SPECTRUM ANALYZER



HISTOGRAM ANALYSIS PACKAGE

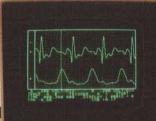


MULTIPLE TRACE DISPLAY



APPLE II COMPATIBLE





PROGRAMMABLE **FUNCTION GENERATOR**

DISK STORAGE

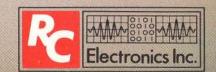
THE FIRST MULTIFUNCTION INSTRUMENT BASED ON A PERSONAL COMPUTER

Why pay for several different companies to design microprocessors into their instruments when we have upgraded a general-purpose microcomputer to accomplish the same tasks. R.C. Electronics has developed special hardware to give the COMPUTERSCOPE performance matching that of dedicated instruments with all the flexibility of a general-purpose computer. The COMPUTERSCOPE is hardware- and software-compatible with the Apple II, but with bonus features like a heavy-duty power supply and a 10-key pad for data entry.

For further information on the COMPUTERSCOPE's capabilities, contact R.C. Electronics for the name of your local representative.

5386 HOLLISTER AVE. • SANTA BARBARA, CA 93111 • (805) 964-6708

Telex 295281



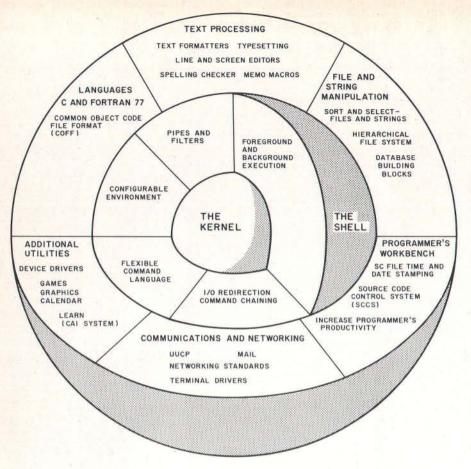


Figure 1: A model of the Unix operating system and its components. The inner facilities are general purpose; the outer ones concern specific applications. (Figure courtesy of AT & T.)

business computer systems, you get used to looking at your single directory (a collection of files). If you have, say, 142 files in your directory, you have to watch pretty fast as they scroll up the screen. To avoid this long scroll you might split up your files to have all the BASIC programs on one disk and all the text files on another, but then what do you do with your system utilities? Then, too, if you have all your files on a 20-megabyte hard disk, you might have to scroll through as many as 1375 files before you find the one you want. More troubles arise when you have two files with the same name and don't know which is the latest version. Now imagine 20 people using the system at once with all these problems.

Relax, you've got Unix. As a Unix user, you begin with a single directory, called your *home* directory. When you want to create a new grouping of files that belong together,

you simply issue the command to create a new file directory and move those files into it. The new directory looks to you almost like another file in your home directory, except that any time you want to, you can use those files you put into it (see listing 1, a sample session on a Unix system). Or you can "move down" to that directory: move, because the new directory becomes your new vantage point for examining files, and down, because the new directory can be thought of as being below your home directory (see figure 2).

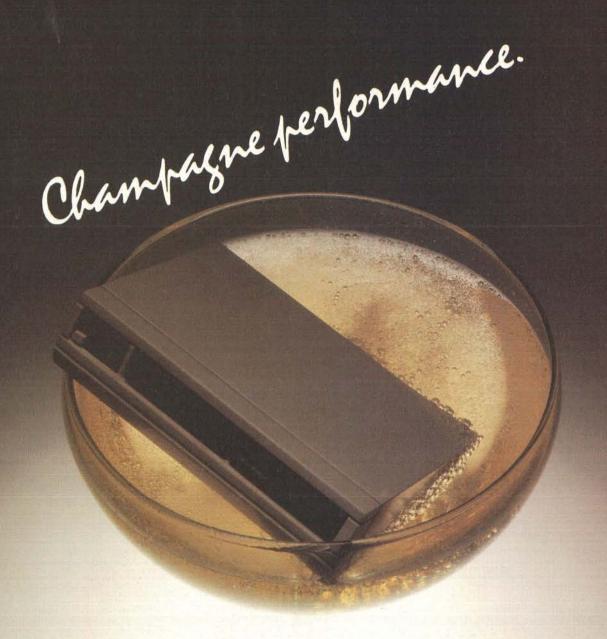
You can repeat this process any reasonable number of times by creating new subdirectories one level below your home directory or at deeper and deeper levels, or by branching out in both directions at once. The tree-like structure of files and directories on Unix enables you to group files as you please, so one directory never has to have too many files. Because each "branch" or new directory is

logically distinct from all others, two files in different directories may have the same name without confusion.

Technically, the inverted tree structure is also called a hierarchical file system (it resembles a hierarchy or organization chart), and the directories don't actually contain any files, but rather contain pointers or links to the files by which the system can locate them. In fact, a directory is just another file that contains this link information, called the i-node. The highest directory shown in figure 2 is called the root directory, and it normally contains the executable kernel of Unix in binary form, as well as links to several important system directories, the names of which are almost always the same on all Unix systems. These usually include /tmp, a place where anyone may create temporary files as needed; /dev, the device directory (to be discussed later); /usr, in which files belonging to all the users of the system are kept; letc, where special programs and data files for adminstration are located; and bin, where most executable programs and system utilities reside.

The slash (/) character in front of each directory name signifies that it will be found under the root directory, which has the simple name of 1. Each level you descend in the file system is denoted by another slash, so the home directory of someone named Rick might be /usr/rick (two levels down from the root), and one of his files might be called /usr/rick/test.c. Putting all the slashes in the file name identifies the unique path followed down from the root and thus uniquely identifies the file itself; this is known as specifying the full path name. If Rick logs onto the system, he finds himself in his home directory /usr/rick, from which the file test.c could be accessed simply as test.c, without having to specify the full path name.

Another interesting feature of the Unix file system design is its extensibility. It stands to reason that the lusr directory, under which all users keep their files, needs to have more storage space reserved for it than does the ltmp directory, which only holds files for a short period of time.



For businesses on a beer budget.

For a small business system that's beer-budget priced, there's no better buy today than the MIC 500 from Multitech.

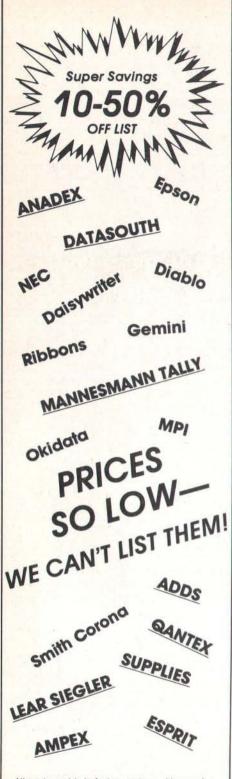
It's got the same sparkling performance features as other popular micros: Z80A processor, 64K RAM, CP/M 3.0 operating system, and a full complement of business software, including Perfect Writer, Perfect Speller, Perfect Calc and Perfect Filer.

Beyond that, the MIC 500 is definitely not ordinaire. With its 400K bytes of low-profile disk storage, it's in a class by itself. And unlike comparably priced micros, the MIC 500 is easy to expand via two RS-232C ports and a parallel printer port. Or to program with languages like CRASIC COROL and Pascel. with languages like CBASIC, COBOL and Pascal.

The corker, though, is price: \$1,395 without terminal, or \$1,995 with. Of course, OEMs and dealers can expect discounts when you buy them by the case. For full details, write Multitech Electronics, 195 W. El Camino Real, Sunnyvale, CA 94086. Or phone (800) 538-1542; in California, (408) 773-8400.



MULTITECH ELECTRONICS



All equipment is in factory cartons with manufacturers' warranty. Prices subject to change without notice. Most items in stock or shipped as received.

NATIONWIDE SERVICE, MOST PRODUCTS

SUPER WAREHOUSE

P.O. BOX 373 WALLINGFORD CONNECTICUT 06492 ORDER LINE **ORDER HOURS** 203-265-1223 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM-EST

PHONE ORDERS FREE (ONE DOLLAR CREDIT FOR PHONE ORDERS)

MONDAY-FRIDAY

Listing 1: A sample session on a Unix System with comments added. The \$ is the Unix prompt.

login: davo (typing error) Password: Login incorrect (login name not recognized) login: dave Password: Last login: Wed Mar 30 18:46:57 on seriall See /usr/news/READ ME. (system message of the day to all users) \$ 19 (what files are in my home directory?) bin mbox sieve.c src testl.c (see what users are logged on the system) dave seriall Mar 30 18:46 s df (see how much space is left on disk) /usr (/dev/usr): 12045 blocks 8109 i-nodes (/dev/root): 8071 blocks 6666 i-nodes \$ time cc sieve.c (time the compilation of a benchmark) real 36.0 (actual elapsed time) nger 6.2 (time spent executing the cc command) sys 6.9 (time spent in system getting files, etc.) \$ time a.out (execute benchmark and*time it too) 1899 primes 8.0 real uger 7.4 sys 0.4 (this is small since the benchmark program is CPU-intensive: no files to get) \$ pwd (what directory am I currently working in?) /usr/dave \$ cd ..; pwd (go up one branch and tell me where I am) /usr \$ ls (what files or directories are here?) adm demo ega include man preserve tmp bill dict games lib mbsi spool bin dave lost+found news garp src \$ cd:ls (go back to home directory and list files) a.out bin sieve.c src s 1s -al (show in long format with hidden files) total 113 drwxr-xr-x 5 dave 224 Mar 30 18:53 . drwxr-xr-x23 root 544 Mar 7 11:05 .. -rw-r--r-- 1 dave 0 Feb 11 22:20 .news_time --- 2 dave drwx---240 Nov 13 14:49 .personal -rw-r--r-- 1 dave 183 Feb 27 03:37 .profile 42170 Mar 5 23:36 .rogue.save -rw-r---- 1 dave 8696 Mar 30 18:53 a.out -rwxr-xr-x 1 dave drwx---- 2 dave 32 Oct 4 17:02 bin -rw-r---- 1 root 576 Oct 12 21:33 mbox -rw-r---- 1 dave 904 Oct 21 15:46 sieve.c drwx---- 2 dave 32 Oct 4 17:02 src 79 Oct 21 15:46 test1.c -rw-r---- 1 dave s cat .profile (look at Shell program executed at login) (here some Shell variables are set) PATH=:\${HOME}/bin\$PATH:/usr/games (set default command search path) SHELL=/bin/sh (tells which Shell I'm using) ED=/bin/vi (and which editor) export PATH SHELL ED (lets these variables be used later) umask 027 (sets default protection) stty -tabs (and my desired terminal settings) s sttv (look at current terminal settings) speed 1200 baud erase = ^H; kill = @; intr = ^?; quit = ^\

s mail root

start = ^Q; stop = ^S; eof = ^D; brk <undef>

even odd -raw -nl echo -lcase -tabs -cbreak

(complain to the super-user that my backspace key doesn't work correctly)

Looking Good!



Composite Color Attractively Priced

- Fine Resolution 350 x 350 lines with 400 at center.
- Full Compatibility with IBM PC—as well as Apple II, Apple III, and many other popular personal computers.
- Proven BMC Quality, Performance and Reliability.

Contact your local dealer or call BMC direct for the dealer nearest you.

IBM® is a registered trademark of International Business Machines; Apple® is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.



LOS ANGELES

16830 South Avalon Blvd. Carson, CA 90746 Telex: 664258 BMC GDNA

Phone: 213-515-6005

NEW YORK

450 Barell Avenue Carlstadt, NJ 07072 Phone: 201-939-7079/7061

Dealer inquiries circle #51. End users circle #53.

!!!!COMPETITIVE PRICES!!!!
EDOM BLOUGHT BUILDING
FROM DIGITAL DIMENSIONS
FOR THE IBM P.C. FULL AST LINE
NEC Spinwriter 355033CPS\$1,990 NEC 8023A\$415
Quadram Quadboard w/64K \$320
Quadram Quadboard w/128K
Quadram Quadboard w/256K \$490
OKIDATA
ML-80\$317 ML-82A\$395 ML-82A\$639 ML-83A\$639
ML-84S\$1,083
ML-9280 COL., 160 CPS PARALLEL\$509
ML-93136 COL.,
160 CPS PARALLEL \$832
THE GORILLA
SEIKOSHA DOT MATRIX, PARALLEL 50 CPS PLUS GRAPHICS\$241
INFO RUNNER RITEMAN
120 CPS, EPSON COMPATIBLE FRICTION & PIN FEED, PARALLEL\$390
IDS
PRISM 803.4K & 200 Sprint\$1,036 Inc. sheet feed, color & graphics \$1,429
PRISM 1323.4K & 200 Sprint\$1,195
Inc. sheet feed, color & graphics\$1,591 MICROPRISM 480\$569
DIABLO
DIABLO Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH \$396 Prowriter .80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 280 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$696 Starwriter F-10., 40 CPS \$1,425
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH \$396 Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$696 Starwriter F-1040 CPS \$1.425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1.595
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH \$396 Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$696 Starwriter F-1040 CPS \$1,425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1,595 MODEMS
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH \$396 Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$696 Starwriter F-1040 CPS \$1.425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1.595
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$425 Printmaster F-1040 CPS. \$1.425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1.595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$425 Printmaster F-1040 CPS. \$1.425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1.595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$425 Printmaster F-1040 CPS. \$1.425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1.595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter. 80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 7-1040 CPS \$1,425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1,595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem for the IBM PC \$499 DATEC 212A-300/1200 bps \$445
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter. 80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 7-1040 CPS \$1,425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1,595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem for the IBM PC \$499
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$696 Starwriter F-1040 CPS. \$1,425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS. \$1,595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem for the IBM PC \$499 DATEC 212A-300/1200 bps \$445 212A-300/1200 bps Inc. Auto Calling Unit. \$515 RIXON PC-212A Modem Card
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$4696 Starwriter F-1040 CPS. \$1.425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1.595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem for the IBM PC \$499 DATEC 212A-300/1200 bps Inc. Auto Calling Unit. \$515
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 7:10.40 CPS \$1,425 Printmaster F-1040 CPS \$1,595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem for the IBM PC \$499 DATEC 212A-300/1200 bps \$445 212A-300/1200 bps Inc. Auto Calling Unit \$515 RIXON PC-212A Modem Card For the IBM PC CALL
Diablo 620
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$696 Starwriter F-1040 CPS \$1,425 Printmaster F-1055 CPS \$1,595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem for the IBM PC \$499 DATEC 212A-300/1200 bps \$445 212A-300/1200 bps \$445 212A-300/1200 bps \$155 RIXON PC-212A Modem Card For the IBM PC CALL MONITORS Taxan RGB I - Med. res. color \$309 RGB III - High res. for the IBM and Apple III. \$509 Green Phosphor \$159
Diablo 620 \$1,015 Diablo 630 \$1,915 C. ITOH Prowriter.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$396 Prowriter 2.80 Col., 120 CPS, Parallel \$696 Starwriter F-10.40 CPS. \$1,425 Printmaster F-10.55 CPS. \$1,595 MODEMS Hayes 300 Baud Smart Modem \$219 Hayes 1200 Baud Smart Modem \$515 Hayes Integrated Modem for the IBM PC \$499 DATEC 212A-300/1200 bps \$445 212A-300/1200 bps \$445 RIXON PC-212A Modem Card For the IBM PC CALL MONITORS Taxan RGB I- Med. res. color \$309 RGB III - High res. for the IBM and Apple III. \$509

DIGITAL DIMENSIONS 190 Chapel Rd., Manchester, CT 06040 Info & Orders Call 203-649-3611

Orders Only 1-800-243-5222

C O D Welcome Allow 2:3 Weeks For Checks MC VISA OK All Prices Include UPS Ground Freight In U S CT Residents Add 71/95, Sales Tax Prices Subject To Change Without Notice

Listing 1 continued:

is there a problem with stty accepting 'H as erase? my stty is set that way but the system doesn't seem to see them.

```
S 18 -1 /
                                        (look at files under the root directory)
total 823
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                         32 Feb 10 14:49 bck
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                        2880 Mar 23 22:35 bin
drwxr-xr-x 3 root
                       3552 Mar 11 20:57 dev
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                        320 Feb 12 02:26 etc
drwxr-xr-x 3 root
                        576 Feb 18 20:18 lib
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                         32 Jan 5 23:38 lost+found
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root
                       3862 Mar 16 08:08 rst011966
drwxrwxrwx 2 root
                        544 Mar 30 18:55 tmp
drwxr-xr-x 5 root
                         80 Feb 18 21:02 unify
-rwx---- 1 root
                       67487 Jan 19 08:26 unix
drwxr-xr-x23 root
                        544 Mar 7 11:05 usr
$ ls -ld /etc
                                        (look at protections on /etc directory)
                        320 Feb 12 02:26 /etc
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
$ cat /etc/passwd
                                        (look at system password file)
root:/uwAMrSGHnJIw:0:0::/:/bin/sh
daemon:x:1:1::/:
sync::1:1:sync command:/tmp:/bin/sync
bin:x:3:3::/bin:
uucp:not-now:4:4::/usr/spool/uucppublic:/usr/lib/uucp/uucico
dave:RMuPz3n/yNaPo:10:2:Dave Fiedler (InfoPro Systems):/usr/dave:/bin/sh
demo::100:100:guest account:/usr/demo:/bin/sh
s fortune
                                        (fortune "cookie" selected at random)
As the trials of life continue to take their toll, remember that there
is always a future in Computer Maintenance.
                                        (typed control-d and ended input to Shell)
login:
```

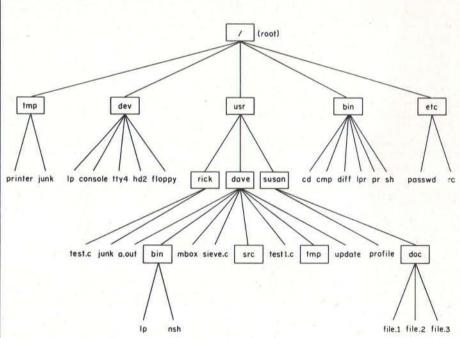


Figure 2: Part of a simple Unix file system. The hierarchical file structure organizes files and allows the use of the same file name within different directories. The directory files are symbolized with a block outline.

When the person administrating the Unix system initially sets it up, he or she can allocate more space to the lust directory (and therefore the files under it) by setting up lust as a logically separate file system. While this separate file system can physical-

ly reside on a distinct section of a disk (usually a Winchester disk or removable disk pack), it can also be on a totally different disk than the rest of the system; it can even take up an entire disk if needed. Not only can this allocation be changed later, it can CALL FOR OTHER SOFTWARE & HARDWARE PRICES FOR **IBM-PC & APPLE COMPUTERS**

(800) 292.3360 MC-P APPLICATIONS

INTRODUCES SOFTWARE & HARDWARE AT UNBEATABLE PRICES

"WHY PAY MORE - COMPARE THESE PRICES"

LOTUS 1-2-3 \$325	WORDSTAR \$267	VISICALC \$165	MULTIPLAN \$168	dBase II \$395	HOME ACCOUNTANT \$49
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	----------------------------

		AUD					LIAT	SUB
APPLIED SOFTWARE TECH		OUR	Account Receivable APPLE	LIST 400	OUR 237		LIST	OUR
VersaForm	\$389		IBM	600	355	MPC PERIPHERALS (APPLE)		
VersaForm (hard disk)		323	Peach Pack	595	300	Parallel Interface Card (w/cable)	90	63
ASHTON TATE			SOFTWARE PUBLISHING			NOVATION		
dBase II	700	395	Pfs:File			Apple-Cat II	389	260
Financial Planner	700	452	APPLE	125	81			
BRODERBUND			IBM	140	91	212 Auto Cat	695	
Bank Street Writer	70	46	Pfs:Report	125	81	J-Cat		105
	70	40	SORCIM			Smart-Cat 103/121		416
CONTINENTAL			SuperCalc	195	130	Smart-Cat 103	249	174
Home Accountant	75	40	Super Writer	295	195	PERSONAL COMPUTER PROD	DUCTS	
APPLE	75 150	49 96	SYNAPSE	200	100	Appli-Card: 6MHz		265
IBM	495	320		150	97	Applipac: 4 MHz Applicard &	0,0	200
Property Management	495	320	File Manager	150	97	Max 8 Cat. Card	620	334
HOWARDSOFT			VISICORP				020	334
Real Estate Analyzer II	(29252)	0.22	Visicalc	250	165	KRAFT Joystick		
APPLE	195	126	VisiFile		122	IBM	70	46
IBM	250	162	APPLE	250	165	APPLE	65	42
Creative Financing			IBM		198	Paddle	50	33
APPLE	195	126	VisiTrend/Plot		198			
IBM	250	162	VisiSchedule	300	198	T G PRODUCT Joystick		
LOTUS 1-2-3	495	325	VisiWord	000	375	IBM	65	42
LIFETREE Volkswriter	195	129	DeskTop Plan I	300	210	APPLE	60	39
MICROPRO					_			
Word Star			HARDWA	RE	Ξ	ELECTRONIC PROTECTION D	EVICE	
APPLE	495	267			100	Lemon	60	39
IBM	495	295	HAYES MICROCOMPUTER P		115	Peach	98	63
Spell Star	200,000		Hayes Stack Chronograph (RS-232	249	182	AST RESEARCH		
APPLE	250	149	Hayes Stack Smart Modem	000	044	Megaplus 64K	395	330
IBM	250	162	(RS-232)		214		000	000
Mail Merge	050	405	Smart Modem 1200 (RS-232)	699	511	QUADRAM		
APPLE	250	135	ADVANCED LOGIC SYSTEMS	S (APP	LE II)	Quadboard 64K	395	
IBM	250 295	162 176	Z-Card		110	Quad S12 + 64K	325	240
Data Star	250	149	PrinterMate (Parallel)	99	49	TANDON		
Super Sort Calc Star	145	86	CP/M Card (with CP/M 3.0)	399		TM 100-2 Drive	395	235
Info Star	495	320	Of /W Card (With Ci /W C.C)	000	000	PRINTERS		
Report Star	350	221	MICROSOFT			Mennesman Tally MT 160L	708	645
- In-the State of the State of	-	7.00	Softcard (APPLE)	345	242	NEC 8023A	130	395
MICROSOFT			Ram Card (APPLE)	100	70	Okidata 82A		410
Multi Plan APPLE	275	178	64-K Ram Card (IBM)	350	245	Okidata 84		1019
IBM	275	168				Okidata 92		499
Flight Simulator	50		TERMS: All prices subject	to char	nge.	Okidata 92 Okidata 93		875
	50	00	Cashier's check / MO / Ban				. 399	
PBL CORPORATION	4.45	94	Allow time for company o			Gemini 10	550	
Personal Investor	145	94	checks to clear. Prices re			Panasonic KPX1090	550	435
PEACHTREE						MONITORS		0.00
General Ledger	4673	112.00	prepaid discount. VISA /			Amdek 12" 310A	230	
APPLE	400		CARD / COD / PO's +3%	. Califo	rnia	Amdek 12" 300A	199	
IBM	600	355	residents add sales tax.			Amdek Color I	399	
Account Payable			SHIPPING: \$2 per ite	em for l	JPS	Amdek Color II RGB Hi-Res	529	425
	400							
APPLE IBM	400 600		surface (\$6 for Blue Label)	within o	con-	Panasonic TR120 Green	220 399	

SAVE THIS AD IT IS YOUR CATALOG AND CHANGES MONTHLY

Computer Exchange — The Supply Center for the IBM-PC or XT

SOFTIMAPE for the

SOFIV	VAK	L IB	M-PC o	r XT
BUSIN	E00			
BUSIN	-00		. I Com	
			LIST	OUR
ASHTON-TATE dBase II requires CP M-86.	490k		5 700	\$439
dBase II requires PC-DOS			S 700	\$439
The Financial Planner	a szprk	NEW	\$ 700	\$439
dBase II User's Guide by So	Itware Banc	The state of	S 30	\$ 20
Everyman's DB Primer (Boo	ik)	NEW	\$ 15	\$ 12
Friday		NEW	\$ 295	\$199
APPLIED SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY Ven	satorm		5 389	\$265
CONTINENTAL. The Home Accountant Plus			S 150	\$112
FCM (Fining Cataloging Ma	illingi		\$ 125	\$ 85
Property Management			\$ 495	\$329
DATAMOST Rea Estate Investment Program	n	NEW	\$ 130	\$ 89
Write-On (Word Processor Proc	gram)		\$ 130	\$ 89
DOW JONES Dow Jones Market Manager			5 300	\$239
EAGLE SOFTWARE Money Decisions		NEW.	\$ 150	\$129
HAYDEN 18M Pie Writer		NEW	\$ 200	\$135
HOWARDSOFT Rea Estate Analyzer II			\$ 250	\$189
INFORMATION UNLIMITED EasyWriter It (1	5 350	\$259
EasySpeller II.			\$ 225	\$149
EasyFiler (a Of	BMS)		5 400	\$299
INNOVATIVE SOFTWARE TIMILIA DBMS			\$ 495	\$329
 INSOFT Data Design to powerful easy to use 	DBMS	NEW!	\$ 225	\$169
Data Base Made Easy Books		NEW	5 17	\$ 12
ISM MatheMagic			5 90	\$ 69
LOTUS 12-3	1,000	NEW	\$ 495	\$329
MICROCRAFT Verdict/Legal or Bilkeeper	each (CP MB6)		5 995	\$469
MICRO LAB. The Tax Manager			\$ 250	\$189
MICROPRO. WordStar ' plus free WordStar T	raining Manual		5 495	\$269
Mail Merge " (Call on 2 Pak. 3 P	ak and othersi		\$ 250	\$129
SpellStar *			\$ 250	\$129
WordStar Professionar, 4 Pak, 3			W 4-2-	
200	15	peciali	5 895	\$429
StarIndex*		NEW!	S 195	\$109
infoStar**			5 495	\$269
Report Star *	140000		\$ 350	\$199
* MICROSOFT Multiplan	MSDOS	Comme die	5 275	\$199
Multitool Word	MSDOS	NEW!	5 375	\$275
Multitooi Word with Mouse	MSDOS	NEW	\$ 475	\$350
Multitool Financial	MSDOS	NEW!	5 100	\$ 75
Multitool, Budget	MSDOS	NEW	5 150 5 250	\$115
muLisp muStat		NEW!		\$185
muMath muSimp Business BASIC Compiler	MSDOS	NEW	\$ 300 \$ 600	\$225 \$450
Pasca Compiler	MSDOS	NEW!	5 350	\$260
				\$375
C Compiler	MSDOS MSDOS	NEW!		\$295
BASIC Compiler Fortran	MSDOS	NEW!	S 395 S 350	\$259
COBOL	MSDOS	NEW.	5 750	\$559
BASIC Interpreter	MSDOS	NEW.	5 350	\$259
NORTH AMERICAN BUS SYSTEM. The An		DESAY.	\$ 250	\$259 \$169
OSBORNE COMX (Book & Disk Business.	Statistics & Me	ith Person	ams)	3109
Some Common Basic Programs (70 p.	rogramsi.	mi . infl	\$ 100	\$ 69
Practica Basic Programs (40 more pro	idrams)		5 100	\$ 69
PBL CORPORATION Personal Investor	Christian.		\$ 145	\$ 99
PEACHTREE SOFTWARE, Peach Pak 4 G	ARKAPI		5 595	\$365
PERFECT SOFTWARE Perfect Writer	- minute		5 369	\$219
Perfect Speller * or	Perfect Calc *	each	5 295	\$129
Perfect Filer.*	, iou out		5 595	\$259
SELECTINFO Selectra WPS)			\$ 595	\$339
SOFTWARE PUBLISHING PES File		NEW	5 140	\$ 95
PFS Report		NEW	5 125	5 85
SORCIMISA SuperCardil			\$ 295	\$199
SuperWriter			\$ 395	\$269
Spe guard			\$ 195	\$129
STC The Creator			5 300	5195
SYNAPSE Fire Manager			\$ 150	\$ 99
SYNERGISTIC Data Reporter			S 250	\$169
★ VISICORP VisiCaic: 256K			5 250	\$179
VisiDex bi VisiSchedule each			\$ 250	\$199
VisiTrend Plot			5 300	\$219
VisiFile or Desktop Plan Leach			\$ 300	\$239
Visit He of Deskiop Plan (each			300	363

VisiTrend Plot VisiFile or Desktop Plan Leach

*	CENTRAL POINT Copy II PC Backup and Utility NEW COMX Fastrak RAM Disk emulator and printer spooler program.	5	40	\$ 35
	DIGITAL RESEARCH Concurrent CP M-86	Wo	100 350	\$ 59 \$235
	CBASIC 86 * CP.M86	5	200	\$135 \$ 40
	HAYES Smartcom II. MICROCOM, Microtermina:	5	119 100	\$ 89 \$ 65
	MICROSTUF Crosstalk NAGY SYSTEMS Copy PC Back and Utilities	5	195 35	\$ 25
	NORELL DATA: System Back NORTON Norton Utilities: 14 powerful programs: 3 disks	55	50 80	\$ 39 \$ 65

HOME & EDUCATIONAL

22	Ulibatoris	INE: VV	- 3	TUU	3 13
	ARMONK Executive Suite		S	40	\$ 27
	BPLSYSTEMS Persona Accounting		8	195	5139
	BRODERBUND Apple Panic		8	30	\$ 22
			0		
100	CONTINENTAL the Home Accountant Plus		3	150	\$112
28	DATAMOST Pig Perior Space Strike, each		S	30	\$ 22
	DAVIDSON The Speed Reader II		S	75	\$ 55
	INFOCOM Deadline		S	50	\$ 39
	Zork for Zork flor Zork III each		5	40	\$ 29
	INSOFT Word Trix or Quotrix or Mystrix, each	NEW!	ě	35	5 29
l Ba	MICROSOFT Flight Simulator (by Sub-Logic)	NEW	9	50	\$ 35
		MEAN	9		
	SIERRA ON-LINE Ulysses & The Golden Fleece		5	35	\$ 25
	PBL CORP. Personal Investor		S	145	\$ 99
	SIRIUS Conquest, or Califo Arms, each		S	30	\$ 23
	SIR-TECH Wizardry Scenerio #1		S	60	\$ 40
	SPINNAKER Snooper Troops #1 or #2 each		9	45	\$ 35
	Story Machine or Face Maker each		č	35	\$ 25
100			2		
	STRATEGIC the Warp Factor		3	40	\$ 30

IBM is a trademark of IBM Corporation.

IBM-PC

System Includes Two 320K Disk Drives by CDC 90 Day Warranty By Us Call For Details And Configurations



tor the HARDWARE

IBM-PC or XT 111 11 11 VV 2 11 LL	PF	IST	PF	UR
MEMORY CHIP KITS Add-on to your memory 64K Kit. 200NS, 9 chips, 4164 16K Kit. 200NS, 9 chips, 4166 (to PC-1 motherboard)	th 9	ds or X 1 day v 150 30	CT m warra \$ \$	other anty 49 16
Combo Pius. 64K w async para & clock cal Above Combo Pius. 128K, S.P. C Above Combo Pius. 256K, S.P. C	\$	395 495 695	\$	279 375 525
*ComX 256K FIAM Card w Fastrak * RAMdisk emulator and printer spooler software 2 Year Warranty	5	750	s	225
CURTIS. PC Pedestal 1 for Display on PC 9 Foot Cable for IBM Keyboard (extends 3 to 9)	55	80 50	\$	65 35
Key Tronic, KB5150, Standard Typewriter Key locations NEW MICROSOFT 84K RAM Card w Parity 25K RAM Card w Parity 25K RAM Card w Parity 64K System Card, 4 Function 25K System Card, 4 Function 25K System Card, 4 Function	S	269 350 875 395 625	\$ \$ \$	179 250 625 295 465
MBI Monte Carlo 64K Five Function (to 1000K)	Ş	625	S	395
QCS. BigBlue ZBOCPUplus five functions OUADRAM CORPORATION	\$	595	3	449
★ Quadlink IBM to Apple II Link Quadboard G4K, expandable to 256K. 4 function board Quad 512 - 54K plus senal port Quad 512 - 256K plus senal port Quad 512 - 256K plus senal port Quad 512 - 512K plus senal port Quad folia - 1 Microfazer, w Copy, Par Par. 64K, «MP8 w Power Supply Microfazer w Copy, Par Par. 64K, «MP8 w Power Supply Microfazer w Copy, Par Par. 128K, «MP128 w Power Supply Microfazer Snap-on 6K, Par Par. Epson «ME6, w Power Supply Microfazer Snap-on 6K, Par Par. Epson «ME6, w Power Supply All Microfazers are expandable ty copy to 512K, (Snap-on 64K) All Microfazers are expandable ty copy to 512K, (Snap-on 64K)	000000000000	325 550 895 295 189 319	******	580 285 425 275 440 675 235 139 235 345 145 235
TG PRODUCTS. Joyshok	S	65	\$	49

DRIVES

Control Data or Tandon

DISK DRIVES. Double Sided 360K 320K. Same as now supplied with IBM-PC & XT. Tested: burned-in: With installation instructions 90 day warrenty by us. | With IBM-PC & XT | 1986ed burned-in With installation instructions | 1 each | 5 529 | 90 day warranty by us | 1 each | 5 529 | 2 or more | 5 529 | 2 or more | 5 529 | 5 or more | 5 \$ 239 \$ 239 \$ 199 \$1195 \$1495 \$1895 \$ 165 \$ 235 \$ 205 MAYNARD Floppy Drive Control Board, for up to 4 drives same with Senai Port \$ 325 same with Parallel Port \$ 275

PRINTERS AND ACCESSORIES

EPSON MX or FX PRINTERS	C	ALL	C	ALL
LEADING EDGE. Gonila Banana NEW!	\$	250	\$	209
PRACTICAL PERIPHERALS, Microbuffer In-Line 64K				-
	\$	349	\$	259
Microbuffer In-Line 64K Serial				COLDS
Universal Buffer		349	\$	259
★ STAR MICRONICS. 9x9 Dot Matrix, 100cps, 2.3K, Gemini 10"		499		349
9x9 Dot Matrix, 100cps, 2.3K, Gemini 15	S	649		469
IBM-PC to Epson or Star Micronics Cable	\$	60	S	
Apple Interface and Cable for Epson or Gemini	5	95	S	
Grappler - by Orange Micro, specify printer	5	165	ş	119
Apple Graphics Dump Program by Epson	5	15	\$	9
LETTER QUALITY - DAISY WHEEL PRINTERS				
COMREX, Comnter CR-1, 1 F, 200 wpm Limited Special		1199	ş	645
Commiter Tractor Feed for CR-1		118		
SMITH-CORONA. TPI Printer specify serial or parallel I/F Special TPI Tractor Feed	S			129
SUPPLIES: Tractor Feed Paper, Ribbons, Heads, Qume Daisy Wheel				
SUPPLIES: Tractor Feed Paper, Hibbons, Heads, Quine Daisy Whee	2.0	riu mi	UUU	18

8" CP/M-80 BUSINESS & SYSTEM SOFTWARE-

	LIST	OUR
	PRICE	PRICE
ASHTON-TATE, dBase II	\$ 700	\$ 439
INFOCOM, Zork I or Zork II or Zork III or Starcross, each	\$ 50	\$ 39
MICROCRAFT, Verdict (Legal) or Billkeeper (Professional), each	\$ 995	\$ 469
MICROPRO, WordStar* plus free WordStar Training Manual	\$ 495	\$ 269
MailMerge "(Call on 2 Pak, 3 Pak and others)	\$ 250	\$ 129
SpellStar*	\$ 250	\$ 129
WordStar Professional, 4 Pak, 3 above + StarIndex	\$ 895	\$ 429
InfoStar NEW!	\$ 495	\$ 269
ReportStar NEW!	\$ 350	\$ 199
MICROSOFT Multiplan	\$ 275	\$ 199
	\$ 500	\$ 325
BASIC Compiler	\$ 395	\$ 295
COBOL-80	\$ 750	\$ 545
BASIC-80 Interpreter	\$ 350	\$ 275
muLisp/muStar-80	\$ 200	\$ 145
M-Sort-80	\$ 195	\$ 145
Edit-80	\$ 120	\$ 80
Macro-80	\$ 200	\$ 145

MONITORS	
AMDEK, 12" Green, #300G \$ 200	\$ 159
12' Amber, #300A \$ 210	\$ 159
★ 13" Color I, Composite \$ 379	\$ 299
★ 13" Color II, RGB, Hi Res (Ap. II, III & IBM-PC) \$ 529	\$ 459
★ 13" Color III, RGB, Commercial. (Ap. II, III) \$ 479	\$ 399
DVM, Color II or III to Apple II Interface \$ 199	\$ 175
NEC, 12" Green, Model JB1201M \$ 249	\$ 159
12" Color, Composite, Model JC1212M \$ 450	\$ 349
PRINCETON, RGB Hi Res \$ 795	\$ 539
QUADRAM, Quadchrome 12" RGB Color \$ 795	\$ 565
SANYO, 9" Green, Model DM5109 \$ 200	\$ 139
12" Green, Model DM8112CX \$ 260	\$ 199
13° Color, Composite, Model DM6013 \$ 470	\$ 349
TAXAN, RGB Vision I 380 Lines \$ 399	\$ 339
ZENITH, 12" Green, Model ZVM121 \$ 150	\$ 99

MODEMICAND

MUDEMSACCESSOR	IES	
AXLON, Dataink 1000 Hand Held Communications Terminal	\$ 399	\$ 299
HAYES. Micromodem II (for the Apple II)	\$ 379	\$ 275
Apple Terminal Program for Micromodem II	S 100	\$ 65
IBM-PC Smartcom II	S 119	\$ 89
Stock Chronograph (RS-232)	\$ 249	\$ 189
Smartmodem 300 (RS-232)	\$ 289	\$ 225
Smartmodem 1200 (RS-232)	\$ 699	\$ 535
Micromodem 100 (S-100 bus)	\$ 399	\$ 275
IBM-PC to Modern Cable	S 39	\$ 29
MICROCOM, Micro Courier for Apple II	\$ 250	\$ 125
Micro Telegram for Apple II	\$ 250	\$ 125
NOVATION, Applecat II Modern, 300 BAUD	\$ 389	\$ 269
212 Apple Cat, 1200 BAUD	\$ 725	\$ 599
SIGNALMAN, Modern MKI (RS-232)	S 99	\$ 79
SSM. Transcend 1 for Apple II Data Comm.	S 89	\$ 69
ModemCard for the Apple II	\$ 299	\$ 259

CORVUS 6 Meg Hard Disk, w/o Interface 11 Meg Hard Disk, w/o Interface 20 Meg Hard Disk, w/o Interface

IBM-PC Interface (IBM DOS), Manual & Cable Kit Mirror built in for easy backup Apple Interface, Manual & Cable Kit Other Interfaces, Omni-Net, Constellation, Mirror, All in Stock	\$ 300 \$ 790 \$ 300	\$ 239 \$ 595 \$ 239
LID 75C Doutable Community 49V lead to 159	C 005	e cor

| HIP 75C Portable Computer, 48K, load to 168K | \$ 995 | HIP 41C Calculator | \$ 195 | HIP 41C Calculator | \$ 195 | Full line of H/P 75C and HP41 accessories & software

CONTROL DATA CORPORATION Certified Top of the Line Dis	skenes.	
CDC, 100 each, 5-1/4, with ring, SS, DD, 48T (Apple, IBM, etc.)	\$ 550	\$ 199
10 each, 5-1/4, with ring, SS, DD, 48T (Apple, IBM, etc.)	\$ 55	\$ 22
10 each, 5-1/4, with ring, DS, DD, 48T (IBM, H/P, etc.)	\$ 75	\$ 39
DYSAN, 10 each, 5-1/4, SS, SD, (Apple, etc.)	\$ 69	\$ 39
10 each, 5-1/4, DS, DD, 48T (IBM, H/P, etc.)	\$ 89	\$ 49
MAXELL, 10 each, 5-1/4, MD-1, SS, SD or SS, DD	\$ 55	\$ 35
GENERIK " DISKETTES		
100 each SS, SD, 35 Track (Apple, Atari, etc.)	\$ 415	\$ 130
★ 1000 each SS, SD, 35 Track (Apple, Atari, etc.)	\$3200	\$ 995
100 each DS, DD, 40 Track (IBM, H/P, etc.)	\$ 626	\$ 160
★ 1000 each DS, DD, 40 Track (IBM, H/P, etc.)	\$4550	\$1200
With jackets, no labels, produced by a top of the line manufacturer.	90 day warra	nty by us

★ Means a BEST buy

#976

CASH & CARRY OUTLETS:

Open Monday through Saturday 10:00 until 5:00. Over-the-counter saws only, open warrang strategy of the popular only of the popular o SEATTLE, WASH., Grand Opening Soon, Call for location.

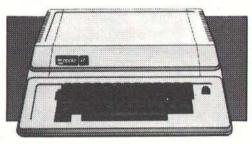
ORDERING INFORMATION AND TERMS All Mail: P.O. Box 23068, Portland, OR 97223, Include telephone number. AD #976
Government Checks. Personal or Company Checks allow 20 days to clear. No. C. O. D. Add 3% for VISA or MC. For U.S. Mainland, add 3% for shipping, insurance and handling (SI&H) by
UPS with \$5 minimum for SI&H. UPS ground is standard so add 3% more for UPS Blue with \$10 minimum for SI&H. Add 16% Postal, APO or HOP with \$15 minimum
for SI&H. For Hawain, Alaska and Canada, UPS is in some areas only, all others are Postal so call, write, or specify Postal. Foreign orders except Canada for SI&H add 18% or \$25
minimum for SI&H accept for monitors add 30% or \$50 minimum for SI&H. Prices subject to change and typo errors, so call to verify. All goods are new, include warranty and are guaranteed to work. Due to our low prices, ALL SALES ARE FINAL. Call before returning goods for repair or replacement. Officer societived with insufficient SI&H adds 18% or \$25
minimum for SI&H except for monitors add 30% or \$50 minimum for SIAH. Prices subject to change and typo errors, so call to verify. All goods are new, include warranty and are guaranteed to work. Due to our low prices, ALL SALES ARE FINAL. Call before returning goods for repair or replacement. Officer societived with insufficient SI,8H adds 18% or \$25
minimum for SIAH except for monitors add 30% or \$50 minimum for SIAH. Prices subject to change and typo errors, so call to verify. All goods are new, include warranty and are guaranteed to work. Due to our low prices, ALL SALES ARE FINAL. Call goods for repair or replacement. Officers received with insufficient SI,8H adds 18% or \$25
minimum for SIAH and for the standard of the stand

LOW PRICES TO PROFESSIONALS WHO KNOW WHAT THEY WANT AND KNOW HOW TO USE IT.

WE BUY **EXCESS** NVENTORIES

apple II+/IIe supply center

APPLEIle 64K, 40 COLUMN



	K, 80 COLUMN ARTER SYSTEM BY APPLE (System A)	\$1,395
Ar 1 LL 110, 01	64K and 80 column	
	Disk II with controller	
	Apple Monitor III	
	Monitor Stand	\$1,695
ISYSTEM B	ARTER SYSTEM BY COMPUTER EXCHANGE	
	1291 and 80 column	
	1 wicro-Sci Drive with controller	
	Filer, Utility and DOS 3.3 Diskette	
	Sanyo 9" Green Monitor RF Modulator (for color TV)	
	Game Paddles	
	Game with color graphics and sound	\$1,875
WARRANTY	s 100% Parts and Labor for 90 days by us.	
	r dclete drive on System B, subtract \$245 and ice (System D)	
To add on Mic	ro-Sci A2 Drive to above, add \$245. (System DE))-
	r delete monitor on System B, subtract \$130 and (System M).	d add other

DISK DRIVES fo		
MCRO-SCI A2,5-114",143KDisk Drive Controller Card for A2 Drive ★A0,5-14",16KDisk Drive Controller for A40 or A70 File, Disk Ullilly Software	\$ 479 \$ 100 \$ 449 \$ 599 \$ 100 \$ 20	\$ 249 \$ 79 \$ 299 \$ 299 \$ 79 \$ 15
VISTA Solo, 5" 143K Disk Drive Std. Height Duel, 5", Double Sided, 320K Half Height	\$ 300	\$ 249 \$ 329
Quartet, 5", 2 Duets Side by Side or Standard Cabinet Controller Cerd ★ V1000 Dual 8", Std. Format w/Controller, Complete	\$ 715 \$ 89 \$2195	\$ 575 \$ 75 \$1295
TEAC *143K Disk Drive, 1/2 High Controller Card. *Electronics by ComX *CENTRAL POINT Fler. I High 2 of 100 S.3.3	\$ 379 \$ 89 \$ 20	

HARDWARE

f	or	A	D	ol	el

RAM EXPANSION OUR ★ ComX, for IIe, 80 co1.64K Adder Card \$ 295 ★ ComX, RAM Card, 2 Yr. Why, (II+) 16K \$ 100 ★ ALS, ADORam (II+) 16K \$ 100 ★ Microsoft, RAM Card (II+) 32K \$ 249 RAM Card (II+) 36K \$ 425 RAM Card (II+) 36K \$ 425 RAM Card (II+) 32K \$ 492 ★ Axion RAM Disk System (+ ore)320K \$ 335 \$145 \$ 39 \$ 69 \$ 79 \$169 \$319 \$459 \$795

VIDEO CARDS ★ ALS, Smarterm II (+ or e) ComX, 80 col./64K Adder (IIe) \$139 \$145 Videx, Videorim 80 col. (+ or e) Striker, Videorim 80 col. (+ or e) Soft Video Switch (II +) Senhancer II (II +) \$229 \$279 \$ 25 \$ 99 \$ 59 199

Vista, Vision 80	\$ 289	\$199
MISCELLANEO	US	
ALS. The CP M Card V3.0 (+ or e) Z-Card (+ or e)	\$ 399 \$ 169	\$299 \$129
Color II (+ or e)	\$ 179	
ASTAR, RF Modulator	\$ 35	\$ 25
CCS, Senal Interface 7710A	\$ 150	\$129
Dan Paymar, Lower Case Chip (II+)	\$ 50	\$ 39
Don't Ask, DAO 003 S.A. Mouth ★ Eastside, Wild Card, copier	\$ 125	\$ 85 \$ 99
Kensington, System Saver	5 90	\$ 69
Key Tronic, KB200 keyboard.	\$ 90	\$ 08
84 keys (II+)	\$ 298	\$198
- Kraft Joystick (Ap II/II +)	\$ 65	\$ 49
Paddle (Ap II/II +)	\$ 50	
M&R, Sup R fan	\$ 50	\$ 39
★ Microsoft, Z80 Softcard (+ or e)	\$ 345	
Z80 Softcard Plus (+ or e)	\$ 645	\$459
Softcard Premium Pack (II+)	\$ 695	\$495
Softcard Premium Pack (IIe)	\$ 495	\$395
Micro Tek, Dumpling 64, Buffer	\$ 349	
★ Orange Micro, Grappier Plus	\$ 165	\$119
Practical Peripherals.		
MBP lie 64K Par. (Epson Internal) (+/e)	\$ 279	
MBS Ile 32K Ser. (Epson Internal) (+/e)	\$ 219	\$169
Microbuffer II + , 16K, (+ or e)		
PanSer (specify)	\$ 259	\$199
Microbuffer II + , 64K, (+ or e)		
Par/Ser (specify)	\$ 349	
PCPI, Appli-Card, 14 features 4 Mhz 6 Mhz	\$ 295	
RH Electronics, Super Fan II	\$ 375	
★ Saturn Systems, Accelerator II	\$ 599	
SSM, A10 II, Serial/Para Interface	\$ 225	
TG Products, Game Paddles (II+)	\$ 40	
Joystick (II+)	\$ 60	
Select-A-Port (II+)	\$ 60	
Trak Ball (II +)	\$ 65	
Videx. PSIO, Para/Ser Interface	\$ 229	
WICO, Trackball (Ap II/II +)	\$ 90	
Analog Joystick	\$ 70	

on disk for Apple II/II + /IIE **BUSINESS**

-	500200		
		LIST	OUR
	Apple Computer, Inc. 50% off list, on Apple In	c. software	Call
	Applied Soft Tech., VersaForm	\$ 389	\$265
	Artsci, MagicWindow II NEW!	\$ 150	\$ 99
	Ashton-Tate, dBase II (CP/M)	\$ 700	\$439
	Financial Planner	\$ 700	\$439
	User's Guide by Software Banc	\$ 30	\$ 20
	BPI Systems, GL, AR, AP, PR or INV, each	\$ 395	\$295
	Job Cost	\$ 595	\$435
	Broderbund, Bank Street Writer	\$ 70	\$ 47
	Continental, GL, AR, AP or PR ea	\$ 250	\$169
	Home Accountant	\$ 75	\$ 49
	FCM	\$ 100	\$ 68
	Dow Jones, Market Analyzer	\$ 300	\$239
	Hayden, Pie Writer (Specify brd.)	\$ 150	\$ 99
	Howard Soft, Real Estate Analyzer II	\$ 195	\$129
	Tax Preparer	\$ 225	\$149
	Info. Unlim., Easywriter (PRO)	\$ 175	\$119
	LJK, Letter Perfect w/Mail Merge	\$ 150	\$ 99
*	Micro Craft, (requires Z80 CP/M-Card)		
	Professional Billkeeper	\$ 995	\$469
	Verdict, (Legal Billing)	\$ 995	\$469
*	Micro Lab, Tax Manager	\$ 180	\$119
	Micro Pro. (all require Z80-CP/M Card)		
	WordStar* + Training Manual SPECIAL	\$ 495	\$269
	MailMerge " SPECIAL	\$ 250	\$129
	SpellStar** SPECIAL	\$ 250	\$129
	WordStar Professional, 4 Pak,		
	3 above + Star Index SPECIAL	\$ 895	\$429
	WordStar w/Applicard & CP/M (special)	\$ 495	\$345
	Microsoft, Multi-Plan (CP/M or Apple DOS)	\$ 275	\$199
	Financial, Multitool (CP/M or DOS)	\$ 100	\$ 75
	Budget, Multitool (CP/M or DOS)	\$ 150	\$115
	Sierra/On-Line, ScreenWriter II	\$ 130	\$ 89
	The Dictionary NEW!	\$ 100	\$ 69
	General Manager II NEW!	\$ 230	\$155
	Osborne/C.P. Soft, (Disk and Book)		
	Some Common Basic Programs (75 each)		
	Statistics and Math Programs	\$ 100	\$ 49
	Practical Basic Programs (40 each)	\$ 100	\$ 49
	Peachtree, Requires CP/M & MBasic, 40 col	umns.	
	Series 40 GL & AR & AP, all 3	\$ 595	\$395
	Series 40 Inv. or Pay., each	\$ 400	\$275
	Series 9 Text & Spell & Mail, all 3	\$ 595	\$395
	Perfect, Perfect Writer	\$ 495	\$219
	Perfect Speller	\$ 295	\$129
	Perfect Writer/Speller 2 Pak	\$ 695	\$299
	Perfect Filer	\$ 595	\$259
	Quark, Word Juggler (Ile)	\$ 239	\$179

Sensible. Sens. Speller. specify version ★ Silcon Valley, Word Handler Sof./Sys., Executive Secretary Executive Speller Software Publishing, PFS. File (specify + or e) PFS. Fapor PFS. Fapor PFS. Fapor Stoneware, DB Master DB Ublisty Or I DB Master Spak, Special Videx, Applewiter Il preboot disk Visica6 80 col. for 175K disk Visica6 80 col. for 175K disk Videoterm Ublities Disk Visica6 Shanced (lie) Visica6 Shanced (lie) NEW! Visica6 Thanced (lie) NEW!	LIST PRICE \$ 125 \$ 250 \$ 250 \$ 75 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$	OUR PRICE \$ 85 \$139 \$169 \$ 55 \$ 85 \$ 85 \$ 85 \$ 156 \$ 387 \$ 15 \$ 39 \$ 28 \$169 \$169 \$169
UTILITY & DEVELO	PME	NT
Beagle, Utility City DOS Boss Apple Mechanic Central Point, Filer, DOS Utility Copy II Plus (bit copier)	\$ 30 \$ 24 \$ 30 \$ 20 \$ 40	\$ 22 \$ 18 \$ 22 \$ 15 \$ 35

	DOC Page		*	04	0 40
	DOS Boss		\$	24	\$ 18
	Apple Mechanic		\$	30	\$ 22
	Central Point, Filer, DOS Utility		8	20	\$ 15
*	Copy II Plus (bit cop	iler)	S	40	\$ 35
	Computer Appli., Nibbles Away II		S	70	\$ 59
	Epson, Graphics Dump		S	15	\$ 9
	Insoft, GraFORTH by Paul Lutus		ŝ	75	\$ 59
	Microsoft, A.L.D.S.		Š	125	\$ 75
	BASIC Compiler		S	395	\$299
	Cobol 80		5	750	\$559
	Fortran 80		S	195	\$149
	TASC Compiler		\$	175	\$159
*	Omega, Locksmith (bit copier)		Š	100	\$ 75
-	Penguin, Comp. Grahas, Sys.	NEW	Š	70	\$ 53
	Graphics Magician	NEW	5	60	\$ 41
	Phoenix, Zoom Grafix	112.74	ě	40	\$ 34
	Quality, Bag of Tricks	NEW	č	40	\$ 29
	Saturn Systems, VC-Expand	140.44	e.	100	\$ 49
			3		
	VC-Expand 80		9	125	\$ 69
	Sensible, Back it Up. (bit copier)		S	60	\$ 49
			_	7	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other

HOME & EDUCA Broderbund, Choplifter	Ļ	35	-
BudgeCo, Pinball Constr. Set	0		\$ 26
	3	40	\$ 27
Continental, Home Accountant	5	75	\$ 45
Datamost, Azlec or Zaxxon, each	5	40	\$ 27
Edu-Ware, (Large Inventory)	- (all	Call
Hayden, Sargon II (Chess)	S	35	\$ 29
Infocom, Zork I. II, or III, or Starcross, each	S	40	\$ 27
Deadline	5	50	\$ 34
Lightning, Mastertype	S	40	\$ 27
Micro Lab, Miner 2049er	S	40	\$ 27
Muse. Castle Wolfenstein	S	30	\$ 23
Sierra/On-Line Ultima II	5	60	\$ 40
Softporn (X Rated)	c	35	\$ 22
Sir-Tech, Wizardry	0	50	\$ 39
	3		
Sub Logic, Flight Simul. OTHER BRANDS AND PROGRAMS IN ST	5	34	\$ 25

WHILE THEY LAST OVERSTOCK SPECIALS

FOR APPLE II/II + /Ile

Videx. Videoterm. 80 column card for II +	\$ 345	\$229
Silicon Valley, Word Handler	\$ 250	\$139
Saturn Systems, 32K RAM Card for II +	\$ 249	\$169
Microsoft, 16K RAMCard for II +	\$ 100	\$ 79
Micro-Sci, A70,5 ¹ /4"286K Disk Drive	\$ 599	\$299
Micro Telegram	\$ 250	\$125
MicroCom, Micro Courier	\$ 250	\$125
M&R, SupRterm 80 col. for II +	\$ 375	\$199
ComX, 16K RAM Card, 2 Yr. Warranty, for II +	\$ 179	\$ 39
CCS, Serial Interface 7710A	\$ 150	\$129
Anadex, DP8000, Dot Matrix Printer	\$ 995	\$395
★ ALS, Synergizer + Supercalc + Condor for (II +)	\$ 749	\$399

SYSCOM II

	Apple II + Work-a-like
Note:	Substitutions and deletions same as System B apply
	Syscom 2 is software and hardware compatible to
	the Apple II+.

Syscom 2, 64K (Apple II + Compatible) Syscom 2, 64K Starter System (same as Apple IIe System B above except 64K, 40 columns) \$ 869 \$ 659 \$1810 - \$1195

AXLON The Leader in Atari Add-ons					
ATARI	Rampower 128K System (800)	\$ 475	\$295		
	Rampower 48K Module (for 400)	\$ 185	\$115		
	Rampower 32K (400 or 800)	\$ 120	\$ 59		
	Ramscan Diagnostic Disketle	\$ 15	\$ 12		

★ Means a BEST buy.

AD #976





THE WORLD'S LARGEST COMPUTER MAIL ORDER FIRM

CONROY-L

Formerly Com

ALL MAIL: P.O. Box 23068, Portland, OR 97223

SHOWROOM AT 11507D SW PACIFIC HWY, PORTLAND, OR, OPEN M-SAT 10-5 Circle 89 for IBM Peripherals, Circle 90 for Apple, Circle 91 for all others.

NATIONAL ORDER DESK TOLL FREE (800) 547-1289

All Other Orders Including Portland: 245-6200

Oregon TOLL FREE [800] 451-5151

Hot Line For Information On Your Order [503] 245-1030

```
console
                                              -the system console terminal
fd0
                                              -floppy disk 0
fd1
                                              -floppy disk 1
hd0
                                              -hard disk 0
hd1
                                              -hard disk 1
kmem
                                              -kernel memory
lp
                                              -line printer
mem
                                              -user memory
null
                                              -null device (bit bucket)
                                              -telephone dialer (sometimes called acu)
phone
rfd0
                                              -"raw" access to floppy disk 0
rfd1
                                              -"raw" access to floppy disk 1
rhd0
                                              -"raw" access to hard disk 0
rhd1
                                              -"raw" access to hard disk 1
tty0
                                              -"teletype" 0-a user terminal or modem
tty1
                                              -"teletype" 1-a user terminal or modem
tty2
                                              -"teletype" 2-a user terminal or modem
tty3
                                              -"teletype" 3-a user terminal or modem
```

Table 1: A typical listing of the files in the Idev (device) directory with descriptions of each device.

Listing 2: A typical directory listing for a user on a Unix system employing the list directory (ls) command with the -1 (long form) option.

```
s 1s -1
-rwxr-xr-x 1 dave
                      8696 Mar 26 18:53 a.out
drwxr-xr-x 2 dave
                        80 Oct 4 17:02 bin
-rw-rw--- 1 dave
                       576 Oct 12 21:33 mbox
-rw-r--r-- 1 dave
                       904 Oct 21 15:46 sieve.c
                       149 Oct 4 17:02 src
drwx---- 2 dave
-rw-r--r-- 1 dave
                        79 Oct 21 15:46 test1.c
drwxrwxrwx 2 dave
                        48 Mar 26 18:55 tmp
-rwxr--r-- 1 dave
                      3508 Nov 23 13:11 update
```

also be done at any level of the file system. This means that one of your lowest-level subdirectories can be reassigned to reside on another device, expanding theoretical storage space almost ad infinitum (each file can contain almost 2³⁰ bytes, and thousands of files are possible on a system).

I/O Independence

The I/O (input/output) system on Unix is easy to understand. Every physical device supported by the system appears, like a file, as an entry in the I/dev (device) directory. Users and programs running on Unix handle the devices as if they actually were files. A typical listing of the files in the I/dev directory might look similar to the left-hand column of

table 1 (descriptions of each device are on the right).

Notice that every physical resource on the system is accessed as if it were a regular file, even memory itself. To send characters to the line printer, you just issue a system write command to the file /dev/lp. If you want to debug a new disk device driver you can read, say, the file /dev/rhd1, which will show you exactly what's on a particular hard disk in "raw" form (i.e., not under control of the file system). Changing one byte in memory would involve writing the byte to /dev/mem.

While users can treat devices like files, to the Unix system programmer they are still devices, which must have device-driver programs written for them so they can communicate with the system. The device drivers are loaded into lunix, the executable code that is the actual operating system, before you receive your Unixequipped computer. Because the operating system must access devices through these driver programs, the devices are also known as special files. Depending on how information is passed to or from the device, these are either character special files or block special files. Generally, devices such as modems, terminals, and printers are considered character-bycharacter devices, while disks and tape drives are usually treated as block-by-block devices because they transfer data in larger blocks of 512 or 1024 bytes for efficiency.

File Security

Naturally, some control must be exercised over devices and files. Several people trying to write to the printer at once would result in confused program listings, and letting just anyone write to random spots in memory would soon crash the system. In addition, you wouldn't want other people to be able to read or erase your personal files. Unix provides this control in a simple but effective way. Each file has an associated group of protection bits (also known as mode bits), which the owner of the file can control individually.

The values of these bits may be seen for any file on Unix by executing the ls list directory command with the -l (long form) option. Listing 2 shows a typical directory listing. If a bit is set (turned on, or enabled) its value is visible; otherwise, you simply see a hyphen.

The 10 bits shown for each file include a directory bit (d—not actually a protection bit), 3 "user" protection bits (rwx, for read, write, and execute), 3 "group" protection bits (rwx), and 3 "other" protection bits (rwx). An enabled directory bit means that the file in question is a directory. The three sets of protection bits tell how the *user* (owner of the file), his or her working *group* (a collection of other people wishing to share file access for a project), or all *other* system users can access the file. When the



DAWN OF A NEW GENERATION

RELIANT • EFFICIENT • UPGRADABLE

CMC 8/16 SUPERSYSTEM II

- TurboDOS*, CP/M** and CP/M-86** operating systems
- Floppy and hard disk drives
- · SuperNet, local area networking, accommodates up to 16 users with 6 MB to 52 MB storage
- All stand-alone models utilize 750K to 19 MB storage and can be field-upgraded to SuperNet status
- All 8-bit SuperSystems are easily upgraded to our new 8/16-bit system which features Intel's 80186 Processor and full CP/M-86 compatibility
- "Perfect Writer" word processing standard with all models
- Generous dealer and OEM discounts
- 6 month warranty
- National on-site service in over 150 cities

CMC Internation

1720 130th Avenue N.E. Bellevue, Washington 98005 (206) 885-1600 Telex 152556 SEATAC

^{*}TurboDOS is registered Trademark of Software 2000 **CPIM is a registered Trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

read or write bit is enabled for one of these groups of bits, a user belonging to that group is permitted read or write access. When the read bit, but not the write bit, is set, you cannot add to, change, or destroy the file. This kind of protection is usually used for data files accessible to all, such as the system header files any C programmer might need. If the write bit, but not the read bit, is set, you have a "write-only" file. This is handy for creating system accounting log files where information about what people do on the system is kept. It may not be desirable to allow such information to be available to all users. When the execute bit is enabled, it means that the file may be executed as a program because it's either object code or a Shell program (I'll explain more about this later).

The significance of these bits is slightly altered when applied to directories. If the write bit is enabled for a directory, it means that files may be created or deleted in the directory. When the execute bit is turned on, you may then search through the files in the directory and read, write, and execute these files if permitted by the protection bits on the files themselves. If only the read bit is enabled, you may simply read the directory as a file, and you have limited access to the names of the files and their pointer information. The system administrator or superuser can bypass all file protections.

Because only an owner of a file or the super-user may change the values of these bits with the chmod command, the security on Unix is as good as users wish it to be. The umask command allows you to set the default protection for all files you create, from rw—— for the suspicious to rw-rw-rw- for the trusting.

Redirection and Pipes

Most people who regularly run programs on computer systems don't concern themselves with where the program input comes from—usually it comes from their terminal, another predefined device such as a tape drive, or a dedicated data file.

File security in Unix is almost entirely up to each user.

Similarly, the output of a program is generally expected to end up on their terminal, in a new data file, or on the system printer. On Unix, you can easily arrange for your programs to get their input from any file or device you have access to (and it's equally easy to redirect output). Let's look at how Unix handles this procedure and you'll wonder why other operating systems weren't set up to

do it this way.

Remember that devices are treated as files, and so to send a directory listing to the printer, you just type the following:

\$ ls > /dev/lp \$

The "greater than" (>) character sends the output of the Is command (which would normally print a list of files on your terminal) to the system printer. The dollar sign (\$) is the Unix prompt character (some versions of Unix use the percent sign (%) for the same purpose).

Input to a program can be controlled in a similar way. For example, if a file on the disk called textfile contains a list of words, we can find the spelling errors in the file and have them appear on the terminal with the command

\$ spell < textfile

The "less than" (<) character redirects the input of the spell command to come from the disk file (notice the mnemonic nature of the characters used: each one points in the direction of data transfer).

Where would input normally come from? The typical Unix program has one source of input and only one type of output. Such a program is known as a *filter* if it simply accepts

RADIO SHACK COLOR COMPUTER MODEM COMMUNICATIONS

Make your Color Computer an intelligent printing terminal with off-line storage!

*Talk to a timeshare system or information service *Print out what is received as it is received *Save received text to cassette tape *Re-display the received text even while on-line *Communicate with other computers *Using your computer as a general-purpose 300-baud terminal *Downloading programs from other computers

The Microtext module is a program pack containing not only firmware but a second serial port so that both your printer and modem can be connected at the same time. Microtext can be configured for any serial printer that will work with the Color Computer, even if it requires line feeds! But even if you don't have a printer, you can keep a permanent copy of your data by storing to cassette tape. Also, any Radio Shack/Centronics-compatible parallel printer may be used by adding the Micro Works' P180C parallel interface.

For those of you with special terminal applications, Microtext has selectable parity; it sends odd, even, mark or space. With mark parity (which is default) you can send to computers requiring either seven or eight bits. All 128 ASCII codes can be sent. Exchange programs with other Color Computer users! Basic programs may be downloaded from other computers or timesharing systems.

You'll find many uses for this versatile module! Available in ROMPACK, ready-to-use, for \$59.95

PLUS

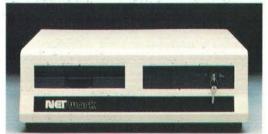
First-rate Programming Tools • Books • Games • Memory Upgrade Kits Hardware • Keyboards • Parts

P.O. BOX 1110 DEL MAR, CA 92014 619-942-2400

May we interrupt the hoopla with a few facts?

Nothing in the noisy world of multi-user micros fits the requirements of business system integrators like our new desktop system — the MuSYS NET/work 8816™

The MuSYS NET/work gives you multiprocessor architecture, extensive mass storage facilities (much greater than 8MB) and TurboDOS™, the high speed CP/M® compatible operating system. Gone are the bottlenecks that make shared-processor multi-user systems too sluggish for real world business applications. You'll also appreciate the 128K RAM per user,



No. users (min/max) 1/6 2/8 4/4 1/8

Winchester formatted Mbytes (min/max) 16/102 10/20 15/30 20/40

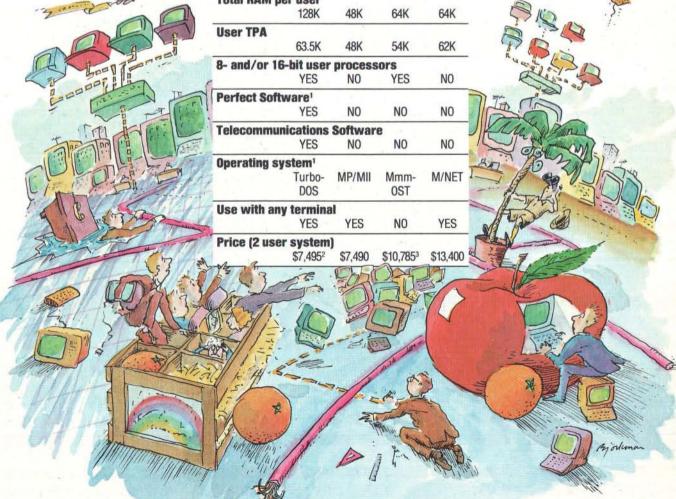
The facts:

Total RAM per user 48K 64K 64K

the local area networking capability (including Ethernet™), log-on security and other mainframe-like features that make the NET/work a truly professional, reliable business solution. Dealer and OEM customization programs available.

Get all the down-to-business facts! Call or write, MuSYS Corporation, 1752 Langley, Irvine, California 92714. (714) 662-7387 (toll-free outside California 1-800-852-5362). TWX: 910-595-1967. Cable: MUSYSIRIN.

We design the future.



1 NET/work 8816 is a trademarked product of MuSYS Corporation. Perfect Software is a trademarked product of Perfect Software, Inc. TurboDOS is a trademarked product of Software 2000, Inc. CP/M® and MP/MII are trademarked products of Digital Research, Inc. Mmmost is a trademarked product of Televideo. M/Net is a trademarked product of Micromation. Ethernet is a trademark of Xerox Corp. ² 8-User network is \$11,995. MuSYS prices include 16 MB formatted Winchester. ³ Includes terminals.

its input, performs some function on it, and emits the processed data as output. The system causes the default, or *standard*, input and output "files" to be the user's terminal unless otherwise redirected. So, for example, you can redirect the output of Is to a file in the following manner:

\$ Is > temp \$

Now if you look at the file temp, you'll see the names of the files in your directory. The all-purpose program cat (short for concatenate) can be used to collect several files and put them all together. In the following example we'll simply use cat to show the contents of temp without formatting, using the directory from listing 2.

\$ cat temp a.out bin mbox sieve.c src temp test1.c tmp update \$

Notice the file temp you just redirected input to is listed as being in the directory. Redirecting input to a file creates the file if it didn't exist or erases it and creates it anew if it did exist. This is done before running the program that is having its input redirected; so when Is executed, it picked up the temp file from the directory. Using the operator twice (>>) signals that you wish to add to the end of the file if it exists; this is useful for collecting data. If you now want to print out all the C source files, start each on a separate page, include page numbers, the date each file was last modified, and the name of each file, then the pr program will do this:

\$ pr *.c
Oct 21 15:46 1982 sieve.c Page 1
/* Eratosthenes Sieve
Prime Number Program in C */
#define true 1
#define false 0
#define size
(interrupted)
\$

Note that the almost universal wild-card character, the asterisk (*), is used to represent all files with a .c extension. But the pr program, like most others, sends its output to the terminal, and you wanted the printer. So for a printed listing, you have to redirect the output of pr to the printer (/dev/lp). However, on most Unix systems, users are not permitted to write directly to the printer (check the protection bits on your system), but must use something called the line printer spooler program. This program (called lpr on most systems) accepts as input whatever you want to print, writes it to a temporary file, and begins printing. This way, you can start a print job that might take an hour to finish, but the lpr program will return to you as soon as it's

finished copying your files, so you can continue working. Now if you say

\$ lpr *.c \$

you get your prompt back almost immediately, and meanwhile the files are being printed. But when you look at them, you find both files are printed one after the other, with no page numbers or even expansion of tab characters. You really wanted pr to format them, so you can do this:

\$ pr *.c > temp1 \$ lpr temp1 \$

Now we formatted the output properly, sent it to a file, then printed the file. We are also starting to leave files around to mess up our directory. Besides, this is a lot of typing. A better way would be to pass the output of pr directly to the input of lpr. So that's exactly what we do:

\$ pr *.c | lpr \$

The vertical bar (|) looks somewhat like a pipe, and is called a pipe because the connection between programs is very much like a plumbing connection. At first it would seem that the pipe is simply an elegant notation for sending the output of pr to a temporary file, redirecting the input of |pr from that file, then erasing the file. In Unix, all programs in a pipeline actually run simultaneously

Ccompilers

HOST	6809 TARGET	PDP-11*/LSI-11* TARGET	8080/(Z80) TARGET	8088/8086 TARGET
FLEX*/UNIFLEX* OS-9*	\$200.00 WITHOUT \$350.00 WITH TOAT	500.00	500.00	500.00
RT-11*/RSX-11* PDP-11*	500.00	200.00 WITHOUT 350.00 WITH 11041	500.00	500.00
CP/M* 8080/(Z80)	500.00	500.00	200.00 WITH 350.00 WITH	500.00
PCDOS*/CP/M86* 8088/8086	500.00	500.00	500.00	200.00 WITHOUT 350.00 WITH 1001

*PCDOS is a trademark of IBM CORP. MSDOS is a trademark of MICROSOFT. UNIX is a trademark of Bell Labs. RT-11/RSX-11/PDP-11 is a trademark of Digital Equipment Corporation. FLEX/UNIFLEX is a trademark of Technical Systems consultants. CP/M & CP/M86 are trademarks of Digital Research. OS-9 is a trademark of Microware & Matterials.

• FULL C

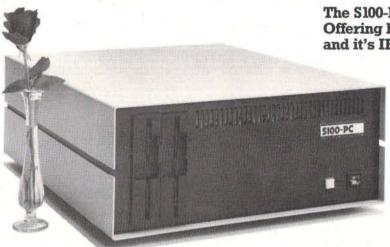
- UNIX* Ver. 7 COMPATABILITY
 - NO ROYALTIES ON GENERATED CODE
 - GENERATED CODE IS REENTRANT
 - C AND ASSEMBLY SOURCE MAY BE INTERMIXED
 - UPGRADES & SUPPORT FOR 1 YEAR C SOURCE AVAILABLE FOR \$250000

408-275-1659

TELECON SYSTEMS

1155 Meridian Avenue, Suite 218 San Jose, California 95125

PRESENTING THE 00-PC FOR \$29



The S100-PC by Lomas Data Products: Offering high performance at a "low" price... and it's IBM-PC diskette compatible.

> The S100-PC is a cost effective high performance floppy based system ideally suited to business and scientific applications.

The system offers the following standard features:

- Two 5¼" double sided disk drives (640 Kbytes of storage)
- Two serial ports, Two parallel ports
- Battery protected clock calendar
- MS-DOS** operating system (others optional)
- 128K RAM
- 8 MHZ 8088 processor (8087 optional)
- 15 slot S100 mother board
- Attractive desktop enclosure

And, the S100-PC is diskette compatible with the IBM-PC and most programs will operate without any changes. Plus, with its \$100 bus expansion capability... your system will never be outdated.

\$100 bus board products & support for the system integrator...

■ LIGHTNING ONE *** 8086/8088 CPU

8086 or 8088, with 8087 and 8089 coprocessors. Up to 10MHZ operation PRICES start at \$425.00

■ HAZITALL SYSTEM SUPPORT BOARD

2 serial, 2 parallel ports, battery protected clock calendar,

■ LDP128/256K DYNAMIC RAM

Advanced dynamic RAM with LSI controller for failsafe operation, parity Price 128K - \$495.00, 256K - \$795.00

■ RAM67 HIGH PERFORMANCE STATIC RAM

High speed (100ns) low power CMOS static RAM. 128K bytes. extended addressingPRICE \$1200.00

■ LDP72 FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER

Single/double density, single/double sided disks, both 8" and

■ LDP88 8088 SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER

8088 CPU, 1K RAM, 8 K EPROM, Monitor RS232 serial port, 8 vectored interrupts.....PRICE \$349.00

■ LIGHTNING 286 — 80286 CPU BOARD

Offers 4 times the performance of a 5MHZ 8086 CPU while maintaining software compatibility..... CALL FOR PRICE

■ OCTAPORT 8 PORT SERIAL BOARD

8 serial ports 0 to 19200 baud operation real time clock interrupt. Ideal for multi-user systems such as MP/M-86.* . . .

CALL FOR PRICE

*CP/M-86, MP/M-86 and CONCURRENT CP/M-86 are trademarks of Digital Research.

**MS-DOS is trademark of Microsoft.
***Lightning One is trademark of Lomas Data Products, Inc.

Our 16 Bit Set: Offers pricing & performance that

can't be beat!

> Here's your opportunity to move up to 16 bit computing. To make

it easier to take advantage of our 16 bit board set, we are offering a special price on the boards you need to get a 16 bit system up and running quickly:

- LIGHTNING ONE model 86/10
- HAZITALL system support board
- LDP72 floppy disk controller
- LDP256K DYNAMIC

Price valid for month of August only.

PRICE \$1695.00

All of LDP boards are fully tested to exacting standards and carry a one year warranty. We specialize in 16-bit products & support the four major operating systems for 16-bit processors: CP/M-86*, MP/M-86,

CONCURRENT CP/M-86*, and MS-DOS (PC-DOS).

Dealer inquiries invited.



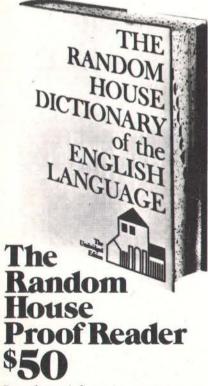
LOMAS DATA PRODUCTS, INC.

66 Hopkinton Road, Westboro, MA 01581
Telephone: (617) 366-6434

203

for Your

If you do word processing on your personal computer, you probably know that there are many programs for sale to help you with your spelling. But the biggest spelling error you'll ever make is paying too much for your spelling correction software. The Random House ProofReader gives you less for your money less trouble, that is, and fewer spelling errors. The Random House ProofReader is based on the world famous Random House Dictionary. It contains up to 80,000 words, depending on your disk capacity. You can add new words with the touch of a key. It shows you the error and the sentence it's in. It instantly suggests corrections. It even rechecks your corrections. And it costs half as much as other programs with far less power. The Random House ProofReader is compatible with all CP/M 2.2® MS-DOS® and IBM Personal Computer® systems.



For orders or information, see your local dealer or call 505-281-3371. Master card and VISA accepted. Or write Random House ProofReader, Box 339-B, Tijeras, NM 87059. Please enclose \$50 and specify your computer model, disk size and memory.

Random House and the House design are registered trademarks of Random House, Inc. CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc. IBM and IBM Personal Computer are registered trademarks of International Business Machines, Inc. MS-DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft, Inc.

INPUT FILE (LINES OF TEXT) DICTIONARY SEPARATE COMMON UNIQUE SORT WORDS FILTER FILE OF LINES OF TEXT STRING OF SORTED STRING SORTED STRING OF UNIQUE OCCURRENCE WORDS OF WORDS OF WORDS COMMAND LINE TO INITIATE SPELLING PIPE MISSPELLED

Figure 3: A depiction of a command line with pipes. Pipes let you feed the output of one program into the input of another. By putting small, general-purpose programs together in this fashion, you can easily construct new facilities. You can use your own modules or any of the over 100 standard Unix commands. (Figure courtesy of Charles River Data Systems of Natick, Massachusetts.)

with the programs further down the pipe (toward the right on the command line) getting their input in drips and drops as the preceding programs produce output. It's more like plumbing than not.

translit "___" | sort | unique | common dictionary

Because pipes are both efficient and convenient, people tend to use them often on Unix for putting utilities together to perform new tasks (see figure 3). For instance, Unix doesn't have a program to tell you how many files you have in your directory, but it's easy to create one. The wc program (short for word count) will count characters, lines, or words (or all three at once) from its standard input. Piping the output of Is into this program does the job:

\$ Is | wc -1

PIPES

The -I option of wc restricts its report to the number of lines counted; in this case, it corresponds to the number of files. Most introductory Unix books and articles tend to contrive complex examples of pipelines; a week spent using a Unix system with your own problems will demonstrate to you how useful pipes, filters, and redirections are.

A Bit of Philosophy

Each of these Unix utility programs is deliberately designed to do one simple thing and do it well. A wide range of functions is possible when the utilities are treated as building blocks—users can put them together in ways that could never have been anticipated by their designers. In one sense, you've been given a set of tools to work with and a supportive environment in which to work; it's now up to you to work to the best of your

Terseness is the watchword on Unix for several reasons. First, command names and output tend to be short because Teletypes, the only terminals around when Unix was being developed, are slow (10 characters per second) and noisy beasts, so the less output, the better. Second, surely no one really wants to type command names like concatenate, wordcount, and changemode. Third, extraneous output from programs, such as version numbers, author's name, or status messages (like "opening next file now") would prevent the clean piping of information from one program to the next. While some people complain that the unusual command names keep Unix from being userfriendly, nothing could be further from the truth. On Unix, you can invent your own set of names for the system commands, change the prompt to anything you like, replace the entire user interface at will, or even create new commands. Unix gives you control, instead of forcefeeding you someone else's ideas of the right way to handle the system.

PRINTERS

C. ITOH

Prowriter



proportional), 8 sizes, 160 x 144 dpi, friction & tractor feed. A worthy rival of Epson.
Prowriter
Prowriter 2 \$399.88

120 cns 4 fonts (includes

Starwriter

The **Starwriter** has 40 cps, true Diablo emulation, on 136 columns. Printmaster is the 55 cps version. Serial or parallel

Starwriter......\$1219.88 Printmaster.....\$1679.88

COMREX

ComRiter

\$869.88 Parallel.....\$869.88 RS-232C\$1009.88

DIABLO

620 & 630

620 \$999.88 630 \$1929.88

DTC

380Z



RS-232C

EPSON

FX, RX & MX



MX-80 F/T.... \$469.88 \$664.88

INFORUNNER

Riteman

Parallel.....\$349.88

NEC

SninWriter

20	HIAALIFGI
3510	\$1929.88
3530	\$1729.88
3550	\$2019.88
7710	\$2399.88
7730	\$2399.88

Okidata Microline 92 \$524.88 UPS DELIVERED

An exceptional printer (even Creative Computing thought so). The Microline 92 has 80 columns, a 160 cps draft mode & a 40 cps correspondance mode, 10, 12 & 17 cpi, all with double widths, enhanced print (at 80 cps), subscripts, superscripts & backspacing, Full dot addressable graphic capability (72 X 72 dpi) included. Pin & friction feed standard, adjustable tractor optional (\$59.88). RS-232C version has a 2K buffer & costs \$634.88.



OKIDATA

Microline Series



Microline 80. \$339.88 Microline 82A \$419.88 \$59.88 82A/92 Tractor 82A/92 Roll Holder 82A Okigraph ROM 82A RS-232C Hi-speed \$49.88 Interface Microline 83A \$129.88 \$679.88 83A Okigraph ROM . . . 83A RS-232C Hi-speed \$49.88 \$524.88 \$634.88 \$884.88 \$994.88 Microline 84

MANNESMANNTALLY

MT-160 L



160 cps, 8 fonts (including a correspondance font), parallel & serial interfaces, friction/ tractor feed, plus a menu-driven instal-lation for easy set-up from the control panel. This year's sleeper. The MT-180 L is the 136 column version MT-16)L.....\$689.88

SMITH CORONA

TP-1



TP-1 \$CALL

SILVER REED

EXP-550



EXP-550 (Parallel) \$719.88 w/(RS-232C) EXP-500 (Parallel) ... \$759.88

STAR MICRONICS

Gemini 10X/15



Gemini 10X SCALL Gemini 15.

MONITORS

USI

Pi Series



Pi 2 (12" green) Pi 3 (12" amber) \$180 BB Pi 4 (9" amber) \$159.88

Monitors

RGB-I (Med-Res) RGB-III (Hi-Res) \$319.88 KG-12N (Green) \$129.88 KG-12NUY (Amber) ... \$129.88

AMDEK

Manitare

MAINIFOLD	
300A	\$159.88
300G	
310G/A	\$199.88
Color 1	\$339.88
Color 2	\$649.88
Color 3	\$379.88

PRINCETON GRAPHICS

HX-12

690 x 240 resolution, 80 columns x 24 lines, 16 colors & exceptional performance. Cable PGS HX-12 (RGB) \$529.88

OLIADRAM

QuadChrome

Same spec's as the HX-12. Same price too. QuadChrome(RGB) ... \$529.88

MODEMS

US ROBOTICS

Password



300/1200 baud modem with auto-dial/answer full & half duplex, LSI technology. Cable included Password \$379.88

US ROBOTICS

Courier

300/1200 baud modem with auto dial/answer, full & half duplex, LSI technology, for the Osborne computers. Includes cable and Telepac software.
Courier.....\$479.88

DC HAYES

Smartmodem

300 or 300/1200 baud direct connect modems with auto dial & answer, full/half duplex. Comes complete with power supply & modular cable (RS-232C cable optional). (300 baud) \$219.88 (1200 baud) \$539.88

NOVATION

SmartCat

Lates LSI technology, 0-300 or 1200 baud, auto-dial & auto answer, full/half duplex. Cable & power supply included. RS-232C cable optional. (300 baud) \$199.88 (1200 baud) \$499.88

AutoCat



(300 baud) \$229.88

D-Cat (300 baud) \$159.88 J-Cat (300 baud) \$139.88

IBM Peripherals

We carry a variety of IBM PC peripherals, including Quadram's Quadboards, Quadlink & the single-function boards, AST's MegaPlus, MegaPak, I/O+ and related communi-cations boards, Tandon TM-100-2 double-sided drives, QCS's Big Blue & Hard Disk subsystems, plus Maynard Disk Controllers in a variety of

configurations. Call (800) 343-0726 for prices & orders

Apple Peripherals

We also carry numerous Apple II/II+/IIe peripherals, including Pkaso Printer Cards, Microsoft's Z80 Cards, RamCards & Premium Packs, Videx's VideoTerm & Enhancer II, Rana Elite-1 Disk Drives. Saturn Systems Accelerator II & Memory Boards, Quadram's eRAM 80 Column Card, & Kensington's System Saver & Format II. We also carry the Ace 1000 from Franklin Computers

Call (800) 343-0726 for prices & orders

Accessories

We also carry cables, diskettes, diskette boxes, switch boxes, surge protectors & printer paper.

Information/Orders: (603) 881-9855 Orders Only: (800) 343-0726

No Hidden Charges: We pay UPS ground shipping on all our orders, and we never charge extra for credit cards. We accept CODs up to \$1000 & add a \$10 fee per order. We have a \$50 minimum order. Personal checks are cleared in 3 weeks. All our equipment is shipped

with full manufacturer's war-ranty. We sell only what we are authorized to sell to insure full warranty support, & we're authorized for warranty work on a number of printers. We also offer extended warranty plans for many printers.

Sorry, we cannot accept open POs or extend credit/terms at these prices. APO and foreign orders are not accepted.

We prepared this ad in June, & prices do change, so call to verify them.

AMERICAN **DOPRESS** HIGH TECHNOLOGY AT AFFORDABLE PRICES E BOTTOM



MILFORD, NH 03055-0423

TELEPHONE (603) 881-9855

Multitasking

Unix, of course, is a timesharing system, which means that more than one person can share the resources of a single computer and its set of storage devices and peripherals. Aside from being a multiuser system, Unix is also multitasking, splitting the available processor time among the various programs run by the users on the system. Even in the smallest Unix environments, where only one person at a time can use the system, this multitasking facility can speed up your work quite a bit.

Suppose you are writing a C program and its documentation. You write the latest changes of your program to disk, request a Unix command line while remaining in the editor, then type the following:

\$ (cc test2.c 2>errors; echo check errors) & 5179

This illustrates several features at once. First, note the parentheses around most of the command line.

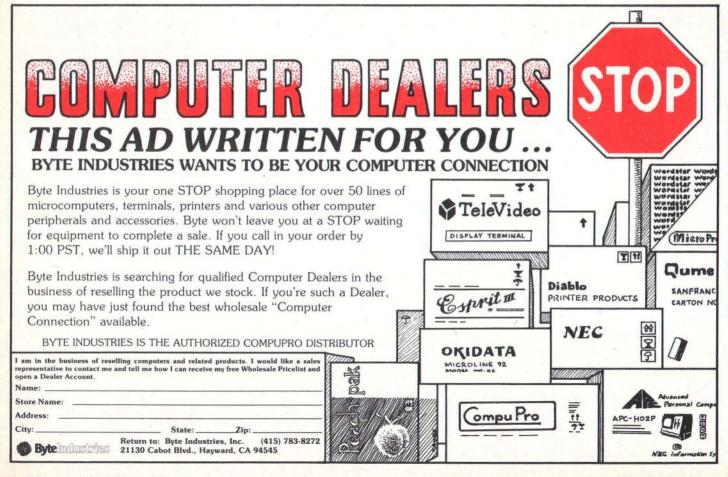
This treats the enclosed commands as a unit. There are actually two commands on this line, separated by a semicolon, which signifies that they are to be run sequentially. The co command calls for the C program test2.c to be compiled, while the number 2 before the output redirection symbol means that only the standard error output (always referred to by the number 2) is to be redirected to a file called errors. When this compile is done, the echo program is run, which simply sends its arguments to the standard output. Because no redirection is called for, the message will appear at your terminal when the compilation is done. But you don't have to sit there waiting for it because the ampersand (&) at the end of the command line means that both commands (remember the parentheses) will run in the "background" as one. The prompt comes back instantly, preceded by an identification number for the background process. Very simply, this means that your job is running, and you don't have to wait for it to

finish before continuing your work.

Meanwhile, you've gone back to editing your documentation file. When the message check errors appears on your screen, you write your text out to a file (possibly also beginning to print it in background), read in the errors file, note the line numbers of any errors, and fix them by editing test2.c. You can, of course, switch between any two or more tasks. It's much easier to sit down and do this than to read about it; it's a very natural way to work, and fast even on small Unix machines.

Every separate program running on Unix is called a *process*. Each process has a unique process identification number (PID). It's this PID that is displayed when you start up a background process, so that if you find the process has gotten stuck or is running too long, you can stop it by typing kill *PID*, where PID is that process identification number. You can also check its progress with the ps (process status) command, which will tell you how much processor time each of your programs has used.

Text continued on page 210



When critics rate you tops, what do you do for an encore?



"VISUAL 50 is in a class by itself for visual quality; the character set is unusually clear and sharp."*

"The VISUAL 50 is the most promising new terminal to come out so far, especially in light of its price."*

"We consider this terminal to be one of today's best products in price/ performance, its incorporation of ergonomically designed features and its broad range of functionality."**

Feature Comparison Chart*					
Feature	ADDS 60	VISUAL 50	TeleVideo 925	Zenith 19	Wyse 100
Style	4	4	4	3	5
Overall Quality	2	5	3	4	3
Keyboard	3	5	2	4	2
Rollover/false keying	5	5	3	4	4
Video Quality	1	5	-4	4	3
No. of attributes	5	5	5	2	5
Attribute method	2	5	2	4	2
Suitability for micros	2	5	3	5	3
	24	39	26	30	27
List Price	\$895	695	995	895	995

*MICROSYSTEMS-March 1983

**THE ERGONOMICS NEWSLETTER—August 1982

Meet the VISUAL 55

The VISUAL 50, widely acclaimed as the best performing low cost terminal in the industry, is a tough act to follow. But the new VISUAL 55 extends its predecessor's performance even further by adding 12 user-programmable nonvolatile function keys, extended editing features and selectable scrolling regions ("split screen").

Both the VISUAL 50 and VISUAL 55 offer features you expect only from the high priced units. For example, the enclosure is ergonomically designed and can be easily swiveled and tilted for maximum operator comfort. A detached keyboard, smooth scroll, large 7 x 9 dot matrix characters and non-glare screen are only a few of the many human engineering features.

Another distinctive feature of the VISUAL 50 and VISUAL 55 is their

emulation capability. Both terminals are code-for-code compatible with the Hazeltine Espirit," ADDS Viewpoint, Lear Siegler ADM3A and DEC VT52. In addition, the VISUAL 55 offers emulations of the Hazeltine 1500/1510 and VISUAL 200/210. Menu-driven set-up modes in non-volatile memory allow easy selection of terminal parameters.

And you're not limited to mere emulation. Unbiased experts rate the combination of features offered by the VISUAL 50/55 family significantly more attractive than competitive terminals.

Both VISUAL terminals are UL and CSA listed and exceed FCC Class A requirements and U.S. Government standards for X-ray emissions.

Call or write for full details.



See for yourself

Visual Technology Incorporated 540 Main Street, Tewksbury, MA 01876 Telephone (617) 851-5000. Telex 951-539

Circle 414 on Inquiry card.

Compute While You the Buffer that

MICROFAZER PUTS YOU BACK TO WORK

Your computer helps you work fast. Unless the printer is running. Then it doesn't help you work at all. It won't let you enter data or process information. It simply won't compute.

That's where Microfazer by Quadram comes in. It's the print buffer that frees your computer. And lets you keep right on working.

THE BUFFER THAT REMEMBERS IT ALL

Microfazer stores data from your computer in its own memory, then sends it to the printer at the proper rate.

You don't have to worry about losing vital information because of limited buffer space. Because Microfazer starts with 8K of memory and is expandable to 512K—a full half-megabyte. So it can keep pace with your needs. Now, and in the future.

THE ANY COMPUTER, ANY PRINTER BUFFER

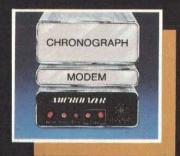
Microfazer is perfect for any buffer task. Word Processing. Accounting. Graphics.



Available at retail stores worldwide.

Print with Microfazer, Remembers It All.

You name it. And it's perfect with any enhancement. Printers. Plotters. Even modems.



You'll find Microfazer in a variety of models and sizes. Some stand alone while others are stackable. There's one that

snaps onto the back of the popular MX Series Epson printers. And another that plugs inside an Epson MX or FX.

There's a Microfazer to interface incompatible devices. And for any data transmission need. Serial or parallel.

QUADRAM REMEMBERS TOO

Whatever your system, Quadram has a buffer to handle it. Including Microfazer's counterpart: Interfazer, for buffering and controlling up to eight computers with one or two printers.

Quadram didn't forget the hardware features either. The Ready LED, manual Reset and Pause/Copy buttons are all part of the Quadram Quality tradition.

A PRICE YOU'LL GO FOR

You'll be glad to know that you can get Microfazer backed by Quadram Quality at a price that won't

stop you





from owning one. Parallel to parallel versions start at \$159 (8K). Serial to parallel, parallel to serial and serial to serial versions start at \$199.



MICROFAZER, THE PRINT BUFFER THAT REMEMBERS IT ALL



QUADRAM CORPORATION An Intelligent Systems Company

4355 International Blvd./Norcross, Ga. 30093 (404) 923-6666/TWX 810-766-4915 (QUADRAM NCRS)

Circle 332 on inquiry card.

The Shell

Many of the features I've described, while physically implemented in the low-level guts of the system, are controlled by the program you interact with most on Unix—the Shell. The Shell program is run each time you actually log onto the system. Because it is just another program, it can be changed or replaced if you don't like its function.

The Shell is responsible for the user interface to the system. It causes your prompt to be displayed, accepts your commands and causes them to be executed, expands wild-card symbols to provide a complete list of file names to pass to the programs, interprets and processes all the metacharacters (such as &, >, <, |, (,), and ;), and allows you to write fairly complex procedures in its own structured language. Further, it allows you to save a series of personal commands and use them as any other command on Unix.

When sending C files to the printer with pipes, suppose you don't want to type pr *.c | lpr all the time, especial-

ly after you find out that the default width of a pr listing is only 72 columns and you have a 132-column printer. Instead, try writing a simple command line with the cat command, taking input from the terminal and directing it into a file:

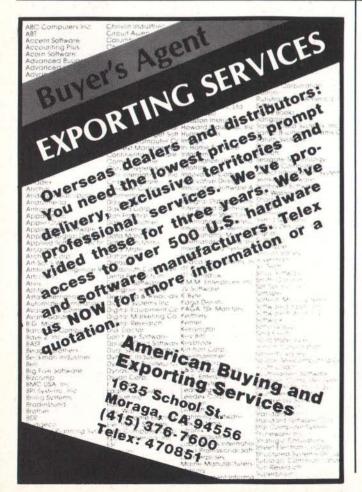
The ^ D (control-d) is taken to be the end of input by many programs on Unix, among them cat, mail, and the Shell. Now the file lp has that single line you typed: it's set up permanently to provide pr with 132-column output if necessary, and the entire pipeline is put in the background for even faster response. But what's that \$*, and how do you execute this as a command?

The explanation is rather involved. Any list of valid commands that can be entered to the Shell may be stored in a file and presented to the Shell for execution. One simple way is by redirection:

\$ sh < command_list
. . . execution of commands. . . \$

Because you're already running under the Shell, the effect of this is to start up a new Shell as a process, which then executes your commands, ends, and returns to you. In fact, this is the way all commands are executed from the Shell; the currently running Shell makes a fork system call, effectively reproducing itself, then waiting for the "child" Shell to finish. You can also use the chmod command described before to make the file of commands executable; after that, only the name of the file needs to be typed. When the Shell reads a command file that has been thus marked executable, it will execute each command in the file. So you would type:

\$ chmod +x command_list \$ command_list . . . execution of commands . . .



DECADES OF SERVICE Washington Computer Services

97 Spring St., New York, NY 10012

an affiliate of (((WASHINGTON))) est. 1912

TO ORDER: Call our toll-free number: (800) 221-5416. In N.Y. State and for technical information: (212) 226-2121. Hours: 9 AM-5:30 PM (EST) Monday–Friday TELEX: 12-5606 CABLE: WASHCOMP NYK



The Professional's Workstation

We feel that this uniquely

station offers a most cost

Please call for prices

effective microcomputer

solution.

versatile graphics work

NEC PC-8800

INCLUDES:

•CP/M •MBASIC-80,86

•WORDSTAR

•MULTIPLAN

•HIGH RES. (640 × 400) CAD/CAM GRAPHICS

MONOCHROME & RGB COLOR

•514" & 8" DISK DRIVES

OPTIONAL:

•8 Mhz 8086, 16 BIT

•HARD DISK DRIVE

•SPEECH SYNTH. & RECOG.

·LIGHT PEN

and a demonstration.
NEC on NYS OGS Contract #P-07220

PLEASE! Do not confuse us with mail order dealers. We are a full service distributor serving the data processing & installation needs of business & industry from micros to mainframes. System houses, educational institutions & governmental agencies given special consideration. Leasing available. N.Y. State agencies, municipalities, and schools—call us for information on our 0.G.S. term contracts on hardware & software.

Please call to make an appointment for demonstration of this extraordinary computer at our showroom. Prices subject to change without notice: call for latest prices. Prices include 3% cash discount. N.Y. residents add sales tax. CP/M° is a trademark of Digital Research. All sales subject to our standard sale conditions (available on request), Above prices do not include customization or installation.

"BUBBLES HELP MPC PROTECT APPLES FROM BRUISES."

-Daniel R. Obed, CEO MPC Peripherals Corp. San Diego, California



And dust. And dirt. And heat. And vibration. All the elements that can cause a disk drive to turn sour.

But thanks to a fresh idea from MPC Peripherals, Apples® can now run in the most demanding environments.

in the most demanding environments.

With BUBDISK, a MPC memory module more rugged than a disk drive.

More versatile than a RAM

card.

A board that uses an Intel 7110 bubble.

The 7110 gives
BUBDISK a full megabit of Seaturing an Intel 7110 bubble. Featuring an Intel 7110 bubble. Solid-state memory. As well as three times the data access speed of a floppy.

Over 1000 times the data integrity of Apple is a registered trade.

tapes or disks. Plus a 10-year MTBF. Assuring that BUBDISK will smoothly work in environments where other types of mass storage have trouble operating at all.

Because the Intel 7110 bubble is non-volatile, MPC's BUBDISK retains its memory through power failures and power surges. Or when you simply

turn the Apple off.

And BUBDISK makes Apples portable as well as durable, because it doesn't require battery back-up. Allowing Apples to operate just about anywhere, for any application. From truck stops to oil rigs. Grain elevators to highway maintenance.

So remember. If reliable memory is going to make or break your design,

protect it with Intel bubbles.

Call Intel, toll-free.
(800) 538-1876. In
California, (800)
672-1833. Or write
Intel Corporation, Lit.
Dept. #Y-2, 3065 Bowers
Avenue, Santa Clara,
Bubble Memory Module. California, 95051.

intel delivers solutions

Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer Inc. BUBDISK is a trademark of MPC Peripherals Corp.

A Survey of Unix and C Resources

by Walter Zintz

Unix and C users have many sources they can turn to for general help and moral support. Much of this help is free or available at minimal cost-in most cases, you'll find that the cult-like history of Unix has created an atmosphere of camaraderie rather than exclusivity.

At least three Unix user groups are active in the United States. The oldest, Usenix (POB 7, El Cerrito, CA 94530-0007, (415) 528-8649) is oriented toward university users; it offers a newsletter, conferences, and software distributions for source-license holders. Another organization, /usr/group (POB 8570, Stanford, CA 94035-0221) was founded by system vendors, although membership is open to users. The group publishes a newsletter and an annual Unix product directory, has committees actively working on Unix standardization and licensing, holds conferences, and offers sponsorship to local user groups. Uni-Ops (POB 5182, Walnut Creek, CA 94596-1182, (415) 945-0448) began with a nucleus of newer Unix end users who wanted to share information. Uni-Ops holds conferences, tutorials and local meetings, coproduces a newsletter and an online software index/exchange, sponsors a Berkeley Unix SIG (special interest group), and maintains a mailing list of Unix and Cusers. The CUsers Group (POB 287, Yates Center, KS 66783, (316) 625-3554) was originally for users of a C language subset that runs under CP/M, but it now supports the general C community. The group has a newsletter and distributes software. Unix user associations are also active in Canada, Europe, Australia, and Japan.

Usenix holds the largest conferences, which are a common meeting ground for everyone involved in Unix, although the papers presented are often a bit esoteric; /usr/group conferences offer the best exposure to available products. Uni-Ops slants its conferences toward newcomers to Unix who want to know how to get started.

Other sources for newsletters include Southwater Corporation (30 Mowry St., Mount Carmel, CT 06518, (203) 288-0283), which publishes World Unix & C, a nontechnical newsletter in a newspaper format. Infopro Systems (POB 33, East Hanover, NJ 07936, (201) 625-2925) publishes Unique, a mixture of technical and product information. Urban Software Corporation (330 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036, (212) 736-4030) publishes a somewhat eclectic newsletter called the Urban Software Newsletter.

Local user meetings are starting to take hold. Established, regular meetings are held in the Washington, DC, and Silicon Valley areas. For meeting schedules and agendas in either of those areas, contact Gary Donnelly (RLG Corp., Suite 508, 1760 Reston Ave., Reston, VA 22090) and Uni-Ops, respectively. Regular meetings are firming up in the Boston area, and several metropolitan areas in the Sunbelt are trying to get meetings started.

On Line

Electronic meetings using Unix's uucp utility are popular, too. By far the largest network is Usenet, in which systems poll each other over phone lines. Usenet allows intersystem mail at minimal cost, and Netnews as a bonus. To have your system formally admitted to Usenet, contact Stephen Daniel (Dept. of Computer Science, Room 201, North Building, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706, (919) 684-3048). Many new Usenet sites simply find a nearby installation that is already on Usenet and arrange to poll or be polled. A system that joins the net this way is not known to the Usenet software; it appears to Usenet as an individual user on the parent installation. I've seen Usenet addresses with as many as eight intermediate systems in them, but this delays messages and runs up phone bills to boot. Also, users on "hung-on" (polling or polled) systems do not have direct access to Netnews.

If you find that the polling equipment needed to access Usenet is beyond your budget, consider The C Line, a fledgling free service out of New Jersey. It's a message drop, bulletin board, and free software exchange for C language users. A new user need merely dial up the central computer, log on to the system, and begin browsing around. The C Line runs on a CP/M system, but it has two packages of Unix-like utilities to help Unix users feel at home. To access the C line, call (201) 625-1797 (with your modem set anywhere from 110 to 710 bits per second), hit a few carriage returns, then follow the system's prompts. The C Line is available at all hours except from 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. on weekdays; that's when the system's owners are using it for their own work.

Books

The serious Unix user also needs detailed information in printed form. Bell Laboratories is a good source to start with. It offers a flock of manuals on various aspects of System V and smaller but still substantial manual sets for earlier versions of Unix. These are thorough and rigorous (but not easy to read), and they're now available to anyone, with or without a Unix license. Bell Labs also has reprinted the Bell System Technical Journal special issue on Unix (July-August 1978), a wellspring on the philosophy and history of Unix. In conjunction with Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Bell Labs has brought out two volumes of the UNIX Programmer's Manual (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1983).

The runaway best-seller among books on Unix, and deservedly so, is A User Guide to the UNIX System by Rebecca Thomas and Jean Yates (Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1982). Its technical chapters cover the most used Unix commands in clear style suited even to computing beginners, the resources sections are still useful as an elementary guide to software and services available, and the appendix has the complete official description of version 7 Unix as released by Bell Labs. Now, though, several newly published books are making strong bids for space on your bookshelf. Introducing the UNIX System by Henry McGilton and Rachel Morgan (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983) has an ocean of information on what to do at a terminal or console. The UNIX System by Steve Bourne (Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1983) is good on theory as well as practice,

and strong on the Bourne shell. *Unix Primer Plus* by Mitchell Waite, Donald Martin, and Steve Prata (Indianapolis, IN: Howard W. Sams and Co., 1983) will emphasize Berkeley Unix and be strong on logically organized reference tables and illustrative graphics.

There are worthwhile new books on C programming, too. Beginners, though probably not raw beginners, should consult Learning to Program in C by Thomas Plum (Cardiff, NJ: Plum Hall; 1983), which is rather complete for an introductory book and is not Unix-dependent. Plum also wrote C Programming Standards and Guidelines (Cardiff, NJ: Plum Hall, 1982). The C Primer by Les Hancock and Morris Krieger (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982) is a good introduction to the language. People with some C experience can have fun while advancing their skills with The C Puzzle Book by Alan R. Feuer (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983), which is exactly what its name suggests. We mustn't overlook the standard reference work The C Programming Language by Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1978) and C Notes by C. T. Zahn (New York: Yourdon Press, 1979).

With Unix's blooming popularity of late, your computer store or technical book shop may have the manuals and books you want. If not, three mailorder book servies specialize in Unix and C. All three have lists of the books and manuals they offer and their prices. Cucumber Bookshop Inc., (5611 Kraft Dr., Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 881-2722) is the oldest. The Unix Bookstore (47 Potomac Street, San Francisco, CA 94117, (415) 621-6415) is run by a veteran Unix and C instructor. Southwater Corp. (30 Mowry St., Mount Carmel, CT 06518, (203) 288-0283) also carries general programming books.

Courses

A flood of tutorial sources has emerged in the last year or so. Some organizations offer courses at your site, others schedule classes in major cities around the country, still others hold all their training at their own offices. Many have hands-on training, with one to three students per terminal, others teach through lectures and

audiovisual materials.

Of the many tutorial firms these days, I can list only the most active ones. California firms include the Center for Advanced Professional Education Inc. (11928 North Earlham, Orange, CA 92669, (714) 633-9280), International Technical Seminars (47 Potomac St., San Francisco, CA 94117, (415) 621-6415), and The Wollongong Group (1135A San Antonio Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94303, (415) 962-9224).

In the Midwest, contact Uniq Computer Corp, (28 South Water St., Batavia, IL 60510, (312) 879-1566), the Computer Technology Group, (Telemedia Inc., 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago IL 60604, (312) 987-4000), Unir Corp. (Suite 106, 5987 East 71st St., Indianapolis, IN 46220, (317) 842-7014), and, in Canada, Human Computing Resources Corp. (Suite 401, 10 Saint Mary St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1P9, Canada, (416) 922-1937).

On the East Coast, you can try RLG Corp. (Suite 508, 1760 Reston Ave., Reston, VA 22090, (703) 471-6860), Plum Hall Inc. (1 Spruce Ave., Cardiff, NJ 08232, (609) 927-3770), Structured Methods Inc. (7 West 18th St., New York, NY 10011, (212) 741-7720), DIR Associates Inc. (303 South Broadway, Tarrytown, NY 10591, (914) 631-6766), Training Services Group (Bunker Ramo Information Systems, Trumbull Industrial Park, Trumbull, CT 06609, (203) 386-2600), and the Institute for Advanced Professional Studies (55 Wheeler St., Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 497-2075).

In the computer age it's practical to teach Unix and C without face-to-face meetings, and two organizations have software to do just that. User Training Corp. (POB 970, Soquel, CA 95073), (408) 354-6433) uses audio cassettes and a black box the firm manufactures to let you listen through earphones to an instructor's explanations while you watch an example displayed on your terminal screen. Uni-Ops (mentioned earlier) offers computer-managed-instruction interactive tutorials that can be run on any Unix system.

Walter Zintz is affiliated with Uni-Ops (POB 5182, Walnut Creek, CA 94596).

The dollar sign in \$* is the Shell's notation for a parameter whose value you may change. If a digit followed the dollar sign, then the argument corresponding to that number is substituted (\$0 would represent the command file name itself). The \$* simply means to expand all arguments following the command file name and substitute them for the \$*.

In the case of our new command lp above, now you need only type lp *.c to have all your C source files printed and nicely paged in the background. Even better than this is the programming language built into the Shell. Here's a quick example:

rm /tmp/cprinter
for i in *.c
do
 cc \$i 2>\$i.err
 cb \$i | pr >> /tmp/cprinter
 pr \$i.err >> /tmp/cprinter
done
|pr /tmp/cprinter
rm /tmp/cprinter

First, any temporary file with the given name (in this case, /tmp/cprinter) is removed. Then the program loops through each occurrence of a C source file by replacing the \$i with the proper name, compiles it (sending the error output to a similarly named file; e.g., test.c would have an error file; test.c.err), runs the C beautifier (cb) program (which indents structures and loops), sends the result through pr to be paged and dated, and appends this to the temporary file. Then the error file is paged and appended. When all C files have been through this procedure, the temporary file is printed and removed.

Why go through all this? If the C compiler sees a list of files, it assumes they are all to be compiled and loaded together, and this is not always the case. And if all the output was not directed to the temporary file, we might have had 45 or so separate printouts from all the source and error files. This type of short program doesn't even have to be saved in a file; it could be typed directly into the Shell and interpreted on the spot. And much more elaborate programs

ANNOUNCING UNIX™ and MS-DOS SOFTWAR€

UNIX III FOR APPLE LISA:

Full Bell Labs System III implementation with UNISOFT enhancements. \$495 - \$1495

EMACS:

Acclaimed Gosling version, for UNIX and VMS. Full screen, multi-window, extensible editing system with built-in COMPILED MLISP.

From \$395

LEX:

Finest WORD PROCESSOR available under UNIX or MS-DOS (and all DEC operating systems.) Full screen editing and interactive formatting. Built-in spelling, calculator, and mass mailing.

From \$500

THE MENU SYSTEM:

Build menus INTERACTIVELY for any application. Multiple windows. System commands can be issued at any time. From \$495

PHACT ISAM:

Multikey isam file system, handles VARIABLE length records. The routines can be included in any C program. Runs on MS-DOS too! From \$250

RDB:

More than 40 relational data base TOOLS for UNIX. From \$495

MIMIX:

CP/MEMULATOR. Migrate your programs to UNIX. Runs CP/M object code. Hardware assist optionally available. From \$495

UNICALC:

SPREADSHEET, with mathematical, trig, conditional functions. \$175

AND FOR MS-DOS

C Compiler \$395
Software Tools \$200
PHACT ISAM \$250
YOUR UNIX SOFTWARE SOI

YOUR UNIX SOFTWARE SOURCE UNIPRESS SOFTWARE, INC.

1164 Raritan Avenue Highland Park, NJ 08904

Orders: 800-222-0550
Technical: 201-985-8000
Visa and Master Charge Accepted
UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories

are possible.

Development Tools and Languages

The most important aspect of software development is whether the tools needed for development are available. Unix not only has a full set of interpreters and compilers for various languages, but also includes programs that can be invaluable in creating your own language processors.

A typical Unix system will come with a C compiler (cc), assembler (as), syntax and portability checker (lint), a loader (ld) for the processor the system runs on, an interpreter for a BASIC-like language (bs), and the C beautifier (cb) mentioned before. A set of programs, together called SCCS (Source Code Control System), allows all changes made to source files to be stored, so that a previous level of revision can be reconstructed at any time-a lifesaver for people who tend to lose track of their latest changes. A sophisticated file comparator (diff) shows the exact differences between two text files and, optionally, can tell the text editing program how to convert one to the other. A full FOR-TRAN 77 compiler (f77) and a structured Ratfor-to-FORTRAN filter (ratfor) are included, as are numerous programs used to plot graphical output on a variety of devices. You also get a general-purpose macro processor (M4), a SNOBOL interpreter (sno), a program that will let you generate programs to perform lexical analysis (lex), a string-processing language (awk), and a compiler generator (yacc), not to mention the typesetting program (troff) and its word-processing companion (nroff).

You can expect all of the above with standard Unix. Also available are cross-compilers for almost every type of microprocessor available, COBOL compilers, FORTH interpreters, various versions of Pascal and Ada, translators from several languages to C, and LISP. Each month I receive dozens of press releases about new software products for Unix systems, such as full-screen editors, word-processing packages, applications pro-

grams, and even a few CP/M emulators. Almost everything you could ever need to develop and use software on Unix is on the market; you just have to find it.

Communications

Unix was invented at Bell Laboratories, so it's not surprising that the system makes it easy for you to use the telephone network for computer-to-computer communications. Interpersonal communication is natural and uncomplicated on Unix. The command most people first discover is the impromptu write facility, which lets you exchange messages with another person currently logged into the system. Each of you can write a message, then wait for the other's answer; in this way, a slow conversation can take place.

If the party you wish to reach is not logged on, the write command will tell you so. In this case you can send electronic mail with the mail command and the recipient will be notified of its existence when he or she next logs on. Mail is postmarked with the date and time sent and who sent it. You can type outgoing mail directly from the terminal or use an editor and text formatter to make it a bit fancier. Mail can even be forwarded to other people, and you can send the same item to several people at once. The mail facility proves to be quite useful in an organizational setting because people can log on at any time and send a message they know will be received eventually. Mail to yourself is equally useful as a reminder, and all incoming mail can be saved for future use.

Mail can also be sent to remote systems semi-automatically. If your Unix system is capable of dialing the phone by an automatic calling unit or intelligent modem, it may already have been set up to use the uucp facility to access other Unix systems. The name uucp is an acronym for "Unix-to-Unix copy"; essentially it uses an error-checking protocol to allow files to be transferred between machines. The important thing about uucp is that, once set up, it is easy to operate. You need only specify the publicly known name of the reci-

IS THIS LEVEL OF RELIABILITY REALLY NECESSARY? ACCUTRACK



If you've ever lost data due to a faulty disk, you know how important reliability can be.

That's why Accutrack disks are critically certified at 2-3 times the error threshold of your system. Why they're precision fabricated for higher signal quality, longer life and less head wear. And why we take such extra steps as testing singledensity mini disks at double-density levels. So you don't have to worry about the reliability of your media.

Accutrack disks. OEMs have specified them for years. You can trust them for your data. Call toll-free (800 225-8715) for your nearest dealer.

KU ACCUTRACK BE Dennison KYBE Corporation

82 Calvary Street, Waltham, Mass. 02254 Tel. (617) 899-0012; Telex 94-0179 Outside Mass. call toll free (800) 225-8715 Offices & representatives worldwide

Circle 306 on inquiry card.

Dealers: Give your customers a choice—Accutrack's OEM performance as well as your heavily advertised brand. We have the industry's only complete line of disks, cassettes and mag cards, including virtually all special formats. If you want a quality line, small minimums, the ability to mix and match, private labeling, fast delivery and great price, call today. Find out how responsive a media supplier can be.

pient's machine and his or her user name, as in infoproldave or decvaxlaps. Then instead of sending to Ann by typing mail ann, you can just type mail harpolann if harpo is the name of Ann's machine, and this will automatically send the remote mail via uucp. If your computer is part of the informal uucpnet, you can specify a series of machine names through which the messages will be passed until the final destination is reached, as in decvax!harpo!floyd!infopro!dave. The advantage of this is that each machine in the chain only has to make a local or short-distance call, saving ultimately in telephone charges. Other similar networks exist, and in some the message will be automatically passed by the shortest available route. Regular program, text, and data files can also be sent and received using uucp, which is set up to dial in the middle of the night when phone rates are cheapest.

Transfer of data can also be initiated manually with the cu (call Unix) command. This lets you simply specify a phone number to be dialed, after which you can log onto the other machine, run programs, and send files back and forth. The combination of all these facilities allows Unix users all over the country to interact almost as if they were on one large machine. In addition, a few electronic news services enable people to conduct ongoing discussions, announce products, and spread rumors.

Unix Compared to Other Operating Systems

It's hard for some diehard buffs to remember that Unix isn't the only operating system around and that it still lacks a few important features.

Most inconvenient for business users is the lack of either file or record locking at the user program level. These facilities would allow several users to access the same database at once without fear that information would be inaccurate, as it can be when several different people write the same record simultaneously. While several commercially available database systems (such as MDBS III, Informix, and Mistress) handle this

problem internally, Unix software designers are hampered without a standard set of system calls to depend on.

Real-time facilities that could guarantee a maximum known response time for selected programs would benefit not only laboratory researchers (for whom such facilities are absolutely essential) but also would allow acceptance of Unix in other markets where speed is necessary. A simple order-entry program can be brought to its knees by an nroff program run at the wrong moment when the system as a whole is not carefully tuned and monitored.

Each time a person logs onto Unix a new process is created. When attempting to put large numbers of users on a single computer system simultaneously, Unix system administrators find that the large number of processes thus created is itself a drain on the system. Unix spends a good deal of time in switching context between processes; so the net result of too many processes is a system that spends most of its time doing no productive work. This prevents Unix from replacing other operating systems in traditional data centers where one mainframe computer might serve hundreds of terminals. While it is likely that networks of small Unix-based workstations will tend to make such traditional configurations obsolete, certain applications may be restricted from using Unix for this reason.

Virtual memory is not yet supported, even on machine configurations where this is possible. While this feature and record/file locking are expected to be added in future Bell releases of Unix, it has so far remained the province of the University of California at Berkeley to support virtual memory with its release of Unix, known as 4.2 BSD. However, this version is not widely available on the commercial market.

It was once commonly accepted that a Unix guru had to be on call at all times to reconstruct the file system after the almost inevitable system failure. This is no longer true; utilities exist on Unix to fix the file system automatically after a crash, and

crashes themselves are less frequent on newer releases due to improved ordering of disk writes and other factors. Nevertheless, while on many competing commercial systems all running programs will resume without error after a crash, that sort of improvement is not expected soon

As previously mentioned, security of individual files tends to be left to the users themselves or the system administrator. While an almost foolproof data-encryption algorithm used on Unix for passwords may be invoked by users to encode any file they wish, several known methods can be used to compromise both user passwords and the super-user password. The result of this compromise could be destruction of important data files and the possible dilution of the encryption algorithm. Therefore, we advise would-be keepers of sensitive information to administer Unix with care.

System resources, in terms of exclusive use of physical devices and processor and memory facilities, are not adequately protected. This means that a naive user's first C program could crash the system. Also, if a program needs a tape drive and it is not available, the program will simply fail rather than wait for the tape.

However, these failings must be weighed against some more facts: First, Unix uses much less memory than other large operating systems, needing 64K to 160K bytes of main memory for the executable kernel. Large systems may require a megabyte of memory to run, or even more. Of greater importance is the size of the source code. Written in a high-level language, Unix is manageable by one person, while assembly-language operating systems tend to need teams of programmers just to install the fixes issued each month by the supplier.

The one-time cost of Unix, to an end user, is measured in the hundreds of dollars; compare this to the multiple thousands required per month to license and maintain a mainframe operating system. In fact, the cost of Unix in binary form approaches that of a single-user CP/M

THE NEW CANON MICROCOMPUTER.

Its graphic system makes brilliant color more affordable.



Now everyone can have the advantage of a full-color graphics system at a very affordable price.

The Canon AS-100 microcomputer gives you a choice of 27 high resolution colors. Plus, its quiet color ink jet printer generates clean, crisp, impressive copies.

And it isn't just the AS-100's vivid color that dazzles.

It has a powerful, fast 16 bit microprocessor with standard 128K RAM.

A choice of storage capacity that includes 5½ mini or 8 inch floppy disks, with hard disk drive also available.

A software system that uses either CP/M-86* or MS-DOS*, and if you prefer, a monochrome green or black and white display unit.

All of which make it the perfect tool for business and professional needs.

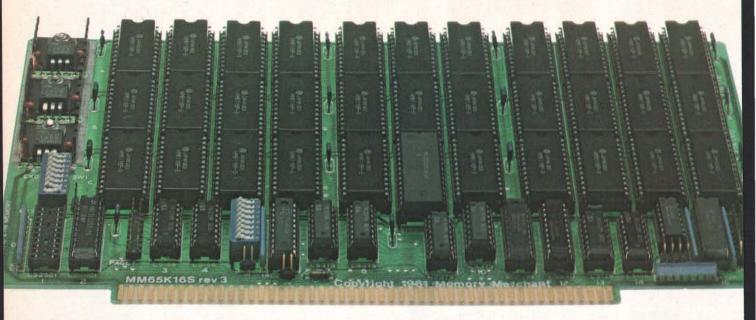
oronessional fleeds.

The new Canon AS-100. It's so smart, it makes life simple.

*CP/M-86 is a trademark of Digital Research. *MS-DOS is a trademark of MICRO SOFT. © 1983 Canon U.S.A., Inc.

Canon U.S.A., Inc. Systems Division One Canon Plaza,	Lake Success, NY 110	142	
Please send me mo AS-100 Microcomp	ore information about outer.	the Canon	
Name	(Please print)		-
Title	(i lease print)		
Company			
Address	10-		
City	1		
Phone ()	(State)	(Zip)	
		-	0.0

64K STATIC RAM MEMORY



S-100 STATIC MEMORY BREAKTHROUGH

Finally, you can buy state-of-the-art S-100/IEEE 696 static memory for your computer at an unprecedented savings.

Memory Merchant's memory boards provide the advanced features, quality and reliability you need for the kind of operational performance demanded by new high-speed processors.

Completely Assembled.

These memory boards are not kits, nor skeletons - but top-quality, highperformance memories that are shipped to you completely assembled, burned-in, socketed, tested and insured with one of the industry's best warranties.

Superior Design & Quality.

Memory Merchant's boards are created by a designer, well known for his proven ability in advanced, cost-efficient memory design. Innovative circuitry provides you with highly desired features and incredible versatility.

Only first-quality components are used throughout, and each board is rigorously tested to assure perfect and dependable performance.

No Risk Trial.

We are so convinced that you will be absolutely delighted with our boards that we extend a no-risk trial offer. After purchasing one of our boards, you may return it (intact) for any reason within 15 days after shipment and we will refund the purchase price (less shipping).

NEW S-100 PRODUCTS COMING SOON:

- DUAL 8/16 BIT CPU BOARD
- 128K 8/16 BIT STATIC RAM
- 256K 8/16 BIT DYNAMIC RAM

48K PARTIALLY POPULATED \$519. 32K PARTIALLY POPULATED \$409.

64K RAM, MODEL MM65K16S

- 64K×8-bit
- Speed in excess of 6 MHz
- Uses 150ns 16K (2K x 8) static RAMS
- Ultra-low power (435 Ma. max. -
- loaded with 64K)
 Bank Select **and** Extended Addressing
- A 2K window which can be placed anywhere in the 64K memory map
- Four independently addressable 16K blocks organized as:
- Two independent 32K banks or
- One 64K Extended Address Page or - One 48K and one 16K bank for use
- in MP/M1 (option)
- Each 32K bank responds
- independently to phantom 2716 (5V) EPROMS may replace any or all of the RAM
- Field-proven operation in CROMEMCO CROMIX* and CDOS*.
- Compatible with latest IEEE 696 systems such as Northstar, CompuPro, Morrow, IMS, IMSAI front panel, Altair and many others.

OEM and DEALER inquiries invited.

14666 Doolittle Drive San Leandro, CA 94577 (415) 483-1008

Circle 255 on inquiry card.

FULL TWO-YEAR WARRANTY.

The reliability of our boards, through quality-controlled production and proven performance, has enabled us to extend our warranty to a full two years. That's standard with us, not an option. This includes a 6-month exchange program for defective units.

Shipped direct from stock.

All Memory Merchant's boards are shipped direct from stock, normally within 48 hours of receipt of your order. Call us at (415) 483-1008 and we may be able to ship the same day.

16K RAM, Model MM16K14



16K STATIC RAM \$169.

16K × 8 Bit Bank Select & Extended Addressing Four independently addressable 4K

One 4K segment equipped with 1K windows

Uses field-proven 2114 (1K × 4) RAMS Low Power (less than 1.2 Amps) Runs on any S-100 8080, 4 MHz Z-80 or 5 MHz 8085 system.

Prices, terms, specifications subject to change without notice.

*Cromix and CDOS are trademarks of CROMEMCO.

MP/M is a trademark of Digital Research

license!

Unix is portable, requiring from 1 to 12 months for a experienced systems programmer to move it to a different hardware configuration.

Comparing Unix to even smaller systems like CP/M is pointless because no single-user, single-tasking system is comparable to Unix on a features basis. However, important market considerations abound, which will be taken up in part 3 of this series.

Moving On

The features I've described explain why an expanding segment of the computer industry feels that Unix has reached its goal of being a pleasant environment in which to write and use programs.

Next month, I'll discuss what applications programs are available under Unix and some specific ways you can create a personalized environment on Unix. The last article of this three-part series will address Unix implementations on several different microprocessors and look at Unix in the marketplace of the future—where AT&T is likely to go with it, how it will stack up against other operating systems, and what your first Unix-based computer is likely to be.

References

- Gilbreath, Jim. "A High-Level Language Benchmark," BYTE, September 1981, p. 180.
- Greenberg, Robert B. "The UNIX Operating System and the XENIX Standard Operating Environment." BYTE, June 1981, p. 248.
- Hancock, Les and Morris Krieger. The C Primer. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982.
- McGilton, H. and R. Morgan. Introducing the UNIX System. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983.
- Meyer, E. C. "MULTICS Alumnus Sets the Record Straight on UNIX." *Infoworld*, May 10, 1982, p. 30.
- Ritchie, D. M. "UNIX Time-Sharing System: A Retrospective." The Bell System Technical Journal, July-August 1978, p. 1905.
- Rosenblatt, A. "The 1982 Award for Achievement." Electronics, October 20, 1982, p. 108.

David Fiedler (Infopro Systems, POB 33, East Hanover, NJ 07936) is the editor of the monthly newsletter Unique: Your Independent UNIX and C Advisor and the magazine UNIX Review. He is also an analyst for the Perchwell Corporation, a consulting firm assisting management of companies using Unix.







We hereby certify that your purchase from Discount Software represents the lowest price sold anywhere. If you find a lower price on what you purchased within 30 days, send the ad and we'll refund the difference.

Discount Price
CP/M
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE Medical (PAS-3) \$849 Dental (PAS-3) \$849 ASHTON-TATE
\$4?? dBASE II call for price
dBASE User's Guide \$29 Friday \$265 Financial Planner \$595 Bottom Line Strategist \$349 ASYST DESIGN/FRONTIER
Prof Time Accounting \$549 General Subroutine \$269 Application Utilities \$439 DIGITAL RESEARCH CP/M 2.2
Intel MDS
\$149 Northstar \$159 TRS-80 Model II
Micropolis
\$98 CBasic-2
Display Manager
\$449 PL/1-80
BT-80 \$179 MAC \$85 RMAC \$179 Sid \$65
\$90 Z-Sid
DeSpool \$49 CB-80 \$459 Link-80 \$90 FOX & GELLER
Quickscreen \$135 Quickcode \$265
\$65 DUtil
D Graph \$265 MICRO DATA BASE SYSTEMS Knowledge Man \$429 HDBS \$595 MDBS \$1099 DRS or QRS or RTL \$319 MDBS PKG \$1999 MICROPRO
\$279 WordStar
\$179 Mail Merge

WordStar/Mailmerge \$399 WS/MM/SpellStar \$549
\$199 SpellStar
DataStar \$249 InfoStar \$349 ReportStar \$254 Wordmaster \$119 Supersort I \$199 Calc Star \$129 MICROSOFT
\$249 Basic-80
\$329 Basic Compiler
\$349 Fortran-80
\$549 Cobol-80
Multiplan\$219
M-Sort\$175
\$159 Macro-80
MuSimp/MuMath \$224 MuLisp-80 \$174 ORGANIC SOFTWARE
Textwriter III \$111
Datebook II \$269 Milestone \$269
OSBORNE (McGraw/Hill) G/L, or AR & AP, or PAY
PEACHTREE \$299
G/1, A/R, A/P, PAY, INV (each) \$399 P8 Version Add \$234 Peachcalc \$249 Peachpack (G/L, A/R, A/P) \$349
Peachcaic \$249 Peachpack (G/L, A/R, A/P) \$349 STAR COMPUTER SYSTEMS
G/L, A/R, A/P, Pay (each). \$349 All 4. \$1129 Legal or Property Mgt. \$849 STRUCTURED SYSTEMS Business Packages (call) SORCIM
\$170 SuperCalc I
SuperCalc II
SUPERSOFI
Ada\$270 Diagnostic II\$89 Disk Doctor\$89
Disk Doctor \$89 Forth (8080 or z80) \$149 Fortran \$319
Ratfor \$79

C Compiler . . Scratch Pad .

nd the difference.	
Analiza II. Disk Edit Term II. \$ Utilities I or II. SOFTWARE DIMENSIONS/	\$4
SOFTWARE DIMENSIONS/ ACCOUNTING PLUS 1 Module\$1 4 Modules\$1	
UNICORN	79
Mince or Scribble (each) \$ Both \$ The Final Word \$ WHITESMITHS	24
"C" Compiler	60 85
"PASCAL" Pascal/MT+ Pkg\$ Compiler\$	31
SP Prog \$ Pascal Z \$ Pascal/UCSD 4.0 \$	34
DATA BASE dBASE II	26
FMS-80. \$ FMS-80-1 \$ Condor I & III Selector \$	39 Ca
Superfile \$ "WORD PROCESSING" Perfect Writer \$	15
WordSearch \$ SpellGuard \$ Peachtext \$	11
Spell Binder \$ Select \$ The Word	34 49
\$145 The Word Plus	Ī
"COMMUNICATIONS"	38
BSTAM or BSTMS\$	14
\$139 Crosstalk \$89 Move-it	
"OTHER GOODIES"	
Micro Plan\$	41 26 \$7
Target PlannerCalc Target Financial Modeling \$ Target Task \$ MicroStat	28
MicroStat\$ Vedit\$ MiniModel\$	13



These remarkable savings represent only half the story of Discount Software. The other half is our reputation for prompt, courteous, and informative service. We are always available, always ready to help.

String/8	0 .																	Ç.		\$8	34
String/8	0 (5	301	ur	C	:6	2)				,									\$	27	9
ISIS CP/	M	Ut	Ш	It	У														\$	18	99
Lynx				*					×		٠								\$	18	99
Supervy ATI Pow	Ζ.						·										×			\$9	15
ATI Pow	er (tu	tc	r	i	al)			٠				*		+				\$7	5
Mathe M																					
CIS Cob																					
Forms II																					
Basic						٠			٠				٠	٠		·			\$	14	9
Zip MBa	sic,	C	E	38	15	si	C	(e	a	C	h	I)						\$	12	9
-			'n	ļ	4	Ī	ì				1	ī	T		Ē	Ī					4

ASHTON-TATE

(See CP/M Ashton-Tai	te)								
BRODERBUND										
G/L (with A/P)									1	\$444
Payroll										\$355
INFO UNLIMITED										
EasyWriter (Prof)										
EasyMailer (Prof)										\$129
Datadex										\$134
MICROSOFT										
Softcard (Z-80 CP/M)										
Fortran										
Cobol										
Tasc										\$139
Premium Package			*	*		٠				\$249
RAM Card					•			1		. 409
MICROPRO										
(See CP/M Micropro)										***
Z-80 Card VISICORP				•			٠			\$299
VIOLOGIA										

PEACHTREE G/L, A/R, A	/	P		-	P	A	Y		į	(6	98	ac	cl	1)	١.				\$399
PeachPack P4	4(G		P	Ĺ	i	15	3		•							٠			\$349
G/L, AR, AP, I	1	1/	V,	(e	a	C	t	1)					٠					\$385
Dow Jones			+																
Incredible Jac Super-Text II																			
Data Factory																			
Mini Factory.																			
DB Master Versaform VS																			
STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN		-							į		á					÷	÷	ŧ	- 7

IBM PC, 16 BIT 8; DISPLAYWRITER

"WORD PROCE	SS	SI	N	G			П			Π		ī	ī		П
Wordstar														\$2	89
Spellstar													Ĵ	\$1	99
Mailmerge				7.								Ī		\$1	79
Easywriter										Ĭ.		Ĺ		\$2	99
Easyspeller														\$1	59
Select/Supersp															
Write On															
Spellguard															
Spellbinder															
Final Word														\$2	64
Wordex										170				\$1	59
Edix														\$1	59
"LANGUAGES															
Crosstalk	-				ï	•		Ĭ						\$1	30
Move-it			•		•	•	*	•				•		\$1	20
Move-it BSTAM or BST	MS			•	*	. *	*				*	*		\$ 1	40
Pascal MT+ /86	3	P	P			*	*	•			,	•		SF	70
CBasic 86	, -		•	•	•	Ť	•	•		•	•	•	•	\$2	90
Act 86		-	•		•	•	•	•				•	•	\$1	57
Trans 86		*	•		*	•	*:	***	8	ot.		*	*	\$1	15
XLT 86					•	•	•	•			•	•	•	\$1	35
MBasic (MSDO	Sì						•	•				.*.		\$3	329
MBasic Comp	oile	er		1	ri	'n	S	D	C)5	3	i		\$3	329
Cobol (MSDOS)							_			-			\$6	349

				_	_		_	_	_		=	_	_	_	_	_	=	=	=	_	_	=
Pascal (MSD	0	S)		٠														\$	42	9
Fortran	(MSL	C)	S																\$	42	9
"C" (MS	DOS) .														4				\$	42	9
"OTHER	GO	0	D	II	E	S	1															
SuperCa	alc II					4						·	¢							\$	26	5
VisiCalc											4									\$	21	9
VISIPIOT/	trend	1.																		\$2	25	9
visidex																				\$	21	9
Easyttle	r			+			,							+					÷	\$;	35	9
Mathem	agic																				\$9	5
dBase II						60		60					609	0.0	6		. (C	a	11	4?	?
Friday!.																		4		\$2	26	5
Statpak		0		٠		٠		٠	•		٠	*			٠	+		+		\$4	14	9
Optimize	er	٠	٠		٠	٠			٠	٠					٠	٠				\$	17	4
Desktop	Plan		+		٠			٠				*								\$2	25	9
FOF	SM A	T	r	•	3		ı	1	٧	7	A	ľ	ľ		1	۱	ı	2	1		3	*

8" single density 8" OSI
Superbrain
Micropolis/Vector Graphic
NorthStar Horizon
NorthStar Advantage
Osborne
Heath/Zenith
Cromemco
Televideo
Xerox 820
Dynabyte
Hewlett-Packard 125
NEC
Eagle
Apple II/III
Otrona
TRS-80 Model I/II/III
DEC VT-180
Altos
CP/M-86
IBM PC

*New formats added weekly. Call for



Visitrend/Visiplot

Visischedule....

Visicalc 3.3. Desktop/Plan II . Visiterm..... Visidex

FREE WITH PURCHASE:

"Hotline"

Exclusive Service

Our reputation for cour-

teous and knowledgeable

service has resulted in calls

Now a separate "hotline" is

available to customers only.

from people who never

purchased our products.

Complete Software **Buyer's Guide** (\$5.00 value) Filled with facts and usable advice about scores and scores of software programs from

\$219

accounting and business systems to word processing and utilities.

1 800 421-4003 or 1 213-837-5141

Calif: 1 800 252-4092

6520 Selma Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90028

Circle 146 on inquiry card.

Confidential Software

BargainGrams

Regular notices of insider's bargains not available to the general public.

DISCOUNT SOFTWARE

Outside Continental U.S.—add \$10 plus Air Parcel Post. Add \$3.50 postage and handling per each item. California residents add 6½% sales tax. Allow 2 weeks on checks. C.O.D. \$3.00 sales tax. Allow 2 weeks on checks. C.O.D. \$3.00 extra. Prices subject to change without notice. All items subject to availability. *Mfr. trademark. Blue Label \$3.00 additional per item. CP/M is a registered trademark of DIGITAL RESEARCH, INC.

BM 883

ORDER TOLL-FREE

VIA VISA OR

MASTERCARD:

What Is a Software Tool?

Develop your own problem-solving programming tools.

by Rebecca Thomas

The dictionary describes a tool as anything employed in performing an operation. A software tool is a program that is used to perform the operation of solving a data-processing problem. But this definition is too general for the purposes of this article because most commercial software packages would be considered software tools by this definition.

The type of software tools I'll describe here are programs that specifically aid the programmer in the development of other programs. These programs are designed to work well together.

Large programs such as operating systems and language compilers are technically software tools. In particular, the most important software tool is a good structured programming language. I'll describe how to use the Unix system and C programming language to develop software tools.

The Unix Environment and Productivity

The C programming language, the Unix operating system, and the numerous utility programs (software tools) together provide a very productive programming environment. These elements constitute the Unix development system, which promotes productivity by providing a friendly environment and quality tools for sophisticated software problem solving. The Unix system is one, and perhaps the only, operating system that actually assists in solving problems rather than presenting itself as a problem to overcome.

Build Tools and Use Them

The most widely used Unix tools are the programs for manipulation of text. Line and screen-oriented editors create and change text, a stream editor and other utilities transform text, several programs analyze text files statistically, and powerful formatting programs produce high-quality hard copy suitable for publication.

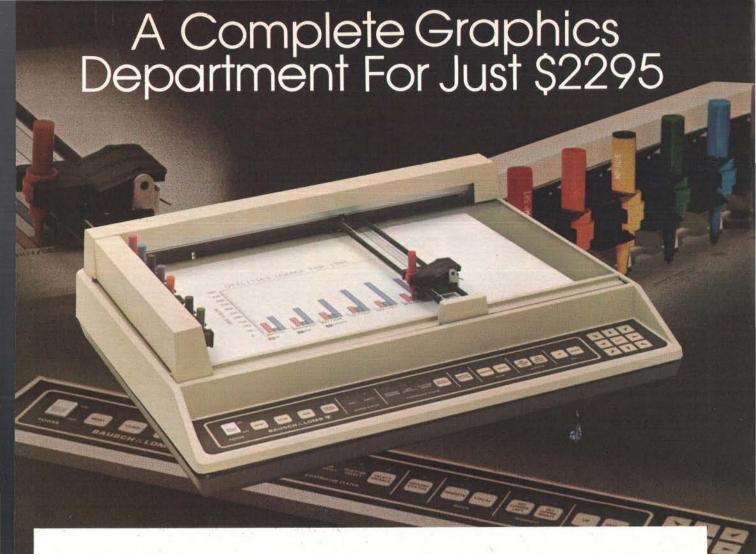
Your first step in understanding and using software tools is to master the rich set of tools that comes with the Unix system. Then don't hesitate to build new tools as your skill increases to help with your daily programming tasks. It is often tempting to use unskilled labor (yourself included in this context) to manually perform a task instead of stopping to build a tool that automatically performs the same task. If a tool of some general utility can be built, this tool then becomes a useful addition to your ever-growing software toolbox.

The Unix Shell

A brief discussion of the Unix shell should make clear how this command interpreter can be used to manipulate the software tool utilities. The Unix shell is actually a program itself that interprets user commands, calls programs into memory, and executes them one at a time or in series.

The Unix shell can be employed interactively as a command language to provide an efficient interface to the facilities of the operating system. In addition, it can be used in a "batch mode" to execute files of commands. In the latter context, the shell functions as a programming language that provides control-flow primitives (including while-do, if-then-else, for-do, and a case statement), string-valued variables, and parameter passing from the command line. I'll restrict my discussion to the interactive command language of this powerful command in-

^{© 1983} Yates Ventures. Excerpted from a forthcoming book A **Programmer's Guide to the Unix System** by Jean Yates, Lawrence Rogers, and Rebecca Thomas to be published by Addison-Wesley.



Realize day-in and day-out solid performance from a quiet and capable desktop plotter. It's true. For only \$2295* the Houston Instrument HIPLØT™DMP-29 will provide you with world-class multi-color hard copy graphics, and deliver a level of quality and performance that you would expect in a plotter costing three times as much.

It's a hard worker. The DMP-29 goes about its job with amazing speed and precision. Unbeatable resolution and repeatability are yours in both 8½" x 11" and 11" x 17" formats, and 8-pen capability assures you of fast attention-free flexibility when multi-color output is required. High pen speed combined with an addressable resolution of O.OO1" assures fast, accurate and stepless traces.

It's friendly. You can call 21 different functions directly from the front-panel membrane keyboard. It's tolerant too. The DMP-29 will modestly protect itself from user errors, as when attempting to place a pen in an already occupied stall.

And it's smart. An extensive set of firmware routines makes life easier for the user. A small sampling of the built-in talent inherent in the DMP-29 includes character generation, circle, arc and ellipse synthesis, line type variations, viewport/windowing, clipping and scaling.

For the name, address and phone number of your nearest distributor/dealer, write Houston Instrument, 8500 Cameron Road, Austin, Texas 78753. Phone 512-835-0900, or 1-800-531-5205 if outside Texas. In Europe contact Bausch & Lomb Belgium NV., Rochesterlaan 6, 8240 Gistel, Belgium. Tel 059-27-74-45. Tlx 846-81399.

BAUSCH & LOMB Thouston instrument division

Circle 45 on inquiry card.

terpreter. In some cases the algorithms proposed for a C language software tool can be tested by using the shell to execute a file of Unix commands to simulate the behavior of the algorithms. After debugging, you can code the algorithms in C.

The Unix software tools have a common invocation structure, which is based on how the shell invokes and executes programs. Simple shell commands are written as a series of "words" separated by white space (blanks or tabs):

(command name) (flags or options) (arguments)

These are three basic command-line elements for invoking a software tool. The command name is always required and represents the name of an executable binary program or perhaps a file of shell commands. The flags or options are specified next and generally cause some modifying action of the basic command. Usually the absence of an option indicates that the default action for the command is desired. Not all commands take modifying options. Finally, arguments might be required on the command line to specify, say, the identity of input or output files or devices.

Simple Unix commands such as date (print date and time) and who (who is currently logged on the system) require only that you type their name followed by a carriage return:

- \$ date \$ who
- (Note: I will use \$ as the shell command prompt for the Unix system.) Other command lines call utilities that can take options, such as du (summarize disk usage), ls (list contents of directory), ps (process status), and stty (set terminal options). For example, some command lines and their options are

\$ du -s	(summary option)
\$ ls -ld	(long listing as directory)
\$ ps -alx	(long listing of all processes)
\$ ps -I	(long listing of owners' processes)
\$ stty erase '^h'	(set erase character to backspace)

Finally consider the following commands, which may require specification of file arguments: cat (catenate and display file), cp (file copy), mv (move or rename files), rm (remove file), and wc (word count). With file arguments, simple command lines are

\$ cat file1 file2	(display contents of file1 fol-
\$ cp srcfile destfile	lowed by that of file2) (copy contents of srcfile to destfile)
\$ mv oldname newname	(rename file oldname to newname)
\$ wc -I textfile	(count lines in textfile)
\$ rm -i oldfile	(interactively delete oldfile with query)

Design Tools as Filters

I'll design a filter program as the first example of a software tool. In a filter program, the input data comes from the standard input file (the keyboard, by default) and output data is directed to the standard output file (terminal screen, by default). The filter program performs some suitable transformation of the data passing through. In this way, the output of any one utility program may become the input to a different program. The Unix shell will establish the necessary connection (data paths, or pipeline) between the programs. In fact, the utility program may never be aware of where its data is actually coming from or going to. Rather, the tool considers the input and output (I/O) to be associated with the standard I/O files.

You can see the command line for accomplishing the task and an example of some actual results in this sample display of a terminal screen:

\$ who		
root	tty00	Mar 29 10:30
avante	ttyh5	Mar 29 10:03
vance	ttyhc	Mar 29 10:39
avante	ttyi3	Mar 29 10:27
becca	ttyi4	Mar 29 11:01
consult	ttyi9	Mar 29 11:08
\$ who sort		
avante	ttyh5	Mar 29 10:03
avante	ttyi3	Mar 29 10:27
becca	ttyi4	Mar 29 11:01
consult	ttyi	Mar 29 11:08
root	tty00	Mar 29 10:30
vance	ttyhc	Mar 29 10:39
\$		

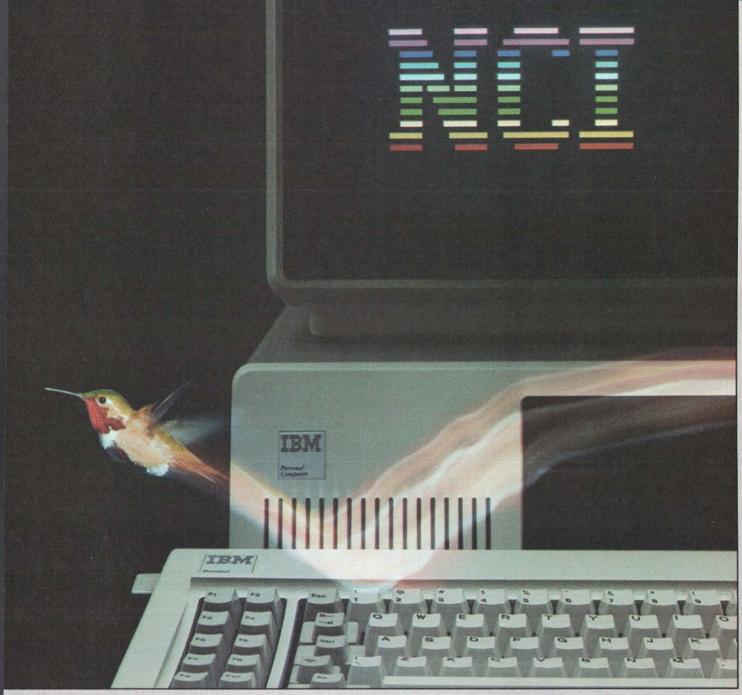
The first example, with just the who command, has the output sorted according to the second field (terminal designation). By using the sort command, you can have the second example reorder the file by the first field (the log-in name).

This use of filter tools necessitates restriction of program output to a bare minimum. For example, the who command produces one line of output for each user logged in to the Unix system. Thus, to obtain just the number of users, pass the output of who into the input of wc, the word count program employing the option to just count lines of input:

\$ who | wc -I 6 \$

If the who command output included a header containing the date and time, column headings, etc., more information would be at hand. However, then the number of output lines would no longer directly reflect the number of users. Instead it is best to use other utilities

The UCSD p-System. With Sp



The new NCI implementation of the p-System. For IBM personal computers and compatibles.

NCI now makes the UCSD p-System run 11/2 to 5 times faster on the IBM Personal Computer, including the new XT model and compatibles like Corona, Columbia, Compaq, Colby, Dot, Hyperion and Victor 9000. This speed is possible only with our new interpreter.

NCI includes more features for your PC.

NCI offers a wide range of software and hardware support that lets you tailor the p-System to your needs, including:

☐ HARD DISK SUPPORT compatible with most hard disk suppliers, including IBM Personal Computer XT, Corona, Davong, Corvus-Systems and Tallgrass Technologies.

☐ AUTOMATIC RAMdisk SUPPORT (up to 512K) stores files for much faster access.

☐ PRINT BUFFER (up to 64K) eliminates printing bottlenecks.

☐ 8087 SUPPORT speeds numeric and graphics applications.

☐ GRAPHICS SUPPORT with much faster Turtlegraphics software or Tektronix emulation for business and scientific applications.

☐ COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT LIBRARY links computers across continents.

□ NCI CUSTOMER SERVICE - we're there when you need us to support the most reliable p-System ever developed for the IBM PC.

For all the advantages of the NCI version B8 of the UCSD p-System call or write:

Network Consulting Inc.

Discovery Park, Suite 110-3700 Gilmore Way Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5G 4MI. (604) 430-3466

NAME

COMPANY.

ADDRESS

STATE



Portability. Reliability. Speed.

such as date to obtain additional information independently of the who program.

A Software Tool Performs One Job Well

You should design each software tool to perform a specific task as well as possible. If a different task is to be performed then a different tool (program) should be developed. This approach helps to avoid the messy "Band-Aid" program, which may be the result of adding too many new features to an existing software tool. For example, the Unix C compiler doesn't have any output listing. Instead, you would use other programs (tools) to generate symbol tables, etc.

It may not always be obvious how to best interpret the "one-task-well" guideline. For instance, programmers frequently require a source-code listing containing a line number at the beginning of each line. Here, the question might be raised, should another option be added to an existing tool such as cat to produce line numbering or should a dedicated line-numbering filter be developed? The best answer may depend in part on the tools that already exist and the best method of incorporating the line-numbering utility into the system.

Design for Early Testing

Design the software tool, no matter how complicated, so that some or all of it can be tested early in the design

APPLE IIe IBM P/C-XT **NEW PORTABLE CALL NOW COLUMBIA VP** FOR SALE PRICE \$1149.00 \$2359.00 COMPUTERS APPLE ACCESS. AND SOFTWARE Apple compatibles 450 & up Columbia 1600-1......2295 M.S. Prem. Softcard......359 Slimline 51/4" Kaypro II or 10. Ultraterm by Videx. Pied Piper by STM. 1089 SKS P/C Portable. New! Corona..... 1995 Z-80 card.... 99 Zorba 1895 Graphic Printer card Eagle PC-XL Wordstar w/appli card 349 DEC Rainbow 100 Call 30 to 60% of software Call Epson QX-10 w/valdox Sale! IBM ACCESS. AND SOFTWARE IBM, Apple are registered trade marks --------USI multi display card......349
1st Mate by Tecmar......259 PRINTERS Expansion Chassis Quadlink by Quadram....Call Us Mice? Wordstar . The Home Acct..... MONITORS SPECIAL Princeton Graphics HX-12 ... 499 HI-RES Amber......129 New Micro-Sci Wow! 5¼" Sentinal SS/DD (box 10) ... 25 Composite Color..... 289 RGB..... Best Buy Call For Secret Savings For Complete Selection and **BUY DIRECT AND SAVE** Lowest Prices - Free Catalog All prices and products subject COMPUTERS to change and availability and more TO ORDER 2420 University Ave., Suite 3,

cycle. It would be advantageous if this first testing phase could begin within a few weeks of starting a project. In this way, you will spot algorithms that do not work as expected early so that they can be changed or even discarded. It is often prudent to discard awkward code and start over with a fresh approach based on the design experience to date.

Coding Guidelines

The tool program should be broken down into modules of code, which help simplify a program development task by controlling its complexity. Some coding guidelines are as follows:

- •Use the logical control structures that the C language provides instead of the goto statement.
- A function should be moderate in size (say, less than 100 lines long and preferably smaller). This is so that the function can be easily comprehended as a whole.
- •The functions that make up the module should be closely related, and the resulting module should represent one functional unit of the program.
- •Both the functions and modules should be as independent of each other as possible. In this way, a change in one function or module of code will have minimal effect on other functions or modules. If it is necessary to share, for example, data structures between modules, then the interface to these structures should be clearly visible and well defined. In this way, the program will be easier to change at a later date.
- •All the programs should be designed to work together so that a complicated task can be solved by suitably combining existing programs. In this context each program appears as a module, which interfaces with other programs via a simple well-defined interface.

Write code that is as clear and simple as possible and still does the job. The C language code, especially, may be written in a very obtuse, terse manner, which makes it almost incomprehensible. Such an algorithm could probably be expressed simply. Obviously, the simple approach is more desirable because other programmers (or you) may be called upon to maintain or modify your programs.

Build the program in steps that are manageable. Develop the central theme first, leaving the embellishments for later. In this way, the portion that is constructed first can be tested and even used in a production sense as soon as possible.

Don't reinvent the wheel. That is, if possible, start with existing modules or programs, modifying them as desired.

Portable Tools

You should design the software tools to be portable. To help achieve this end, the interface to the operating system should be clearly defined and localized within

(619) 291-1442

San Diego, Ca. 92104

THE FORTH SOURCE™

THE FURTH	1 SOURCE		
MVP-FORTH - A Public Domain Product			
MVP Forth is fig-FORTH updated to the FORTH-79 Standard Required Word Set. The source is public domain. Included are an editor, FORTH	MVP-FORTH Meta Compiler for CP/M Programmer's kit. Use for applications on CP/M based computer. Includes public domain source \$150		
assembler, tools and utilities, making it compatible with the instructional book, Starting FORTH. Except for hardware dependencies, all high level	MVP-FORTH Fast Floating Point for APPLE Programmer's Kit. Includes 9511 math chip on board with disk and		
FORTH is transportable between all systems. Modifications and exten- sions can be simplified through the use of MVP-FORTH Programming	documentation, \$400		
Aids and Meta and Cross Compilers.	MVP-FORTH Programming Aids for CP/M, IBM or APPLE Programmer's Kit. Extremely useful tool for decompiling, callfinding, and translating. \$150		
MVP FORTH Books - A Series	☐ MVP-FORTH by ECS Software for IBM-PC or ATARI®		
□ Volume 1, All about FORTH by Haydon. MVP-FORTH glossary with cross references to fig-FORTH, Starting FORTH	400/800. Standalone with screen editor. License required. Upgradeable \$100		
and FORTH-79 Standard. 2 nd Ed. \$25 ☐ Volume 2, MVP-FORTH Assembly Source Code. Includes	MVP-FORTH by ECS Software for IBM-PC or ATARI 400/800. Enhanced with color animation, multitasking sound, utilities, and unlimited run time license. \$175		
CP/M® , IBM-PC® , and APPLE® listing for kernel \$20			
MVP-FORTH Software - A Transportable FORTH	system with complete documentation. Complete system \$400		
MVP-FORTH Programmer's Kit including disk, documen-	☐ MVP-FORTH PADS enhanced virtual system \$150		
tation, Volumes 1 & 2 of MVP-FORTH Series (All About FORTH, 2nd Ed. & Assembly Source Code), and Starting	☐ MVP-FORTH PADS Programming Aids \$150		
FORTH. Specify CP/M CP/M 86 MSDOS APPLE	☐ MVP-FORTH PADS Meta Compiler \$150		
☐ IBM-PC ☐ TRS-80/1® or 3 ☐ TRS Color Computer	*** MVP-FORTH operates under a variety of CPU's, computers, and		
☐ MVP-FORTH Cross Compiler for CP/M Programmer's Kit.	operating systems. CP/M® disks can be supplied 8", SS/SD, 3740		
Can also generate headerless code for ROM or target CPU \$300	format or 5 ¹ / ₄ for Osborne® Northstar® Micro Decisions® Kaypro® or H89/Z89® Specify your computer and operating system. ***		
CPU \$300	Hos/209- Specify your computer and operating system.		
FORTH DISKS	FORTH MANUALS, GUIDES & DOCUMENTS		
FORTH with editor, assembler, and manual.	☐ ALL ABOUT FORTH by ☐ 1982 Rochester FORTH		
□ APPLE by MM \$100 □ IBM-PC® by LM \$100 □ APPLE by Kuntze \$90 □ NOVA by CCI 8" DS/DD\$150	Haydon. See above. \$25 Proc. \$25 FORTH Encyclopedia by A FORTH Primer \$25		
☐ APPLE by Kuntze \$90 ☐ NOVA by CCI 8" DS/DD\$150 ☐ ATARI® valFORTH \$60 ☐ Z80 by LM \$50	☐ FORTH Encyclopedia by ☐ A FORTH Primer \$25 Derick & Baker. 2 nd Ed. ☐ Threaded Interpretive		
☐ CP/M® by MM \$100 ☐ 8086/88 by LM \$100	Programmer's manual to fig- Languages \$23		
☐ HP-85 by Lange \$90 ☐ VIC FORTH byHES, VIC20	FORTH with FORTH-79 AIM FORTH User Man \$12		
☐ HP-75 by Cassady 💸 \$150 cartridge \$60	☐ APPLE User's Manual		
Enhanced FORTH with: F-Floating Point, G-Graphics, T-Tutorial, S-Stand Alone, M-Math Chip Support, MT-Multi-Tasking, X-Other	FORTH Encyclopedia F7 MM \$20 Pocket Guide \$7 Cassady \$30		
Extras, 79–FORTH–79. APPLE by MM, Extensions for LM Specify	And So FORTH by Huang. A college level text. \$25		
F. G. & 79 \$140 IBM, Z80, or 8086	FORTH Programming by		
☐ ATARI by PNS, F,G, & X. \$90 ☐ Software Floating Point \$100	Scanlon \$17 Caltech FORTH Manual \$12		
□ CP/M by MM, F & 79 \$140 □ 8087 Support	FORTH OIL the Alaki by E.		
☐ Apple, GraFORTH by I \$75 (IBM-PC or 8086) \$100 ☐ Multi-Tasking FORTH by SL, ☐ 9511 Support	Floegel \$8 PDP-11 User Man. \$20		
CP/M, X & 79 \$395 (Z80 or 8086) \$100	Best instructional manual MM \$20		
☐ TRS-80/I or III by MMS ☐ Color Graphics	available. (soft cover) \$18		
Data Base	☐ Starting FORTH (hard ☐ FORTH-79 Standard cover) \$22 Conversion \$10		
Timex by FD, tape G,X, & NEW 79 \$45 Management \$200	☐ 1980 FORML Proc. \$25 ☐ Tiny Pascal fig-FORTH \$10		
Requires LM FORTH disk. Utor 9000 by DE, G,X NEW	☐ 1981 FORML Proc 2 Vol \$40 ☐ NOVA fig-FORTH by CCI		
Starting FORTH \$95, \$150	☐ 1982 FORML Proc. \$25 Source Listing \$15		
☐ fig-FORTH Programming Aids for decompiling, callfinding, and translating. CP/M, IBM-PC, Z80, or Apple \$150	Proc. \$25 1981 Rochester FORTH NOVA by CCI User's Manual includes editor, assembler, and utilities \$25		
CROSS COMPILERS Allow extending, modifying and compiling for speed and memory savings, can also produce ROMable code.	☐ Installation Manual for fig-FORTH \$15		
•Requires FORTH disk.	Source Listings of fig-FORTH, for specific CPU's and computers. The Installation Manual is required for implementation. Each \$15		
□ CP/M \$300 □ IBM • \$300 □ 8086 • \$300 □ Z80 • \$300	☐ 1802 ☐ 6502 ☐ 6800 ☐ AlphaMicro		
□ 8086	□ 8080 □ 8086/88 □ 9900 □ APPLE II		
□ FORTH Computer - Jupiter Ace \$150	□ PACE □ 6809 □ NOVA □ PDP-11/LSI-11		
☐ 16K RAM Pack \$50	□ 68000 □ Eclipse □ VAX □ Z80		
☐ 48K RAM Pack \$125 ☐ Par/Sec Interface \$100	Ordering Information: Check, Money Order (payable to MOUNTAIN VIEW PRESS, INC.), VISA, MasterCard. COD's \$5 extra. No billing or unpaid PO's. California		
Key to vendors: LM Laboratory Microsystems	residents add sales tax. Shipping costs in US included in price. Foreign orders, pay in US funds on US bank, include for handling and shipping by Air; \$5 for each item		
CCI Capstone Computing Inc. MM MicroMotion	under \$25, \$10 for each item between \$25 and \$99 and \$20 for each item over		
DE Dai-E Systems MMS Miller Microcomputer Services FD Forth Dimension NS Nautilus Systems	\$100. Minimum order \$15. All prices and products subject to change or withdrawal without notice. Single system and/or single user license agreement required on		
I Insoft PNS Pink Noise Studio	some products. DEALER & AUTHOR INQUIRIES INVITED		

MOUNTAIN VIEW PRESS, INC.

PO BOX 4656

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94040

(415) 961-4103

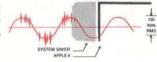
227

System Saver The most important peripheral for your Apple II and IIe.

For Line Surge Suppression

SYSTEM SAVER provides essential protection to hardware and data from dangerous power surges and spikes. Dangerous voltage spikes are clipped off at a safe 130

Volts RMS/175 Volts dc level. High frequency noise is smoothed out before reaching the Apple II.



For Cooling

Today's advanced peripheral cards generate more heat. In addition, the cards block any natural air flow through the Apple II creating high temperature conditions that

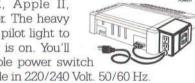


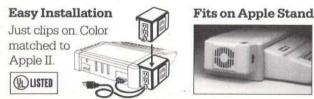
substantially reduce the life of the cards and computer itself. SYSTEM SAVER's fan exhausts 15 cubic feet of air per minute.

For Operating Efficiency

SYSTEM SAVER contains two switched power outlets. SYSTEM SAVER efficiently organizes your system so that one convenient, front mounted power switch controls

SYSTEM SAVER, Apple II, monitor and printer. The heavy duty switch has a pilot light to alert when system is on. You'll never use the Apple power switch again. Also available in 220/240 Volt. 50/60 Hz.





\$89.95 at dealers everywhere or order direct by phone or mail. For phone or mail orders include \$2.50 for handling. New York State residents add sales tax. VISA and MASTERCARD accepted. Dealer inquiries invited.



919 Third Avenue • New York, NY 10022 • (212) 486-7707 Telex: 236200 KEN UR

Listing 1: The file copy filter program, copy. Written in the C language, the program uses Unix I/O routines to transfer data a character at a time from the keyboard to the terminal screen.

```
$ cat copy.c
#include (stdio.h>
main()
          int c;
          while ((c = setchar()) != EOF)
                     putchar(c);
```

the code. For example, if you use input and output routines from the Unix standard I/O library, then portability between Unix systems is virtually guaranteed. Even if the software tool is to be written for a non-Unix environment, you should restrict all code that interacts with the operating system to a minimum number of modular functions.

Primitives

For the purposes of this article a primitive is code that deals with the interface between the software tool and the operating system environment. You may use primitives to enhance portability of the software-tool program by restricting all system-dependent code to a few modules. In this way, only the system-dependent primitives need to be rewritten when moving the tool program to a foreign programming environment.

File Copy Filter

The trivial-looking example in listing 1 provides the basis for the tool programs I'll discuss. (For this and the examples that follow, I'll use the standard I/O library from the Unix environment. If you are working in a different environment, use the equivalent basic primitives for I/O.) Basically, the copy program transfers data a character at a time from a standard input file (the keyboard, by default) to a standard output file (the terminal screen, by default). I am employing two primitives from the Unix standard I/O library: getchar(), which reads the next input character, and putchar(c), which outputs a single character. In listing 1, the line #include <stdio.h> directs the C compiler preprocessor to add the standard I/O library definitions directly to the source file before actual compilation begins.

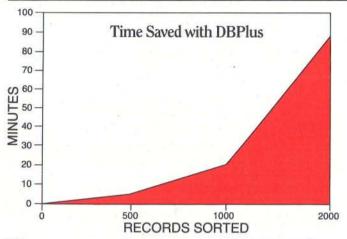
Note that c is declared as an integer. This is necessary in order to have an end-of-input code, EOF=-1 in this case, which is distinct from any valid character value. Also note that the standard library routine getchar() actually returns an integer value.

I/O Redirection

The Unix shell maintains three open files for each program it invokes: the standard input file, the standard output file, and a standard error file. Recall that this basic file-copy program reads characters from the standard input file and writes them to the standard output file. The Unix shell can be easily instructed to redirect input AVAILABLE FOR

DBPlus

SORT, COMPRESS, and TRANSFORM dBASE II DATA FILES



If you are serious about dBASE II™ you need DBPlus. This program runs outside of dBASE II™and performs the following important functions on dBASE II™ data files:

- Sort
- Compress/Decompress
- Transform

DBPlus[™] is designed to free you from the chore of typing or memorizing a new language. In most cases all you have to do is move the cursor to the next menu item and press return!

SORT

DBPlus[™] can sort a data file up to 15 times faster than dBASE II[™] on a single field; 32 fields may be sorted in a single pass and each additional field requires 1% more sorting time.

COMPRESS/DECOMPRESS

A copy of any dBASE II[™] data file can be produced which is only 30% to 40% of the original size.

The compressed file will save you transmission time and phone costs when you send a data file over a modem.

Making backup copies of large data files can use up many floppy disks. Compressed files will save you space in archival storage.

TRANSFORM

You can now modify the structure of any data file by adding, deleting, and modifying fields without any programming knowledge.

DBPlus[™] can also create a new file which is compatible with WordStar/MailMerge.[™]

Now retailing for \$125.

Manual and demo available. Call for the name of a dealer near you. Dealer and distributor inquiries invited!

HumanSoft

661 Massachusetts Avenue Arlington, Mass. 02174 (617) 641-1880

dBASE II is a registered trademark of AshtonTate, Inc. WordStar/MailMerge is a registered trademark of MicroPro, Inc. DBPlus is a registered trademark of HumanSoft

Available from: Software Distributors 1-800-421-0814 France: La Commande Electronique 5 Villa Des Entrepreneurs 75015 Paris, France Tel: (1) 577.31.82 Software Wholesalers 1-800-633-1000 Japan: JSE Int'l 9F Toyo Bldg. 6-12-20 Jingmae Shibuya-ku Tokyo, Japan 150 Tel: (03) 486-7151

Available in popular formats

Germany: M&T Software Verlag
Hans-Pinsel-Strausse 2
8013 Haar bei Munich, West Germany
Tel: 089-4613-0

Circle 196 on inquiry card.

and/or output for the copy program. This redirection capability of the shell greatly enhances the utility of a program even as simple as copy.

The shell redirects input or output by closing the original standard input and/or output file and opening the other files specified on the command line in its place. In this way, the program that the shell invokes is completely unaware of the redirected input or output.

For example, assume you want to quickly put a few lines in a disk file named message. The invocation command line would be

\$ copy > message

Characters entered from the keyboard (standard input) would be written to the disk file message. When text entry was complete, the operator would give the end-of-file code (a Control-D in Unix), and the copy program would exit. Input could also be redirected. In fact, you could check the contents of the file you just created by rechanneling input from the disk file message instead of the keyboard. Here the command line would be

\$ copy < message

The contents of the disk file are read by copy and sent to the terminal screen (standard output file).

The shell can redirect both input and output



simultaneously so that copy could be used to easily produce another instance of the disk file message as a backup. For example:

\$ copy < message > message.bak

Now you have seen how a program as simple as copy is quite useful in its own right. You have also seen that with the aid of the Unix shell this program can be used to copy a character stream from virtually any source to any destination (if it can be specified as a file). In the Unix system, even all physical I/O devices are treated as files so that they can be easily accessed by specifying special-device file names on the shell command line.

The page Program

The copy program can serve as a model for constructing more complicated tools. Here again my philosophy is to use primitives that can read from an arbitrary input and can write to an arbitrary output destination. In this way, the tools are most flexible and work best together.

For the next example, let's create the page program (see listing 2) by adding the more() function, which counts the characters sent to the output. When a screenful has passed, the output is suspended, and the function command() is called, instructing the program to await operator intervention. If the operator presses the space bar, another screenful will be displayed, or if the return key is pressed, only one additional line will be shown. Obviously, this simple program lacks many embellishments required for a production version; however, it does serve to illustrate the evolution of a more complex tool from a simple one.

The page program requires an additional I/O channel (open file) to be attached to the keyboard. Thus the statement

returns a file descriptor for reading the terminal (/dev/tty). If the standard input channel is used for all input (including the operator response to the query for "more?"), then the display would never stop after one screen or line because the answer to the query would be supplied by the file passing through the filter.

The function command() reads characters from the alternate keyboard input shown opened in line 20 of listing 2 as depicted by the statement

48 while (read(fd,&c,1) && c != -' ' && c != '\ n' && c != EOF)
49

This statement causes a character to be read into the location pointed to by &c. If the character is not a space (' '), a newline (' \ n') or EOF (the end-of-file code, -1), then it will remain in the while loop. A space character causes the line counter to be reset so that another entire screenful will be displayed, as follows:



AFUILL CAST AFUILL CAST The

Esprit product line has the right performer for every terminal role. It begins with Esprit I, an editing terminal at a conversational price. This basic Esprit

presents crisp, clear video in comfortable green phosphor on a 12" diagonal screen. The integral typewriter keyboard has a 14-key numeric pad with alternate function key modes. *Esprit II* delivers additional editing features, plus the convenience of a detached keyboard; enhancements you'll appreciate in data entry. *Esprit III* meets a wide range of terminal applications. It costs much less than a TVI 925, but gives a significantly stronger performance including line drawing graphics, a broad repertoire of video attributes and editing commands, 22 user definable function keys and an optional 4-page display memory. *Esprit III COLOR* delivers the full Esprit III performance in eight brilliant colors.

There's an Esprit that's ready to star in all your terminal roles. Auditions are being held by your Esprit dealer right now.

Esprit Systems, Inc., Hazeltine Terminals Division, 100 Marcus Drive, Melville, NY 11747 (516) 293-5600

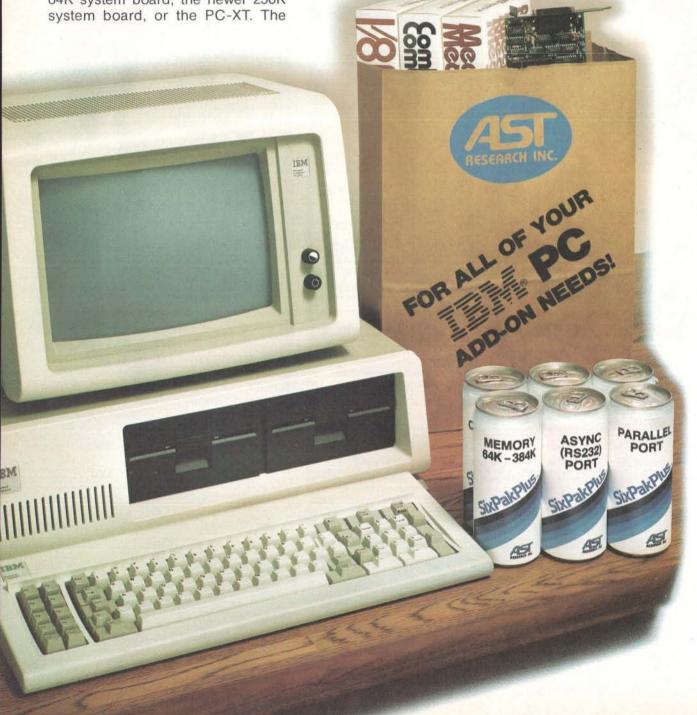
Systems, Inc. Hazeltine Terminals Division

Pickup a SixPakPlus

Introducing... SixPakPlus™, the refreshing new 384KB multifunction card! In response to the changing needs of the IBM PC and PC-XT marketplace, AST Research, Inc. is proud to announce the latest addition to our line of multifunction enhancement products, the SixPakPlus! This new product is the result of extensive marketing research into the needs of IBM PC users whether they have the original 64K system board, the newer 256K

SixPakPlus has been engineered to meet these needs at a competitive price while maintaining AST's high standards for quality and reliability.

The **SixPak**, as we like to call it, could have been named for the six banks of RAM on it. However, we like to think that it was named for the six functions of the card.



for your I PC.

The features of the SixPak include:



1. RAM memory starting at 64K, user-expandable in 64K increments to 384K. This makes the SixPak ideal for the PC or PC-XT with a 256K system board; 384K on a SixPak added to 256K on the system board vields 640K, the maximum addressable user memory in these systems.

One Serial (async) communications port, configurable as either COM1 or COM2, for use with serial printers, modems, a "mouse," and other serial devices. The serial port has on-board jumpers for easy management of the RS-232C lines, simplifying the wiring of cables in many installations.



3. One Parallel (printer) port, configurable as LPT1 or LPT2 (LPT2 or LPT3 when the IBM monochrome card is installed), for use with the IBM/Epson and other compatible printers. The port is compatible with IBM diagnostics.



SERIAL PORT 64K-384K-GAME ADAPTER PORT-MEMORY PARALLEL PORT CLOCK/CALENDAR

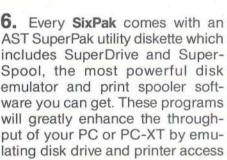
IBM is the registered trademark of International Business Machines

4. A Clock-Calendar with battery backup, featuring an easily replaceable Lithium battery and a quartzcontrolled timebase for a high degree of accuracy.





5. An optional IBM-compatible Game Adapter port, for use with an IBM-type joystick. In conjunction with application programming, this game port may be used for cursor control, in generating graphics or for playing games at the end of your work day!





at RAM speeds rather than the normal slower speed of mechanical devices. SuperPak is the first of such software to be compatible with both DOS 1.1 and DOS 2.0.

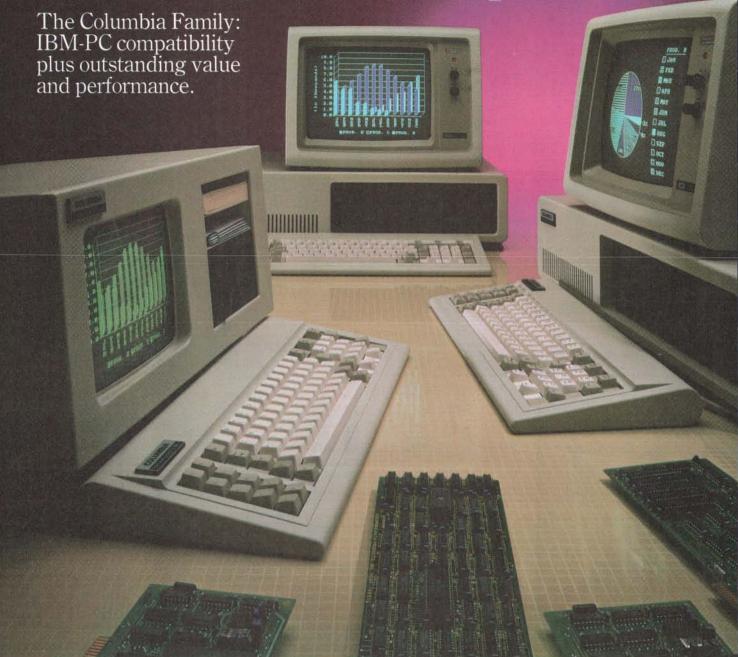
Most important of all, the SixPak comes with the AST "Plus," AST's unsurpassed reputation for quality, reliability, after-the-sale support, and overall design excellence that gives our products the best price/performance ratio in the industry! Hence the name, SixPakPlus!

AST products are available from Computerland, Entre', ComputerMart, and selected dealers worldwide. Call factory if your dealer does not have the AST products you want.



2372 Morse Avenue Irvine, California 92714 (714) 540-1333 • TWX 295370ASTRUR Dealer Inquiries Welcome

Start ahead. Stay ahead.



Today, Columbia offers you the highest level of IBM-PC hardware and software compatibility.

Each Columbia microcomputer is delivered with software worth thousands of dollars for word processing, financial planning, communications, and more.

Stay ahead with Columbia's economic multi-user capabilities and quality expansion products.

Choose the very practical Columbia VP Portable, \$2,995. Or, the flexible Columbia MPC, \$3,395. The Columbia MPC with hard disk is \$4,995. All prices include CRT controller with graphics and keyboard.

Call (301) 992-3400 for the name of the dealer or distributor nearest you. Serviced and supported worldwide. National service by Bell & Howell Service Company.

World Headquarters: 9150 Rumsey Road Columbia, MD 21045 (301) 992-3400 TWX 710-862-1891 West Coast: 3901 MacArthur Blvd. Suite 211 Newport Beach, CA 92660 (714) 752-5245 Telex 277778 Europe: Limitenstr. 94 4050 Moenchengladbach 2 West Germany 02166-47097 Telex 852452

COLUMBIA
DATA PRODUCTS, INC.

Distributors in Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands-Antilles, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Circle 381 on inquiry card.

Listing 2: The page program counts the characters sent to the output so that the operator can control the amount of information shown on the terminal screen.

```
$ cat -n page.c
         #include (stdio.h)
      1
         #define LINESIZE 80
         #define SCRNSIZE 23
      1
      5
      6
          * Global variables:
      7
          #/
      8
     9
         int c; /* The character */
         int colont, lineant; /* The counters */
     10
         int fd; /* The descriptor for the alternate key board input */
     11
     12
     13
         main(argc, argv)
    14
         int arec:
    15
         char **arev;
    16
    17
                 colent = 1;
    18
                 linecnt = 0;
    19
    20
                 fd = open("/dev/tty", 0);
    21
    22
                 while ((c = setchar()) != EOF) (
    23
                          putchar(c);
    24
                          more();
    25
                 3
    26
        3
    27
    28
        more()
    29
        {
    30
                 if (c == '\n') (
    31
                          linecnt++;
    32
                          colent = 1;
    33
    34
                 else (
    35
                          colent++;
    36
                          if (colent == LINESIZE) (
    37
                                  linecnt++;
    38
                                  colent = 1;
    39
                         3
    40
    41
                 if (linecht == SCRNSIZE)
    42
                         command();
    43
        3
    14
    45
        command()
    46
    47
                 while (read(fd,&c,1) && c != ' ' && c != '\n' && c != EOF)
    48
    49
                         7
    50
                 if (c == ' ')
    51
    52
                         linecut = 0; /* reset counter */
                 else if (c == '\n')
    53
    54
                          linecht--;
    55
                 else
    56
                          exit();
    57
        3
$[]
```

MITSUBISHI® DRIVES



M2892 1.6 MB, DS/DD 8" FULL HEIGHT Floppy Disk Drive



M2896 1.6 MB, DS/DD 8" HALF HEIGHT Floppy Disk Drive



1.6 MB, DS/DD 51/4"HALF HEIGHT Floody Disk Drive



M4851 500 KB, DS/DD 48 TPI

51/4" HALF HEIGHT Floppy Disk Drive



M4854

M4853 1.0 MB, DS/DD 96 TPI

51/4" HALF HEIGHT Floppy Disk Drive



M4852 1.0 MB, DS/DD 96 TPI

51/4" FULL HEIGHT Floppy Disk Drive



M4855 2.0 MB, DS/DD 96 TPI

51/4" HALF HEIGHT Floppy Disk Drive

AVAILABILITY: NOW

RELIABILITY: PROVEN

SERVICE: FACTORY AUTHORIZED



PHONE (408) 247-3450

1330 Lawrence Expressway, Suite 330 Santa Clara, California 95051 Text continued from page 230:

51 if (c == ' ')
52 linecnt = 0; /* reset counter */

Actually, because Unix usually requires you to type the line terminator before the keyboard is "read," a space followed by a carriage return must be typed to get the next screenful.

A *newline* is the Unix line terminator and is more or less equivalent to the CP/M's carriage return/linefeed pair. When the response to the "more?" query is a newline (entered by typing the return key), one additional line will be displayed because the line counter is decremented by one:

53 else if (c == '\n')
54 linecnt--;

The remaining possibility has to be the EOF code, which causes the page to exit:

55 else 56 exit();

The concat Program

For the last example, I will introduce a few more primitives and illustrate how to transform the copy program into a more general utility, called the concat program, which can be employed to combine files specified on the command line and send them to the standard output (see listing 3).

In this example, I have added the function <code>getarg()</code>, which returns a pointer to the desired command-line argument. This approach is necessary so that functions besides <code>main()</code> can access the command-line variables without having to pass these same variables as additional arguments to functions outside of <code>main()</code>. Note that you need the function <code>allocarg()</code> to allocate space for the command-line argument(s). The actual copy operation is performed by <code>filecopy()</code>, which will copy the contents of the files (if specified) to the standard output file. If no files are designated on the command line when <code>concat</code> is invoked, then <code>concat</code> acts like the <code>copy</code> program introduced earlier.

Line 19 of listing 3 declares the variable fp to be a pointer to type FILE and fopen() to be a function that returns a pointer to a FILE. Now just what is FILE? First consider the definition of the array of _iobuf structures as defined in the include file <stdio.h>, which is actually located in /usr/include/stdio.h:

extern struct _iobuf {

char *_ptr; /* next character position */
int _cnt; /* number of characters left */
char *_base; /* location of buffer */
char _flag; /* mode of file access */
char _fd; /* file descriptor */
}_iobf_NFILEI;

Listing 3: The concat program. Building upon the original copy program, this expanded utility program can combine files and send the results to the standard output, in this case the terminal screen.

```
$ cat -n concat.c
     1 #include (stdio.h>
     2
     3
         * Command line arsuments must be
     1
     5
         * external to all functions:
     6
         #/
     7
     8
        int narss; /* number of arsuments */
     9
        char **arastr; /* pointer to argument string */
    10
    11
        extern char *setars();
    12
    13
        main(arsc, arsv)
    14
       int arec;
    15
       char **arsv;
    16
    17
                int i;
    18
                char *string;
   19
                FILE *fr, *fopen();
   20
   21
                allocars(arsc, arsv);
   22
   23
                if (narss == 1)
   24
                         filecopy(stdin);
   25
                0150
   26
                         for (i = 1; i < nargs; i++) (
   27
                                 string = getarg(i);
   28
                                 fr = foren(string, "r");
   29
                                 filecopy(fp);
   30
                                 fclose(fr);
   31
                         3
   32
       3
   33
   34
       allocars(arsc, arsv)
   35
       int arec:
   36
       char **arsv;
   37
   38
   39
                char *calloc(), *malloc(), *strcry();
   40
   41
                narss = arsc;
   42
                arsstr = (char**) calloc((unsigned) argc, sizeof(char*))
   43
   44
                for (i = 0; i (argc; i++) (
   45
                        arestr[i] = malloc((unsiened) strlen(arev[i])+1)
   46
                        strcpy(arestr[i], arev[i]);
   47
                3
   48
       3
   49
   50
       char *setars(n)
   51
       int n;
   52
       - {
   53
                if (n > narss)
   54
                        return((char *)-1);
   55
                return(argstr[n]);
   56
       3
   57
   58
       filecory(filein)
   59
       FILE *filein;
   60
       {
   61
                resister int c;
   62
   63
                while ((c = setc(filein)) != EOF)
   64
                        putc(c, stdout);
   65
       3
```

The include file further defines FILE to be an instance of this structure:

#define FILE struct _iobuf

Observe that the structure _iobuf contains information important to performing buffered I/O (also known as stream I/O). For instance, information such as the buffer location, the current character position in the buffer, the mode of file access (read/write), and the actual (low-level) file descriptor (which was used in the page program) is contained in this important structure.

Note that all names in the include file stdio.h intended for internal use begin with an underscore (_) to minimize the chance of conflict with user-defined names. Some of the important names intended to be used externally are

```
stdin (&_iob[0]) the standard input file (fd = 0) stdout (&_iob[1]) the standard output file (fd = 1) stderr (&_iob[2]) the standard error file (fd = 2) EOF (-1) end-of-file value NULL (0) the null pointer BUFSIZ (512) recommended I/O buffer size
```

FILE is a convenient shorthand for declaring pointers to streams. Streams represent buffered I/O with output flushing where necessary.

The main processing loop for the concat program is reproduced here:

```
26     for (i = 1; i < nargs; i++) {
27         string = getarg(i);
28         fp = fopen(string, "r");
29         filecopy(fp);
30         fclose(fp);
31     }
```

For each command-line argument, (for i = 1; i < nargs; i++), a pointer to that argument, string = getarg(i), is obtained. The string argument represents (you hope) a file that is opened for reading (fp = fopen(string, "r"). The func-

tion filecopy() actually performs the copying from the designated file to the standard output (see lines 63 and 64 in listing 3).

The allocarg() function is required to allocate storage for the external variables nargs and argstr. The Unix library routine calloc() allocates memory for an array of argc elements of size size of(char*). The malloc() routine returns a pointer to a block of at least strlen(argv[i]) + 1 bytes beginning on a word boundary. The strcpy() function actually makes the copy of the argument to the external variable argstr.

This last example nicely illustrates how the addition of a few primitive functions can transform the basic copy program into a very useful general-purpose tool with many of the same properties as the Unix cat utility program.

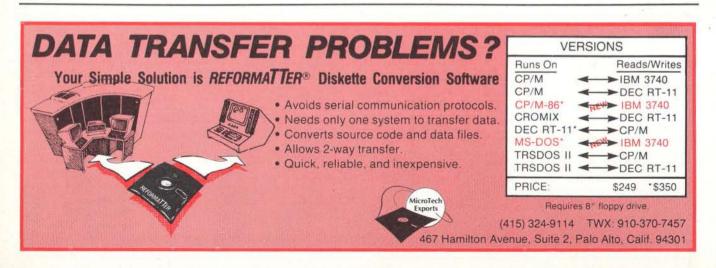
Summary

The software tools I've used as examples are very simple, but their design typifies the ease of use of the Unix environment. By carefully developing your software tools and adhering to good programming practice, you can design your own problem-solving tools. With these tools, you, the programmer, become the hammer rather than the anvil.

Dr. Rebecca Thomas (1839 10th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122) is coauthor of the popular Unix guide for beginners, A User Guide to the Unix System (Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1982). She is also coauthoring additional Unix titles to be available in 1983, including both a business user's and an application programmer's guide to both the Unix and Xenix systems, to be published by Addison-Wesley.

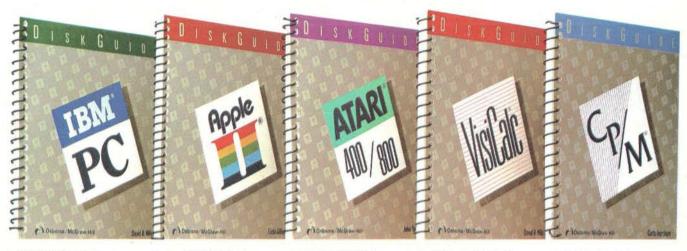
References

- 1. "The Bell System Technical Journal" Bell Laboratories, July 1978.
- Brooks, F.P. The Mythical Man-Month. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1974.
- Kernighan, B.W., and P.J. Plauger. The Elements of Programming Style. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978.
- Kernighan, B.W., and P.J. Plauger. Software Tools in Pascal. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1981.
- Kernighan, B.W., and D.M. Ritchie. The C Programming Language. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1978.
- 6. "The Unix Programmer's Manual," Bell Laboratories, 1978.



Frustration Insurance.

The New DiskGuide™ Series from Osborne/McGraw-Hill.



- IBM® PC DiskGuide Order #94-2 \$8.95
- Apple[®] II DiskGuide (Including Apple II Plus and IIe) Order #96-9 \$7.95
- ATARI[®] 400/800[™] DiskGuide Order #95-0 \$7.95
- VisiCalc[®] DiskGuide
 Order #98-5 \$6.95
- CP/M® DiskGuide (Including CP/M-80 and CP/M-86) Order #97-7 \$8.95

The Computer Frustration Syndrome. It can hit anyone who uses a personal computer. We want to protect you from it. That's why we created **The DiskGuide Series**. Five easy-to-use, compact, computer reference guides chock full of vital commands, keys, summary tables and charts—information you need for frustration-free computing. No chitchat. Just clear-cut cues to help you master the Apple® II, IBM® PC, ATARI® 400/800™ plus VisiCalc® and CP/M®.



Look for **The DiskGuide Series** soon at a bookstore or computer store near you. Or order direct by phone or mail.

Escape The Computer Frustration Syndrome by reaching for our new **DiskGuide Series** or any one of 60 other Osborne/McGraw-Hill computer books.



© 1983 Osborne/McGraw-Hill



TO ORDER:

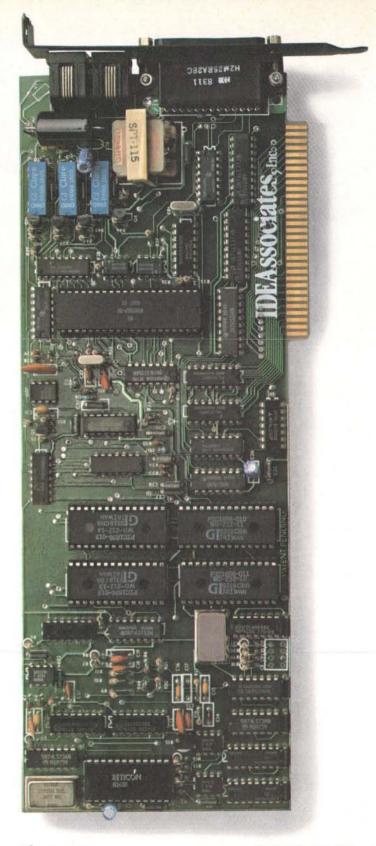
By phone, call TOLL FREE 800-227-2895. In California, call 800-772-4077.

VISA and MasterCard accepted.

By mail, complete the coupon below and mail to Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 2600 Tenth Street, Berkeley, CA 94710. All orders must be prepaid. You can pay by check, money order, VISA or MasterCard. Be sure to add taxes and shipping fees. See schedule below. Taxes and Shipping Fees. Add per item: \$0.75 4th class, \$1.50 UPS, \$3.00 1st class/UPS Blue Label. California residents add local sales tax. Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Prices subject to change without notice.

\	Dept. B-1		
Name			
	hall before the		
StateIndicate	method of payment:	.Zip	
		VISA/Exp. date	
	MasterCard/Exp. date	Card #	
Qty.	Order #	Price	
		Tax	
		Shipping	
ME	Signature	Total	
AGW Hill	Osborne/McGraw Hill 2600 Tenth Street, Berkeley,	CA 94710	

 Apple and Apple II are registered trademarks of Apple Computer Inc. • ATARI and ATARI 400/800 are registered trademarks of Atari, Inc. • CP/M and CP/M 86 are registered trademarks of Digital Research, Inc. • DiskGuide is a trademark of Osborne/McGraw-Hill • IBM is a registered trademark of IBM Corp. • VisiCalc is a registered trademark of Personal Software.



Introduce your IBM-PC to a fast-talking card sharp.

The IDEAComm 1200: Fast, reliable communications on a plug-in card.

Now you don't need an external modem to get 1200 baud communications capability for your IBM-PC. The IDEAComm 1200 is an integral modem that combines the functions of an in-board asynchronous communications card and an out-board modem in one integrated plug-in unit. Snap it into an expansion slot, plug in a modular telephone jack, and you have direct 1200 or 300 baud communications without the confusion and added expense of external boxes and cables. And there are no switches to set; the speed is software-selectable or automatically selected by the card. Plus, we've designed in outstanding relia-IDE Software bility: four powerful on-board microprocessors replace conventional analog circuitry with digital

One Card That's a Great Deal

precision and reliability.

The fast-talking IDEAComm 1200 is one sharp card: it eliminates the need for an external modem, gives you 1200/300 baud communications capability with the exceptional reliability of digital design; provides an additional plug so you don't lose regular telephone voice communications: and includes a standard RS232C interface and connector that can be used as an additional serial port. All for only \$545. That's about the cost of a conventional external modem alone, saving you the entire cost of the internal asynchronous card.

One Card Gives You a Full Hand

The IDEAComm 1200 comes complete with software diskette enabling easy, menu-driven selection of all

Technical Specifications

Speed 0-300 bps or 1200 bps Data Format Serial, binary. 7-8 data bits, 1-2 stop bits **Dialing Capability** Touch-Tone (TM) or rotary dial pulse Operation **Full Duplex**

IBM Port COM 1 Modem Compatibility Bell System 103 or 212A in both Originate and Answer mode **Physical Data** 3.9" x 10.8" x .6" (one card slot)

communications, autodial, and auto log-on procedures, and easy recall at the touch of a single key. It also allows the IDEAComm 1200 to work with most other terminal

> emulation packages—including IBM Comm 2.0 communications

We've Stacked Our Deck With **Better Ideas**

IDE's Better Ideas for your IBM-PC include expansion memory boards, "The IDEABoard" combination boards, fixed or removable Winchester disk drives for either internal or external mounting, and printer spooler

> and RAMFloppy disk emulation software. We have Better Ideas on product support, too. Superb technical support and documentation, including full programming specifications for the IDEAComm 1200 . . . an aggressive pricing policy . . . a unique upgrade policy that lets you trade up any IDE product



"The IDEAboard"

for another in our line . . . and our full year warranty.

Get the IDEA

To see IDE's Better Ideas for yourself, contact any of the knowledgeable dealers listed below. If there is no listing for a dealer near you, call us. We'll provide you with

the name of your nearest dealer or take your order over the phone. 1-800-257-5027

(In Massachusetts, call 617-275-4430)



Removable Winchester disk drive



IDEAssociates, Inc. 7 Oak Park Drive, Bedford, MA 01730

IDE Dealers: 🗆 Alaska: VFM Electronics, Fairbanks 🗆 Arizona: Abbot Data Products, Glendale; Computer Emporium, Tucson 🗆 California: Q-Bits, Mountain View; Stoneware Ltd., La Jolla 🗀 Connecticut: The Computer Establishment, Old Saybrook; MicroAge, Danbury; American Business Computers, Groton; Creative Systems, E. Granby 🖂 Hawaii: Peripherals Hawaii, Kahuku 🖂 Illinois: DM Micro Systems, Collinsville 🗀 Iowa: ComputerLand, Des Moines 🗆 Kansas: Computype, Manhattan 🗀 Massachusetts: Arby Corporation, Cambridge; TEK Microsystems, Boston 🗀 Michigan: The Computer Workshop, Houghton; TransNational Corp., Troy; Computer Rentals, Royal Oak 🗀 Minne sota: Computer Depot/Daytons Computer Centers, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Burnsville Center, Ridgedale, Rosedale, Southdale 🗌 Nebraska: ComputerLand, Lincoln; ComputerLand, Omaha 🔲 New York: Puture Data, NYC; Oppenheimer Software, NYC; Yankee Computer Services, Putnam Valley 🗌 North Carolina: Surveyor's Supply, Apex; Computer South, Charlotte; Microcomputer Sales, Fayetteville; The Computer Exchange, Durham 🗆 Ohio: U-Computer, Toledo 🗆 Oklahoma: Advanced Financial Technology, Oklahoma City; Biologic Instruments, Stillwater 🗋 Pennsylvania: Software Projections, Inc., Flourtown 🗆 South Carolina: Berry's Office Automation, Lugoff 🗀 South Dakota: Computer Terminal, Sioux Falls 🗆 Tennessee: FICON, Nastwille 🖂 Texas: MicroSpec, Plano; Video Station, Plano; Southwest Automation, Houston 🗆 Utah: Weidner Communications Corp., Provo 🗀 Virginia: Micro Solutions, Reston Washington: Telecalc, Seattle

International Distributors: Austria, Switzerland, West Germany: Computer 2000 GmbH, Munich United Kingdom: KPG-Hardware House, London Prance: Micro Connection International, Paris Series: O.D.C. Systems, Natanya

THE LEMON SOURS SURGES



Our crop-The Lemon™, The Lime™, and The Orange™ are designed to eliminate undetected submicrosecond overvoltage transients from electrical circuits. Commonly referred to as "spikes", or "glitches", these transients can cause hardware and software damage to unprotected circuits.

Today's electronic products are often microprocessor controlled - mini and micro computers, televisions, video cassette recorders - to name a few. Each of these products is sensitive to fluctuations in electrical power lines. Power switching devices such as refrigerators coming on and off or air conditioners starting up can be responsible for a momentary surge or spike of electricity in a circuit. Even your local

utility stepping-up transformers to add power at peak load times or an electrical storm passing through can trigger surges. Such surges can cause equipment to falter at times, not to work at peak performance or fail completely. An entire data base can be lost.

Now you can prevent this from happening to you with an AC Surge Protector from Electronic Protection Devices. Each Protector is a solid state clamping device with 6 outlets utilizing modern high speed semiconductor technology. Using our Protectors is as simple as plugging it into any standard three wire duplex outlet then plugging what needs protection into it. Each Protector exceeds the IEEE 587-1980 Guide for Surge Voltages in Low

Voltage AC Power Circuits.

When you compare the cost of computer hardware, software and your time with the price of a Protector (from \$59.95 to \$139.95), you'll want to sour your surges with one of the AC Surge Protectors from EPD, which are available through your local dealer.

Electronic Protection Devices

5 Central Avenue Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

In Massachusetts Call: (617) 891-6602

Outside Massachusetts Call: 1-800-343-1813

Dealer Inquiries Invited

The Unix C Compiler in a CP/M Environment

What subset of Unix version 7's compiler makes sense for CP/M?

by Matthew Halfant

How much of the C programming language, as it exists under Bell Labs' version 7 Unix, can be made available under CP/M? To begin with, we must say what distinguishes Unix C from other implementations that follow the formal language definition. This is largely a matter of the "standard I/O library," though I maintain below that other groups of support functions must be considered as well. An examination of three C compilers for the CP/M environment (small-c, BDS C, and Aztec C) will give an idea how close the compilers actually come to version 7's C.

The Formal Side of C

For those without access to a Unix system, the principal source of information on C is the remarkable book *The C Programming Language* by Kernighan and Ritchie, referred to hereafter as simply K&R (see the references). I assume the reader to be familiar with this work. Appendix A of this book contains a formal definition of C, which is the place to turn for precise specifications of syntax, scope of identifiers, and other legal matters. This is not, however, the place to resolve a question on, say, the procedure for opening a file.

C does not specify the system interface: there are no built-in connections with terminals, printers, or files. These functions are supplied as library routines rather than innate parts of the compiler. Presumably, this simplifies the task of writing the compiler and allows flexibility in constructing the I/O (input/output) inter-

face. But it creates a potentially awkward situation: programs will not be portable between systems with widely divergent support libraries.

For this reason, Unix supplies the standard I/O library that is, according to chapter 7 of K&R, ". . . a set of functions designed to provide a standard I/O system for C programs . . . the routines are meant to be 'portable' in the sense that they will exist in compatible form on any system where C exists, and that programs that confine their system interactions to facilities provided by the standard library can be moved from one system to another essentially without change."

Adoption of this library is not obligatory; we have the example of Whitesmiths' C compiler, in which most of the standard functions have been renamed or redefined. The difficulty observed in moving a Whitesmiths program to a Unix system argues for formalizing the standard I/O library along with many other of the common functions described in K&R. (Editor's note: Whitesmiths recently released a new version of its compiler that will be more compatible with Unix version 7.) Such a project is the responsibility of the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) committee that was recently formed. I am not attempting to define a language standard here but merely describing the dialect of C that is spoken on Unix systems and devoting special attention to the subset that can be implemented under CP/M.

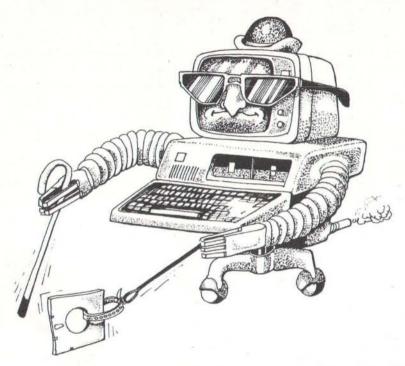
In the remarks of Kernighan and Ritchie quoted above, the terms "standard library" and "standard I/O library" are used interchangeably, whereas I would prefer "standard library" to designate the entire collection of support functions, of which the I/O library is a specific subset. Other members include the stringhandling functions (streat(), etc.), the math library (sqrt(), etc.), and a number of system calls. Some such collection of functions must be standardized if convenient portability is to be secured.

The Standard Library as Part of the C Language

To illustrate the importance of standardization, compare the treatment of character strings in C versus those in PL/I. The latter admits strings as a data type that may be assigned, transmitted as an argument, or returned by a function. In C, strings are implemented as null-terminated character arrays. Suppose I want to write a utility function to remove blanks from a string. I want to turn "this is a string" into "thisisastring". One strategy (I don't claim it to be optimal) is to operate in what might be called a "while there's still a blank in the string" loop in pseudocode. The loop body locates the leftmost blank, breaks the string into the part before the blank and the part after, and concatenates the two parts. In PL/I, I might write

do while(index(string, ')>0);

We can help your little IBM C.



Powerful, portable and fast, C is the language of tomorrow!

With Computer Innovations' C86 compiler you'll have full unix-compatible Crunning on your PC or other 8086/8088 system. C86 is a complete implementation, with struct/union, bit fields, trig functions and floating point with 8087 support.

The source code for the run-time library is included — you pay

no royalties on programs you produce!

C86 is only \$389, or \$399 with KGR "The C Programming Language" reference manual. And with each order we include a free copy of our powerful modem/file transfer program VaMP, a \$100 value!

Call us toll free at 1-800-426-5248. We'll help your PC "C" the light!

VISA, MasterCard and AMEX accepted.

For more information call: (206) 542-7611 or write Vandata: 17544 Midvale Ave. N., Suite 107 Seattle, WA. 98133

unix is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.



```
i = index(string,' ');
string = substr(string,1,i-1) ||
    substr (string,i+1);
end:
```

The concatenation operator || is part of the PL/I language, as are the "built-in" functions index() and substr().

In C I would use a similar method but would use the standard library functions index() (modeled on the above) and strcat():

```
while( (p=index(string," ")) != NULL) {
    *p++ = " \ 0";
    strcat(string,p);
}
```

Concatenation is achieved with a function call; assignment, when required, is done the same way (using strcpy()). As a C programmer, I come to regard functions like index() and strcat() as parts of the language, as is the case with their PL/I counterparts. Of course, they are not really parts of C as defined in Appendix A, but they do belong to Unix C, and I would expect to find them accompanying any C compiler advertised as Unix version 7 compatible.

What Is Meant by "Unix C"?

My intention is to use the phrase "Unix C" suggestively, rather than definitively, to encompass those features commonly used by C programmers in the Unix environment. To me, the Unix environment involves more than the union of C and the Unix standard library; it also includes certain system interface conventions, such as I/O redirection and the handling of command-line arguments. Such conventions become as indispensable as the standard library itself; thus, we begin our programs with

```
main(argc,argv)
int argc;
char *argv[];
{
```

and take advantage of getchar() and putchar() when writing filters that can be tested at the terminal before being applied to files or embedded in a pipe.

Where Is the Standard Library Defined?

K&R explicitly decline to describe the standard library in its entirety; moreover, several of the functions illustrated in the text differ in minor ways from those currently used. For example, the memory allocation function alloc() is named malloc() in version 7 Unix. A less trivial departure concerns the function index(): as shown on page 67 of K&R, it returns the integer index of the located substring (or -1 if none is found); under Unix version 7, index() returns a pointer to the located substring (or NULL if none is found). There are other inconsistencies of this kind.

The authoritative source for standard library definitions is Volume 1 of *The Unix Programmer's Manual*, which has recently been published in book form (see the references). This volume is divided into several sections, of which the ones on system calls (section 2) and subroutines (section 3) are relevant here. They enumerate the functions that may be invoked from within a C program, and thus comprise what I would speak of as the "standard library."

The special set of subroutines normally known as the "standard I/O library" consists of those items in section 3 denoted by the letter S, as in SCANF(3S). A separate description of the standard I/O library can be found in Volume 2 of The Unix Programmer's Manual, a companion volume to the one mentioned above. Chapter 17, on Unix programming, is a tutorial along the lines of chapter 8 of K&R, but it covers additional ground. An appendix to that chapter, titled "The Standard I/O Library," contains a list that differs slightly from the conventions of Volume 1. For example, the listed function system() is not considered part of the I/O library in Volume 1. The same is true for the memoryallocation functions (see MALLOC(3)); what's more, the Appendix uses the name cfree() in place of free().

Sections 2 and 3 Seen as One Collection

Any operating system defines the interface that programmers must use

in accessing system resources. For Unix, these are the system calls of section 2; they are analogous to the BDOS (basic disk operating system) calls of CP/M. The subroutines of section 3 provide a higher level of service to applications programs and are considered distinct from the system calls (by the systems programmers, at least). But this distinction, however relevant in the Unix domain, completely evaporates when we consider transporting the functions to CP/M,

for they must there be implemented as subroutines based on CP/M's own system interface.

Consider an especially important example: the low-level I/O interface. CP/M's view of reading and writing files is based on 128-byte logical sectors. Unix supports a more flexible approach: there are system calls to seek to an arbitrary byte boundary, and there to read or write an arbitrary number of bytes. These functions—lseek(), read(), and write()—can indeed



EXPOTEK

2723 W. Windrose Suite 3 Phoenix, Arizona 85029

1-800-528-8960



OKIDATA

All Prices Subject To Change

COMPUTERS

ALTOS

5-15D - \$2120 586 - 14 CALL 580-10 - \$4695 586-10 - \$5698 580-14 - \$9395 8600-12 - \$8950

NORTHSTAR

Advantage - \$2250 280A - \$1950 15m Byte - \$4499

TELEVIDIO

802 \$2520 802H - \$4450 806 - \$4950 800A - \$1250 803 - \$1890 1603 - \$2695

> APPLE-LOOK-A-LIKE CALL

APPLE CARDS

16K RAM – \$78 Z80 CARD – \$235 Videx Card – \$227 Viewmax-80 – \$175 Microsoft Prem. Pk – \$465

SOFTWARE

All Major Brands 25% off List

\$CALL

DISK DRIVE

Microsci Apple Dr. — \$255 Rana Elite I — \$260 Rana Elite III — \$550 Rana 1000 — \$299

MODEMS

HAYES - MICROMODEM - \$263 HAYES - SMARTMODEM - \$199 HAYES - 1200 Baud - \$499

DISKETTES/BOXES

Elephant - \$19 Scotch - \$25 Dysan - \$35

GUARANTEED LOW PRICES

PRINTERS

OKIDATA

M92A - \$ CALL M93A - \$ CALL M82A - \$ CALLW/Tractor & Grap. \$ CALL M84P - \$ CALL M84S - \$ CALL Pacemark 2350P - \$ CALL

CITOH

F10 40 cps - \$1090 F10 55cps - \$1499 1550P - \$599 1550CD - \$655 8510P - \$375 8510BCD - \$499

DATASOUTH

DS120 - \$595 DS180 - \$1169

DIABLO

630RO - \$1725 620 - \$895

NEC

8023 - \$399 7710 - \$1999 3510 - \$1375 3550 - \$1750

TRANSTAR

140 - \$1290 130P - \$715

TERMINALS

ADDS

A1 - \$485 Viewpoint A3 - \$485 **HAZELTINE** 1500 - \$995 ESPRIT I - \$498

TELEVIDEO

910 - \$569 925 - \$718 970 - \$1040 950 - \$899

ZENITH

Z19 - \$670 Z89 - \$2129

MONITORS

Amdek 300 – \$130 Color I – \$295 Amdek Color II – \$425 Amber – \$145 BMC Green – \$85 USI Amber – \$149

COMPUTER IC'S COMPLETE LINE SPECIAL 4164 (150ns) \$5.50ea.

Customer Service 602-863-0759

be replicated under CP/M, but there they are higher-level functions on an equal footing with any member of the standard library.

What Portions of the Standard Library Make Sense for CP/M?

Browsing through the available functions can help us to assemble a wish-list for CP/M. Naturally we can omit functions that deal with process management, such as fork() and wait() (described in chapter 17 of Volume 2). We can also dispense with functions-such as mknod(), for making new directories—that address incompatible aspects of the file systems. At the other extreme are functions whose suitability is clear, and we take these up before proceeding to the gray area between.

The I/O library: The standard I/O library is first on the list of things to include. (An exception, POPEN(3S), pertains to process communication and is therefore inapplicable.) Along with these subroutines, I am in favor of including the low-level functions

open(), creat(), lseek(), read(), write(), close(), and unlink(). This set is more convenient to use for byte-random access to binary files than are the buffered functions fread(), fwrite(), and fseek(); and, fopen(), unlike open(), does not provide access for both reading and writing at one time. Besides, unlink() is needed in any case.

The mathematics library: The mathematics library can, of course, be included. This consists of doubleprecision trigonometric, logarithmic, exponential, and hyperbolic functions as well as the less familiar Bessel functions. The function pow(x,y) is equivalent to exp(y*log(x)) and compensates for C's lack of the exponentiation operator that in FORTRAN allows writing simply x**y. Some lower-level functions are also convenient to have, such as frexp() and ldexp(), which provide separate access to the significand and exponent of doubles.

String and Character Handling

Many programmers who could live

without the mathematics library would not accept omission of the string functions, streat(), strncat(), index(), rindex(), and so on (see STRING(3)). Note that, as already indicated, some of the definitions do not agree with those given in K&R.

The character-classification macros -isalpha(), isupper(), and so on-are normally provided in the include file <ctype.h> (the angle brackets specify a standard directory in which include files are normally found). I find no mention of toupper() and tolower() in Volume 1, although they are included in the cited appendix of chapter 17, Volume 2 (and are, indeed, present in ctype.h). Actually, these functions are somewhat troublesome because their original formulation is, taking the first for illustration,

#define toupper(c) ((c) + 'A'-'a')

which mutilates nonletters and must normally be preceded by the test

if (isalpha(c)) . . .

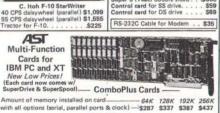




JUKI 6100 NEWI Letter quality daisywheel printer. Features an 18 CPS speed, 10/12/15 pitches, 100-character daisywheel, 13" platen, a graphic mode & word processing functions, 2K buffer, 62dB quiet operation, 1 utilizes the popular IBM Selectric typewriter ribbons, Parallel. ..\$599



C. Itoh ProWriter 8510AP, 120 CPS, 80 col., Graphics, Parallel . . \$345 C. Itoh ProWrtier-II 1550, 120 CPS, 136 col., 2K buffer, parallel . . \$649 The new EpsonFX-80 & RX-80 Call EPSON MX-80 and MX-100 . CALL Cable—IBM to parallel printer-\$35



Half Height Drives for Apple II

Super 5 (ALPS) 40- track, SS . \$239 Super 5 (Teac) 40 track, SS . \$269 Super 5 (Teac) double sided . \$365

\$59

Control card for SS drive. . . Control card for DS drive . .

 MegaPlus Cards -

I/O Plus Cards -Standard card w/one serial port (S1) and clock/calendar. \$129 with ONE additional option:game(G) or parallel(P) or serial 2(S2) port \$165 with TWO additional options (GP, GS2, or PS2) \$199 with all THREE additional options (GPS2) \$232

Dynax GM-120, 12" green, 600 line.
20 MHz. Made by JVC. Excellent!
List \$200.00. \$129.00
USI PI-2, 12" green, 1,000 line, 20
MHz. \$159.00
Zenith ZVM121, 12" green, 15MHz
List \$139.00. \$119.00

** * AMBER SCREEN *** Amdek V310-A, 12" amber, 900-dot, for IBM PC w/monochrome display adapter card \$175 Dynax AM121, 12" umber, 600-dot 20 MHz.Made by JVC. Excellent

List \$250.00. \$149 Taxan KA12N, 12" amber, 800-d List \$205.00. \$150 \$149.00 .\$150.00 USI PI-3, 12" amber, 1,000 II . .\$179.00





CORONA Computers Complete with 128K memory, key-board, hi-res monitor, graphics, serial & parallel interfaces, MS DOS, GW Basic, PC Tutor, GSX Graphics, Speadsheet & Word Processing Soft-ware. Compatible w/most IBM PC hardware & software. Dealt Model w/2-320K drives \$2,549

Portable Model w/2-320K dr. \$2,399



OSBORNE Computers neutive I — 128K RAM, 7" ambe hitor, 2 serial & 1 parallel ports, height drives, plus Wordstar, Mail ge, SuperCalc, Personal Pasal FRANKLIN ACE 1200
Apple II and CP/M compatible, 128K
RAM, built-in disk drive, controller,
80 col. card, serial & parallel ports,
RAM, 50" green monitor, two full ht,
upper/lower case, numeric pad. CALL



EASTERN ENTERPRISES, INC.



AST

To order, please send money order or cashier's check. Personal or company checks require 2-3 weeks to clear Prices reflect 3% cash discount. Visa/Mastercard accepted. Shipping, insurance & handling charges are 3% of total order value by UPS Surface, 5% by UPS Air or Parcel Post. COD's requires 20% deposit. Calif. residents add sales tax. No sales tax on out-of-state-orders, Prices & availability subject to change without notice.

ML-92S, above but serial . . . \$639 ML-93P, 160 CPS, 136 col., t & friction feed, 9-pin head, DPI dot add. gaphics, parallel

The BROADEST LINE of CPUs is also the FASTEST.

To get a job done *now*, you need **CompuPro** CPU boards. They not only run at maximum speed for maximum throughput, but like other **CompuPro** products, are designed to keep on running -- day in and day out -- to maintain peak system efficiency.

For 8 bit, 16 bit, or 8 and 16 bit operation, **CompuPro's** fine family of high speed CPUs deliver the performance, quality, and reliability you need for serious computing applications.

CPU 68K cpu 68K is the most advanced 68000 based board available. It includes sockets for an optional memory management unit and up to 8K X 16 (16 Kbytes) of EPROM. \$695 (8 MHz), \$850 CSC (10 MHz).

CPU 86/87 CPU 86/87 lets you take advantage of the 8086's large library of of ultra-efficient 16 bit software. Includes sockets for 8087 math co-processor and 80130 firmware chips. \$750 ASM (8 MHz), \$850 CSC (10 MHz). Add \$300 for factory installed 8087 (limits clock speed to 5 MHz).

CPU 8085/88 CPU 8085/88 is

the original, much imitated dual processor board. When you need the best of both worlds -- 8 bit, 16 bit, or 8 and 16 bit -- CPU 8085/88 delivers

16 bit --CPU 8085/88 delivers results in high-level computing applications. \$495 ASM, \$595 CSC.

CPU 2

This premium 8 bit workhorse not only includes all standard Z80A features,

but also has the necessary options to insure backward compatibility with most older S-100 mainframes. \$325, \$425 CSC.

features true 32 bit internal architecture which more closely resembles that of a minicomputer than the architecture found in older micros; CPU 16032 lets you use this new processor to its maximum potential.

CPU 286 When we introduced CPU 8085/88 in 1980, we designed it to be upward compatible with future P-series processors. Three years later, CPU 286 (based on the 16 bit iAPX 286) not only protects your software investment by running all existing 8086/8088 software, but opens up new possibilities by combining an advanced instruction set with the use of four on-chip processors. \$1595 ASM, \$1750 CSC.

CompuPro CPU boards form the heart of our System 816 family of high-speed, high-performance, modular computing systems. These include: Model A (CP/M[®] operating system, single user), Model B (CP/M, advanced single user), Model C (MP/M[®] 8-16TM, multi-user), Model 86/87 (MP/M-86TM, multi-user), Model 08 (Oasis operating system, 8-bit multi-user) and Model 016 (Oasis, 16-bit multi-user).

CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, MP/M and MPM-86 are trademarks of Digital Research. CompuPro is a registered trademark of CompuPro.

For business, scientific and industrial computing solutions, contact a Full Service CompuPro Systems Center or CompuPro Sales Center today: call (415) 786-0909 for location.

CompuPro products are backed by a one year limited warranty (two years for boards qualified under the Certified System Component high-reliability program).



A GODBOUT COMPANY

3506 Breakwater Court, Hayward, CA 94545

Circle 85 on inquiry card.

A common, though questionable, practice is to alter the definition to incorporate the test:

#define toupper(c) ((c) >= 'a' && (c) < = 'z' ? (c) + A' - a' : (c)

Of what I've seen, only the Code Works O/C version 2.0 compiler retained the original toupper() and tolower() and added new functions chupper() and chlower(), which do the right thing.

Memory allocation, program exit: The memory-allocation functionsmalloc(), free(), sbrk(), etc.-appear to be as natural under CP/M as under Unix. Most of the implementations I've seen are based on the one worked out at the end of K&R, chapter 8; they adopt the names alloc() and free() given there. Another easy transplant is the function exit(), along with its companion _exit(), which neglects to close all open files.

Program chaining: Several Unix system calls support program chaining; of these, execl() and execv() are appropriate for CP/M. The format for execl() is

execl(name, arg0, arg1, . . . , argn, 0) char *name, *arg0, *arg1, ..., *argn;

Here name is the complete path name of an executable module; arg0 is a repetition of name as it would be typed from the default directory, and arg1 through argn are command-line arguments to be supplied to name. To quote a charming illustration (from chapter 17 of Volume 2),

execl("/bin/date", "date", NULL); execl("/usr/bin/date", "date", NULL); fprintf(stderr, "Someone stole 'date' \n");

If you don't know the number of command-line arguments in advance, the form

execv(name, argv) char *name, *argv[];

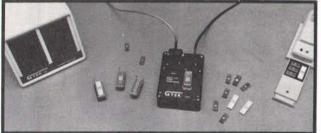
may be used. (This is similar to the convention by which the function

main(argo, argv) is itself called.) Here argy is a null-terminated array of character strings; argv[0], argv[1], . . . is the same as arg0, arg1, ... above.

The function execl() is adopted by BDS C and Supersoft C, but in an incompatible form. The term arg0 (admittedly superfluous under CP/M) is omitted, and the list begins with arg1 immediately following name. An alternative would be to replace the name execl() with another; for example, chain().

The Unix "system" function: Implementing the Unix library routine system(string), which causes the system to respond as if string were typed at the command level, is a real challenge. The difficulty is in making the program resume after the call completes. The effect is similar to that obtained using overlays, but the flexibility is greater because no special preparation is required for the called program. Supposing you can achieve this much, will addressing string directly to CP/M's Console Command Processor be satisfactory, or

DEVELOPMENT HARDWARE/SOFTWARE **GTEK MODEL 7128 EPROM PROGRAMMER**



- Microprocessor based intelligence for ease of use and interface. You send the data, the 7128 takes care of the rest. RS-232 interface and ASCII data formats make the 7128 compatible with virtually any computer with an RS-232 serial interface port.
- Auto-select baud rate.
- Use with or without handshaking. Bidirectional Xon/Xoff supported. CTS/DTR supported.
- CTS/DTR supported.

 Devices supported as of DEC 82.

 NMOS NMOS CMOS EEPROM
 2758 2508 27C16 5213
 2716 2516 27C32 5213H
 2732 2532 C6716 X2816
 2732A 25564 27C64 48016
 2764 68766 12816A
 27128 8755
 27256
 8755
 27256 MPU'S 8748 8748H 8749 8741
- Read pin compatible ROMS also.
- Automatic use of proper program voltage based on type selected. Menu driven eprom type selection, no per-sonality modules required. (40 pin devices require adapter)
- INTEL, Motorola and MCS-86, Hex formats. Split facility for 16 bit data-paths. Read, pro-gram, and formatted list commands also.
- Interupt driven type ahead, program and verify real time while sending data.
- Program single byte, block, or whole eprom.

- Verify erasure and compare commands
- Busy light indicates when power is being ap-
- plies to program socket.

 Complete with TEXTOOL zero insertion force socket and integral 120 VAC power supply. (240 VAC/50HZ available also)
- High Performance/Cost ratio.

 ••• Model 7128 PRICE \$389.00 •••

MODEL 7128 SOCKET ADAPTERS MODEL 481 allows programming of 8748, 8749, 8741, 8742 single chip processors. Price \$98.00

MODEL 511 allows programming the 8751 Intel's high powered single chip processor. Price \$174.00

MODEL 755 allows programming the 8755 EPROM/IO chip

Price \$135.00

MODEL 7128/24 - budget version of the 7128. Supports 24 pin parts thru 32K only. Upgradable to full 7128 capacity.

Price \$289.00

Non-expandable, very low cost models available for specific devices.

MODEL 7128-L1 for 2716 only \$179.00

MODEL 7128-L2 for 2732 only \$209.00

Post Office Box 289 Waveland, Mississippi 39576 (601) 467-8048

ZX FORTH for ZX81 and TS1000 Simplicity of BASIC with the speed of machine code!

A complete implementation of the FORTH language for the ZX81 and TS1000 computer. FORTH'S most distinctive feature is its flexibility. It can turn your computer into a "word processor". The basic unit is the WORD - the programmer uses existing WORDS to define his own which can then be used in further definitions. This makes program development much faster than other languages. FORTH is an interactive compiled language that expands the capabilities of your own ZX81/TS1000. Programs run up to 10 times faster than BASIC. The more programs you have written, the more words, therefore you can draw on those for further programs. FORTH is supplied on cassette and is accompanied by a 56 page users manual and an 8 page editors manual. Z43 \$29.95 (In Canada: \$39.95)

NEW!

Write for your FREE ZX81/TS1000 Catalog today!

Tiny Logo
Teach your children programming skills through a computer graphics language It's fun and easy too! \$19.95

Order toll free 1-800-833-8400 N.Y. (716) 874-5510 In Canada order toll free 1-800-268-3640 Have your VISA or MASTERCARD ready!

GLADSTONE-W-ELECTRONICS

1585 Kenmore Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14217

In Canada: 1736 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5M 3Y7 Mail orders: VISA, MASTERCARD, Checks or money orders



PLATO EDUCATIONAL COURSEWARE BRINGS NEW EXCITEMENT TO LEARNING.

If your kids think serious education has to be dull, wait until they use Control Data PLATO® educational courseware.

With PLATO courseware, children can learn by competing against themselves; by interacting with stimulating graphics that keep them motivated. They see their progress, and find real excitement in achievement.

PLATO courseware is being used in classrooms across the nation. Now you can bring this quality education home. You'll find PLATO lessons at selected retail outlets where quality software is sold.

For the Apple II Plus and Apple IIe, the TI 99/4A or Atari 800.

The selection includes elementary Math lessons in Basic Number Facts, Whole Numbers. Decimals and Fractions.

Through such computerized activities as "darts" and "pinball," PLATO makes learning math almost fun.

Foreign Language lessons use the popular hangman or pyramid game concept to help teach French, German or Spanish in a way that holds and builds interest.

Our Computer Literacy lesson provides a perfect introduction to the computer age for kids and novices.

For Apple II Plus and Apple IIe.

Our Keyboarding lesson shows children and adults how to use a keyboard to enter data into the computer. Developed in cooperation with Gregg-McGraw Hill.

Widen your child's world.

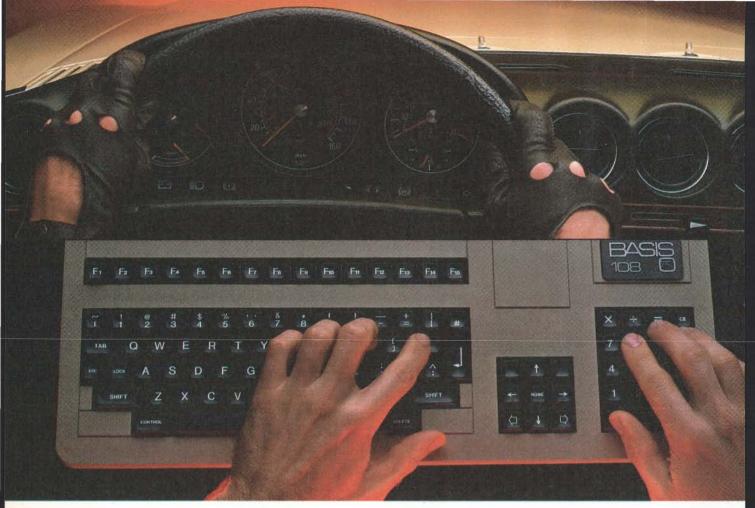
See the growing library of PLATO
educational courseware at
selected retail outlets. Or for
information and a free PLATO
educational courseware
catalog, call toll-free
800/233-3784. Or write:
Control Data Publishing
Co., P.O. Box 261127,
San Diego, CA 92126.
In California call
800/233-3785.

Warranty available free from Control Data Publishing Co., 4455 Eastgate Mall, San Diego, CA 92121



CONTROL DATA
PUBLISHING

Circle 111 on inquiry card.



Some people drive fine German machines to work. Some people drive them once they arrive.

The tradition of high quality, high performance German craftsmanship and engineering is legend. And while we most often see that tradition in action on America's streets and highways, it is in America's business offices that its future holds the most promise.

The BASIS 108 is the proof.

This powerful small business computer passes higher-

priced competitors with ease. Its dual processors—for CP/M® and Apple II® compatibility—open up the largest library of microcomputer software and plug-in peripherals available today.

This unique combination also provides compatibility with other popular languages, including

Pascal™ and LOGO.™

The detached keyboard is a work of art and practicality. Lightweight and low profile, it features a full one-meter cord for comfortable operation on your desk—or your lap. There's a full 128-key ASCII character set. Fifteen user-definable function keys that can provide access to 60 distinct functions. A nine-key cursor control block. And a convenient eighteen-key numeric pad. For special applications, you can also custom map the keyboard with a simple exchange of ROMs.

And there's more. RGB and composite NTSC or PAL video. Keyboard-selectable 80-or 40-column display.

High resolution color graphics. Parallel and serial printer interfaces. Easily accessible outboard I/O connectors. Six Apple II-compatible card slots for peripherals expansion. Even a two-inch alarm or music speaker.

The BASIS chassis is cast aluminum, eliminating heat and RFI interference problems. And there's plenty of room for internal expansion to include hard disk drives and

other peripherals.

The BASIS 108. Microcomputing's "Best Of Both Worlds." German craftsmanship and American business savvy. CP/M-based business computing and Apple II-based personal computing. High performance and surprisingly low cost. The BASIS 108. A computing machine finely tuned to handle the fast tracks of business today. Call your BASIS dealer for a test drive. Or call toll free in the U.S. (800) 222-0626.



INCORPORATED

5435 Scotts Valley Drive

Scotts Valley, CA 95066 (408) 438-5804 TWX: 910-598-4512

CP/M® is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc. Apple II® is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Pascal™ is a trademark of the Regents of the University of California at San Diego. LOGO™ is a trademark of Logo Computer Systems, Inc.

would an intervening interpreter with sophistication approaching that of the Unix shell be preferable?

Some powerful utilities: There are some Unix utilities that are worthy of reproduction. The generic sorter qsort() and the random-integer generator rand() are examples that belong in this category and will be familiar to BDS C users. More ambitious efforts are required to duplicate the routines supporting arbitrary-precision integer arithmetic (see MP(3X)), database management (DBM(3X)), or encryption (CRYPT(3)). They'd certainly be nice to have.

It is useful to have a uniform and portable means for reading a real-time clock.

System clock: Many CP/M users employ a real-time clock (not, alas, for time-stamping files). It would be useful to have a uniform and portable means of reading such a device; the Unix approach provides a reasonable model. There are the system calls stime() and time() for setting and reading the clock; time(0) returns a long int equal to the elapsed seconds since 00:00:00 GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) January 1, 1970. Unix also provides a set of library routines for converting this to more familiar formats; for example, if t is the value returned by time(0), then gmtime(&t) returns a pointer to a structure that looks like this:

Save Lime.

One call to the ITM experts gets you the right software at the right price ... in less than 20 minutes.

Expertise and low prices are just two reasons you should call ITM first.

For complete information and the 8 other reasons call toll free today.

We make software buying simple. 800-334-3404

415-284-7540



"The Portable Office"



Software

LUMBIA VP Portable Computer

Fully compatible with IBM-PC: 128K ROM standard, 8088 CPU, socket for 8087 numeric processor. 2 Floppies 640 KB, serial & parallel ports, DMA, 1 IBM-PC compatible expansion slot. Keyboard, 9" screen w/full graphics built-in. AND, \$4,000 WORTH SOFTWARE INCLUDED FREE:

MS-DOS, CP/M-86, BASICA, MS-BASIC, Perfect Writer, Perfect Speller, Perfect Filer, Perfect Calc, Fast Graphs, Home Accountant Plus, Macro Assembler, Asynchronous Communications Support, Columbia Tutor, Diagnostics Package, and Space Commanders!

Nationwide Service (BELL & HOWELL)

Whether you need a portable computer or not, this package represents OUTSTANDING VALUE for LIST \$2,999

PIED PIPER Portable Computer

First truly portable computer which comes with a built-in quad-density Floppy (1 MB unformatted, 51/4"), 64K RAM, full-size keyboard, includes CP/M, PerfectWriter, Perfect-Speller, PerfectCalc and PerfectFiler. Serial & parallel outputs. No monitor, but can use external monitor OR connect to your own TV (RF modulator built-in) or use optional built-in modem (300 Baud auto-dial/answer). WEIGHS ONLY 12.5 lb, and small enough to carry daily from your home to the office \$ CALL (4"x20"x11") LIST ... \$1,296

RITEMAN Dot-Matrix Printer

Small enough to fit in your briefcase (2%"x14"x10 9/16", 11 lb.), yet prints 80/132 col. AND full dot graphics (9 x 9 printhead) at 120 CPS on standard, untreated paper! Adjustable tractor and friction feed standard. Emphasized characters, double-strike, italics, superscript & subscript, continuous underline and, of course, compressed /expanded characters. 1 line buffer, parallel interface standard, serial optional. LIST . . \$499



SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

Buy a Columbia VP portable computer at list, and get a RITE-MAN printer for only \$1.00 more!

- ABC terminal with full vector & char. graphics IN 8 COLORS!
- Morrow Micro-Decision processor, 1 Floppy, CP/M

 Nation-wide service
 Software package: PILOT CP/M Overlay for novice ease-of-use, WordStar, Logi-Calc. BASIC, GRAPHICS module ... add \$395

Second Floppy and Data Base program: add \$399 Double-sided Floppies add \$699 Morrow Micro-Decision w/o color terminal \$ CALL



Simply call (714) 783-3234. To place an order, call our toll-free line (800) 845-5555. If we don't have it. we'll tell you where to get it! Either way, you win!

IBM PC (MS-D	OS)	V	Word Processors: Wordstar (reg. CP/M0	495	300
	Link	Your	Spellstar	295	180
ATI Power for PC DOS	List 75	Price 54	Mailmerge	295	180
ATI Power (WordStar)	75	54	Super Sort	195	180
Supercalc	75	54	BONUS PACK	990	455
MBASIC	75	54	(Includes: Wordstar		
Multiplan	75	54	& M/merge)	400	120
Visicalc	75	54	Word Handler	199	139
dB Power	75	54	CP/M (Most F	150	109
EasyFiler	75	54	Random House Thes.	150	109
EasyWriter II	75 389	54 288	dPATCH	195	129
Versa Form BSTAM	200	144	MicroLib File Lib.	295	195
Target Fin. Model	325	253	ATI-Pwr. for CP/M	75	54
Condor I Database	295	212	dB POWER	75	54
Condor III Database	650	468	Wordstar Power	75	54
Home Account. Plus	150	104	SuperCalc Power	75	54
1st Class Mail	124	89	MBASIC Power	75	54
Property Management		345	MultiPlan Power	75	54
Write on	129	89	dBASE II Financial Planner	700 700	Call 499
Real Estate Invest.	129	94	Bottom Line Strat.	400	289
Random House Thes.	150 199	109 144	BSTAM	200	144
Money Decisions ZORK I, II, III	39	29	Cardbox	245	174
Deadline	39	29	Roots/M	195	137
Star Cross	39	29	PlannerCalc	99	74
PC Text	100	70	Target Fin. Modeling	325	254
Window	150	109	Palantir Word Proc.	425	309
Wordtrix	34	25	FMS-80	995	599
Joysticks (Kraft Sys.)		49	Citation card file	250	169
Spellbinder	495	274	Supervyz Micro B+ f/BASIC	150 260	90 209
Mince	175	160	Micro B+ 1/BASIC/	260	209
Final Word	300 175	215 159	COBOL	200	Lua
Scribble Cross Talk	195	149	Smart Key	60	46
StatPack	495	359	Smart Print	35	28
The Word Plus	150	108	QuickScreen f/BASIC	149	123
The Personal Investor		99	MBASIC, dBASEII		
RM/COBOL	950	684	FMS80	7222	-
RM/COBOL Runtime	250	179	dGRAPH	295	217
Job Cost System	495	359	dUTIL	99	84
File Manager Plus	149	109	Quickcode Agri-bus. Software	295 3500	214 1995
Advanced Visicalc	400	309	Prof. Time Acct.	595	439
VisiWord	375	293 176	SuperFile	195	117
VisiSpell Visicalc	225 250	189	ZORK I, II, III	49	36
Desktop Plan	300	229	Deadline	59	42
VisiDex	250	219	Star Cross	49	36
VisiTrend/Plot	300	229	Mathemagic	99	74
Bus. Forecast. Models	100	79	Pascal Z	450	378
Move-It	150	99	Pascal BZ (bus. ver.)	450	378
Multiplan	275	219	Spellbinder Final Word	495 300	274
CP/M 8	6		Benchmark	499	359
	150	109	Benchmark mailist	250	179
Random House Thes. Spellbinder	495	269	CIS Cobol	850	612
SP/Law	125	90	FORMS 2	200	144
Benchmark	499	359	FORTH 79	139	109
BSTAM 86	200	149	CROSSTALK	195	153
Move-It	150	99	ZIP (C or M-BASIC)	160	104
DBASE II	700	469	ZIP for both C- and	225	142
Level II COBOL	1600	1059	M-BASIC	405	252
ADDLE			StatPack The Word Plus	495 150	357
APPLE			Textwriter III	125	108
Games Cannon Ball Blitz	35	25	Datebook	295	229
Eggs It	30	21	Milestone	295	229
Frogger	35	25	Job Files (Proj. Cost)	500	360
Kamikaze	35	27	Pearl 1	49	32
Master Type	40	27	Pearl 2	295	179
Olympic Decathelon	29	23	Pearl 3	495	297
Robot Wars	40	24	Personal Pearl	295	179
Zork I, II & III	40	27	The Quad	495	419
Wizardry	50	35	Quick N Easy Pro MailMan	395 125	284
Serious Stuff:	100	00	Quick 'N Easy Gen	295	214
PFS: Pers File System		80	CRT FORM	400	289
PFS: Pers. Rep. Sys. Eduware (all)	95	Call	Encode/Decode	100	74
Visicalc 3.3	250	169	Diagnostic II	125	89
Desktop Plan 3.3	250	169	Term II	200	144
Advanced Visicalc	400	315	Disk Doctor	100	72
(Apple III)			Disk Edit	100	74
Modifiable D/base	80	59	Scratch Pad	295	209
D B Master	229	160	Move-It	125	94

Of the BEST DOLLAR WA

SPECIALS OF THE MONTH



SMITH-CORONA

AT OUR PRICE, NO COMPUTER SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE!

No other printer can match all these features: serial AND parallel inputs standard, 160 cps standard, dot graphics parallel inputs standard, 100 cps standard, dot graphics standard, front-panel programming standard, heavy-duty construction. TRACTOR INCLUDED\$ CALL!!!

MT 160 L: all features of MT-1601 plus LETTER-QUALITY

Daisy-wheel, letter-quality, interfaces all computers Serial & parallel models at same low price. No less than 18 print-wheels—only ONLY \$545! \$6.95 each. List \$849

TRANSTAR COLOR PRINTER! SCALL

Mannesmann-Tally MT-1601.

NEW: Tractor for TP-1, easy retro-fit.....\$129



GEMINI-10 from Star-Micronics

All the features of EPSON-FT, plus backspace, cor tinuous underline. List \$499......ONLY \$ CALL!!!

Special: New prices TOO LOW TO ADVERTISE!

GEMINI-15 similar but 15" carriage Even better buy:

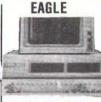
IBM-PC COMPATIBLE COMPUTERS

ZENITH Z-100

NEW LOW PRICES!

Advanced color graphics, 16/8 bit, 128K RAM 11 MByte Hard Disk List \$5495 S CALL

IBM-PC 64K two floppies 320K color board \$CALL faster than IBM-PC \$CALL



EAGLE-PC—Fully IBM-Com-patible. Detached keyboard 105 keys, 24 user-defined EAGLE-PC—1 floppy - List \$1995 . \$CALL





COLUMBIA 1600 accepts all IBM boards, reads all IBM software, 128K, 8 expansion slots! NFW- \$3 000 FREE SOFTWARE: SCALL

CORONA PC

The quality you expect from Corona — at a price you can afford! 128K RAM standard. 2 Floppies (320 KB each) or 1 Floppy and 10 MB internal hard disk, 4 expansion slots, 83-key keyboard, serial & parallel ports. High-resolution graphics standard (640x325 pixels)! Both MS-DOS and CP/M 86 included, GW-BASIC, GSX graphics software and word processor standard.

LIST\$2,999... SCALL



BUY OF THE MON

EAGLE II 64K RAM, superb display, dedicated Word Processing keys. Spell-Binder, Ultra-Calc, CBASIC, CP/M, 1 Floppy 390KByte

LIST \$2,999 . . . \$ CALL

EAGLE 10 MByte Hard Disk List \$2495 . . . \$ CALL for SPECIAL PACK-

AGE DEAL 1 Full Year Warranty,

FLOPPY DISKETTES

Best Prices in the World

NEW: JUKI 6100

Letter quality daisy wheel printer, all word

List \$699 SCALL

SCALL

processing functions/graphics, 18 CPS

Nationwide service (Bell & Howell)



Personal Computer System: Just Arrived: All the flexibility one could ask for, in highest per-formance system! Z-80 standard, 8086 16-bit pro-cessor optional, ROM Basic (8/16 bit), Graphic RAM, 5¼ and 8" floppies. Include 3 individually-controlled

windows, text & graphics, RGB or composite display, cassette inte LIMITED SUPPLY

Displayed and sold at our Showroom, 12210 Michigan Ave., Grand Terrace, CA:



Perfect
desk-top computer:

• Z-80, 1 Floppy standard, 2nd optional, Optional
terminal, or use your own. • CP/M with user riendly
'shell.' • WordStar, SpellChecker, SpreadSheet,
Microsoft Basic-80 & BASIC. List \$1195 to \$1790,
Limited Quantity CALL For Awailability.
NEW: Now with double-sided double-density Flopnies (800 VB storpol). • Get with Data Pers Members.

pies (800 KB storage), and with Data Base Manage-ment Software CALL For Availability!



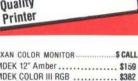


(monochrome/color). Extensive software. H01 Monochrome, 1 Floppy H02 Monochrome, 2 Floppies H03 Color monitor, 2 Floppies List \$3298 List \$3998 List \$4998

Extremely Sophisticated graphics and color display (1024x1024 pixel) 16-bit (80861), 128K standard, expandable to 256K. 1-28'' Floppies 1 MEG each (run any CP/M program available on 8''). Detachable keyboard. Integral monitor

CALL for appointment

Brother HR-15 Letter Quality



TAXAN COLOR MONITOR-AMDEK 12" Amber \$159 AMDEK COLOR III RGB \$382
Zenith RGB hi-resolution RGB \$524
PGS hi-res. 12" RGB \$645
NEC 12" RGB hi-res. \$ CALL INTEDEACES & MOREMS CTO

INTERPACES & MODERO, ETG.
Hayes Modems \$ CALL MICROFAZER printer buffer \$139 ALL QUADRAM BOARDS \$ SCALL
TYMAC printer-adapter f/APPLE\$89 GRAPPLER\$129
DOT-MATRIX PRINTERS:

Okidata 83A 132 col. (s/P) ... \$649
Okidata 84-P 200 cps. & 50 cps ... \$994
Okidata 92. just released ... \$ CALL
NEW: Cut Sheet Feeder for
Okidata 84 ... \$ CALL
IDS Microprism: serial and parallel inputs. two printing speeds and printing grades: Draft/Correspondence... \$519

Letter-Quality Printers: Fugitsu 80 CPS (I)

Eugiteu 90 CDC (II)
Fugitsu 80 CPS (!) \$2289
NEC 3510 33cps serial\$1449
DIABLO 620 25cps, ser \$1094
DaisyWriter 200, 48K buffer! \$1023
TRANSTAR, emulates Diablo
parallel
TOSHIBA 1350 heavy-duty \$1640
QUME NEW SPRINT II 40 cps
LIST \$1681
LIST \$1681 \$ CALL OLYMPIA ES100KRO Electronic
Typewriter/Printer 17.5 CPS, s/p \$1150
Typewriter/Printer 17.5 CPS, S/D 31150

SOFTWARE SPECIAL SELECTOR V 2nd GENERATION DATA-BASE More Powerful More Flexable

Built-in capability to extract information from up to 6 Data-files simultaneously to generate a single report!

Full-Screen Editor integral, allowing Free creation of Data, Entry Screens with no additional software! (No need for Quickcode or similar software).

LOWER PRICED: List \$900... Only \$649 (Compare with DBase plus Quickcode)

SPECIAL OFFER: Selector V Demo. Handles 60 Records with Full Capabilities

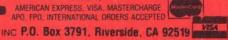
and Full Documentation.

ONLY \$1 Per Record (\$60)

EW: COD 15-Day Exchange Privilege (subject to terms below) TERMS: Prices in this ad apply to prepaid orders only, reflect 5% cash disc Mo.-Fri. 7:00 AM-5:30 PM PST, Sat.12:00 Noon-5:00 PM PST (800) 845-5555 CA, AK, HI Call (714) 832-3443 TELEX: 472-0127 ATTEN. EMD



AMERICAN EXPRESS, VISA, MASTERCHARGE APO, FPO, INTERNATIONAL ORDERS ACCEPTED



APPLE is trademark of Apple Computer Inc. IBM is trademark of International Business Machines, Inc.

localtime(&t) returns a pointer to a structure of the same kind, but with local time instead of GMT. Finally, the function asctime() accepts a pointer to a tm structure and returns a string of the form

Wed Apr 13 21:13:30 1983 \ n \ 0

It would also be nice to have available the date command (described in section 1 of Volume 1), which elicits a string in this format; or which, if typed with an argument, is used to set the system clock, as in

date 8304132113.30

which sets the date shown above. Users who do not already own a realtime clock may find time() and stime() convenient primitives, for a count of seconds can be maintained using simple hardware (or no new hardware at all, if interrupts are available). Owners of real-time clocks might prefer that localtime() had been the primitive function because it seems silly to have to implement time() by reading a date that is then converted to seconds since 1/1/1970, only to hand this back to localtime() to get the date again. However, the conversion to seconds is no big deal, and the transformation is a useful one to make in any case. Many interesting problems, from appointment scheduling to keeping track of the planets, involve computing the duration between two points in time; this is a far more natural operation when those points are represented as elapsed seconds from a common epoch than when they are encoded in the asctime() type format that is admittedly more suitable for display.

Difficulties Acknowledged

Functions like sin() or streat() are clearly indifferent to the operating system under which they are invoked; translation from Unix to CP/M will be an issue only for functions that call on the Unix system interface. As I stated earlier, system calls that deal with concurrent processes, or that depend too intimately on the structure of the file system, will be inappropriate for CP/M. The difficult ground occurs with Unix functions for which an analogous, but not identical, service makes sense for CP/M. For example, chdir() changes the default directory under Unix and could be used under CP/M to log a different drive or user number. Likewise, the Unix system calls access() and stat() retrieve information about a named file and could be mapped into CP/M lookalikes. The appropriateness of doing this is partly a subjective matter; you may feel comfortable with the identification, or the analogy may seem strained by

the attempt to ignore the underlying differences of the file systems. It is easy to state criteria for translationthe meaning of the function is preserved, and the result works well in the new environment. The hard part is judging that these conditions are met in specific cases.

An example of a bad translation might be instructive. The system call unlink(), which deletes a file from a directory, is entirely at home under CP/M, and I adopted it without hesitation. Suppose I want to do the same with its companion call link (oldname, newname), which creates a directory entry "newname" as a synonym for the already existing file "oldname". CP/M does not allow two names for the same file, but if I get rid of the old one, then I will have merely renamed the file. Should I coerce link() into performing the rename() function under CP/M? Clearly, no. The essential idea of linking has been destroyed along with the original file name. Common practice is to coin the new function rename(), as in BDS, Supersoft, or Aztec C.

Other Inheritances

Beyond the standard library, most of the CP/M C compilers support I/O redirection and the argc, argv convention for command-line arguments. The redirection itself is quite easy to achieve, but pipes are more trouble-

State-of-the-art Video Filter (for just \$19.85) The Perfect Match: PANELGRAPHIC'S VIDEO FILTER AND YOUR TRS-80, IBM P.C., DEC VT 100

No other video filter clarifies your C.R.T. display like the Panelgraphic Video Filter. We designed it specifically for these terminals — not just in size, but in spectral output. Treated with a patented antiplace coating, it makes a graphic improvement in the readability of your display: bold characters stand out on a professional green background uncluttered by reflection. What's more, this filter is easy to intend with self-adhering table, and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to afford with a price top displayed and also seeing to a seeing top displayed and also see to a seeing to a seeing top displayed and a seeing top stall with self-adhering tabs, and even easier to afford, with a price tag of just \$19.85, postage paid. At Panelgraphic, we've brought video filters into the computer age and up to the state of the art. Inquire

about our custom-designed filters for other popular personal computers. PANELGRAPHIC COPPORATION We're better, and it shows.





TO ORDER, CALL 800-222-0618. IN NEW JERSEY, CALL 800-222-0617. MASTERCARD, VISA, AMERICAN EXPRESS ACCEPTED.
ALLOW 2-3 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY. SPECIAL RATES AVAILABLE FOR LARGE ORDERS.
N.J. RESIDENTS MUST ADD 6% SALES TAX.

The ultimate printing machines.

Perfect business partners for IBM, Apple, Osborne, Eagle and other micros.



application. Prices starting at \$698.

Meet the leading family in multifunctional micro printers. The 80-column Tally MT 160 for a small footprint; the 132-column Tally MT 180 for accounting and spreadsheet packages. (Print at 20 cpi and get 264 columns!)

A Word Processing package gives you letter quality text, proportional spacing, margin justification, auto centering. A resident Graphics package offers the versatility of two different dot densities. And you get high speed report printing at 160 cps

bi-directionally. Plus eight different resident character widths for condensed or doublewide printing.

There's more. 3-way paper handling lets you use fanfold forms, letterhead or roll stock. The control panel has a conversational program menu for easy "answer a question" pushbutton set-up. The dual interface has both a serial and parallel port for direct plug compatibility with your micro (no hidden interface costs!) And one look at the solid machine construction lets you

know that Tally builds printers to

Tally has the printers for today that you won't outgrow tomorrow.

Mannesmann Tally, 8301 S. 180th Street, Kent, Washington 98032. Phone (206) 251-5524. Mannesmann Tally Canada, 703 Petrolia Road, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2N6. Phone (416) 661-9783.

For the name of the sales outlet nearest you, call toll free 1-800-447-4700.

MANNESMANN

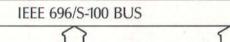
Computer printers manufactured in the U.S. and Europe for worldwide markets.

QUALITY



The Choice of Systems Integrators Worldwide!

The features you need, the quality you demand, and field proven with over 50,000 S-100 boards sold since 1977. SDSystems quality board products now backed by a one year warranty.



SBC 200 \$315

CPU Board

- Z80A Processor, 4 MHZ.
- Serial Port
- · Parallel Port
- Includes Monitor Prom

ExpandoRAM III \$650

Memory Board

- 256K Dram
- 4 MHZ Operation
- Software Selectable Bank Switch
- · Ideal for use with Banked CP/M Plus™

Versa Floppy II \$450

Disk Controller

- · Control up to 4 Drives Simultaneously
- Single or Double Side
- · Single or Double Density
- Includes CP/M PlusTM (V3.0) and BIOS

Buy the Complete SDSystems Three Board Set with CP/M Plus™ And SAVE

Price if Purchased Separately \$1415

SDSvstems State-Of-The-Art S-100 Mainframe Enclosure

- · 6 Slot Motherboard with folded bus architecture
- · Power supply, reset, and on/off are integral to the motherboard
- Dual cooling fans
- Compact size approximately 4"X14"X17

CP/M Plus™-High Performance Single User Operating System

- CP/M 2.2TM compatible-no modification
- When used with SDSystems 256K memory board speeds are up to 7 times faster than CP/M
- · Support for 1 to 16 banks of RAM
- · High performance file system

Obtain These and Other Fine SDSystems Products From:

S100 Div. of 696 Corp



14425 North 79th Street, Suite B Scottsdale, Arizona 85260 **TELEX 165025** Technical 602-991-7870 Sales 800-528-3138

FULL DEALER SUPPORT

Visit our Showroom, Hours Monday-Friday 9:00 am-5:00 pm

CP/M 2.2 and CP/M Plus Trademarks of Digital Research, Inc.

some to implement, and only BDS C does it, so far as I'm aware. It's easiest to have each program run to completion and deposit its entire output in a temporary file, to be used as input by its successor. But a more foolproof way is to limit the output of individual programs-to avoid filling the disk-even though this adds the burden of round-robin management.

Command-line arguments are also easy to provide, except for the minor detail that CP/M refuses to let you do it! There's no legal way to capture, in argv[0], the name by which a program is invoked; thus, phrases like

```
if(argc==1) {
  printf("usage: %s filename \n", argv[0]);
  exit();
```

cannot be used with CP/M. Much more annoying is CP/M's insistence on mapping its command line to uppercase; this makes it impossible to run a Unix C program in which the command-line switch -a has one meaning while -A has another.

Devices as files: One of the outstanding features of Unix is its uniform syntactical manner of addressing files and devices. Some of the C compilers, including Aztec C, support this to a limited extent: the names con:, lst:, rdr:, and pun: correspond to the logical CP/M devices so named. It is legal to open the listing device for output:

```
FILE *Ist, *fopen();
if((lst = fopen("lst:","w")) == NULL) {
  fprintf(stderr,"cannot open lst: device \n");
  exit();
```

Then you can send formatted output to the printer:

fprintf(lst, "The square of %d is %d \n", i, i*i);

What is really wanted is the ability to incorporate arbitrary new devices into the file system; by writing a set of drivers and associating them with a name, I should be able to "open" the named device, read from it, and write to it using standard library functions. Further, writing the

THEBEST

JUKI LETTER QUALITY, DAISY WHEEL PRINTERS ARE NOW AVAILABLE NATIONWIDE AT \$69900



There's no mystery about it! Juki's Model 6100 bi-directional, daisy wheel printers are full featured and priced right!

Designed to perform word processing and graphic functions including bold face, subscript, superscript and shadow, the Model 6100 prints at 18 cps, has a proportional spacing control and utilizes 100 character drop-in daisy wheels. The Juki printer uses IBM Selectric Ribbons and is compatible to IBM, Apple, Osborne, Kaypro and most other personal computers. But that's no secret!

The news is that the Juki Model 6100 printers are now available through a reliable network of industry professionals strategically located throughout the country to give you the prompt, dependable sales and technical service you need. And Juki distributors are backed by a company who has been specializing in electronics for over 25 years.

So, contact the Juki distributor nearest you for the real undercover story on the best letter quality, daisy wheel printer around.



CONTACT YOUR JUKI DISTRIBUTOR FOR THE DEALER LOCATION MOST CONVENIENT FOR YOU

ACORN DATA PRODUCTS | BUTLER ASSOCIATES, INC | COMPUTER SERVICES | 7304-L South Alton Way | 82A Winchester Street | INTERNATIONAL CORP. | Englewood | CO 80112 | Newton, MA 02161 | 905 Boulevard East | 905 Boulevard East | 907 Med. 2906 | Serving: MT, WY, CO, UT, NM Serving: ME.NH.VT.CT.RI,MA

OSSMANN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES, INC. 6666 Old Collamer Road E. Syracuse. NY 13057 315/437-6666 Serving. UPSTATE NY WA, OR.10, AK

SOUTHERN MICRO
DISTRIBUTORS
DISTRIBUTORS
DISTRIBUTORS
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO.
SOUTH CO.
SOUTH CO.
DISTRIBUTOR CO

VITEK 930-G Boardwalk Avenue San Marcos, CA 92069 619/744-8305

WESTERN MICRO TECHNOLOGY 10040 Bubb Road Cupertino, CA 95014 408/725-1660 Serving: N. CA, NV, AZ

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS JUNI INDUSTRIES OFAMERICA, INC. DA DIVISION 299 Market Street Saddle Brook, NJ 07662 201/368-3666

WEST COAST.
JUNI INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.
CALIFORNIA DIVISION
20437 South Western Avenue
Torrance, CA 90501
213/320-9001

drivers should be sufficient; I should not be required to recompile the standard library.

This could be achieved in the following way: a standard source file, devices.c, could be used to house all device drivers, these being, for each device, the appropriate "flavor" of open(), close(), read(), write(), and lseek(). The compiled form, devices.o, would be available on the disk for linking.

We might find, in devices.c, a structure such as the following:

```
struct dev {
                char *name:
                                                                                                                                   /* device name */
                                                                                                                                  /* open function */
                int (*open)();
                int (*close)();
                                                                                                                                  /* close function */
                int (*read)();
                                                                                                                                   /* read function */
                                                                                                                                   /* write function */
               int (*write)():
                long (*Iseek)(); /* Iseek function */
  } dev[] = {
                {"plotter",pl_open,noper,pl_read,
                              pl_write,noper},
                {NULL, NULL, NULL,
                              /* mandatory last entry */
 }:
```

Finally, the reason to buy a computer

EXCEL

Software to be released in the U.S. December 1983 through selected, supportive Distributors.

The function names pl_open,... would be declared ahead of the structure definition. A null function, noper(), simply returns 0 when called.

The standard library function open() must be written so that a given name that is neither a file name nor a CP/M device name (e.g., con:) can be associated with an external device. If the name corresponds to entry n in the device array dev[], the file descriptor returned by open() is n+MAXFD, where MAXFD is the number of file descriptors reserved for files and the CP/M devices. The search loop might appear:

```
for (i=0; dev[ i ].name != NULL; i++)
  if (strcmp(name, dev[ i ].name) == 0)
    return (i+MAXFD);
return (-1);
```

The other standard library functions, such as read(), must know how to use this file descriptor:

```
read(fd, buf, n)
int fd, n;
char *buf;
{
    ...
    if (fd >= MAXFD)
        return (*dev[fd - MAXFD].read)(fd, buf, n);
    ...
}
```

Restrictions Inherent in CP/M

Beyond CP/M's mapping of command-line arguments to uppercase and its refusal to turn over the program name to argv[0], some other problems are hard to get around. Perhaps the most vexing of these is that CP/M denotes the end of a line of text by a carriage return followed by a linefeed. Unix employs just the linefeed. The problem has its origin in the teletypewriter code: the carriage return and the linefeed corresponded to physical actions on the teletypewriter; a separate newline code should denote the beginning of a new line. As it stands, both CP/M and Unix behave reasonably.

I suspect that implementers must agonize over how to handle this situation. For simplicity, consider output only: we might want to arrange for putc() to write a carriage-

True MAIL ORDER Prices

With so many so-called Mail Order establishments using "toll free" lines, and grandiose advertising, how can you, the customer, expect to receive true mail order savings? We have done away with these expenses to offer comparable service passing on the savings to you. Our reputation for low prices and satisfaction is outstanding.

DISKETTES	
*Kangaroo: (w/library case)	
51/4" SS/DD	21.35
51/4" DS/DD	28.95
Now available: The '6-pak'	
	14.45
51/4" DS/DD\$1	19.45
— 10 yr. Warranty —	
Elephant:	
51/4" SS/DD	21.95
51/4" DS/DD\$2	28.95
Verbatim:	
51/4" SS/DD	22.95
51/4" DS/DD	38.95
Dysan:	
51/4" SS/DD	29.95
51/4" DS/DD\$3	38.95
Library Case 51/4"\$	
	_

MODEMS

Hayes: MicroModem II

1200 Baud Hayes Chronograph

Novation: Applecat II Smartcat 1200 Baud U.S. Robotics: 300 Baud 1200 Baud

with Terminal Program
without Terminal Program
Hayes Smartmodem:
300 Baud

\$29.95 \$38.95 \$ 1.75	
\$285.00 \$255.00	1
\$199.00 \$505.00 \$179.00	
\$104.00 \$285.00 \$440.00	

COMPUTER PRODUCTS FOR IBM

The Ultimate Peripheral MONTE CARLO™ GT™ CARD \$CALL \$45 per 64K upgrade

Ask about the Quatro " Card
T & G Products: Joysticks \$42.00 Trakball \$49.00
BUSINESS Visicorp: \$180.00 Visifiles \$180.00 256K Visicalc \$180.00 Visitrend/Plot \$225.00
ENTERTAINMENT: Infocom: Zork I

-	200	 Name of		•
-	12.		_	

Okidata:	
Microline 92	\$ 499.00
Microline 93	\$ 869.00
Pacemark 2350:	
Parallel	\$1999.00
Serial	\$2099.00
Pacemark 2410:	
Parallel	\$2299.00
Serial	\$2399.00

Call for prices on the entire line of Okidata Printers. Call for the New Epson FX Printers.

C.ITOH:				
Prowriter Parallel	200725	EXIS	\$	369.00
Prowriter II Parallel			\$	629.00
F-10 Starwriter				
F-10 Printmaster				
Brother HRI:		***	\$	775.00
Smith Corona TPI: .				
Star Micronics:				
NEW Gemini 10X	Call	for I	ow	prices!

NEW PRODUCTS

Commodore 64	\$CALL
Commodore Disk Drive	
Panasonic JR200	\$299.00
Percom Hard Disk Drives:	
(Apple/IBM/TRS-80)	
5, 10, 15 and 20 MB	\$CALL
Juki Printer:	
* L/Q * 18CPS	\$CALL

TANDON DISK DRIVE SPECIAL

THE LOOP DO IND COOK D. L.	BOAR OO
TM-100-2 DS/DD 320K Bytes	\$245.00
	propositional property
TM:55 320K Duton Half Haight	\$239.00
TM-55 320K Bytes Half Height	WE 03.00

QuadRam Quadboard	Paragraphic Company of the Company o
64K	\$285.00
128K	\$330.00
192K	\$375.00
256K	\$415.00
Kraft Products:	
Joysticks	\$55.00
Game Paddle	\$29.00
Davong Hard Disks 5 Megabyte	\$1359.00

	\$2159.00
Maynard Electronics Floppy Controllers	w/Parallel ,\$209.00
Floppy Controllers	w/Serial \$239.00

Send orders and inquiries to:

Computer Apparatus™

P.O. Box 32063 • Aurora, Colorado 80012 Telephone Inquiries: (303) 759-9251

Monday thru Friday - 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Mountain Standard Time)

We built our reputation on low prices for the informed computer user.

MONITORS

Amdek:	
Color I	\$295.00
Color II	\$489.00
300G Green	\$145.00
310G Green	\$175.00
310A Amber	\$175.00
Zenith: 12" Green	\$ 99.00
USI: 12" Amber	\$159.00
12" Green	\$155.00
*Taxan: Amber	\$139.00
PGS: RGB Monitor	\$ CALL
BMC: 12" Green	\$ 85.00
NEC 1203 Hi Res RGB	\$589.00

DISK DRIVES

For Apple:

Fourth Dimension:

w/o controller	\$219.00
w/ controller	\$309.00
Rana Elite I:	
w/o controller	\$270.00
w/ controller	\$339.00
For IBM:	
Shugart Half-Height	\$239.00

COMPUTER PRODUCTS FOR APPLE

DELIVERIES 2 - 4 weeks average PERSONAL CHECKS: Cashier's check and money order will receive shipping preference. VISA & MASTERCARD: Add 4% to total. CATALOG: Send for full pricing details. Prices subject to change without notice SHIPPING: UPS add \$2.00 plus 3% of order total, or we calculate exact freight.

return/linefeed pair when given the newline argument (LF). But then puto() behaves improperly when we use it to write a binary file. Aztec C provides two versions of puto(); the second version expands newline characters to carriage-return/linefeed pairs, while the first does not. In C/80, a file is opened in either text or binary mode; this determines whether newlines are given special treatment on output.

My own inclination is to avoid all special handling of the newline character: when writing '\n' to a file or device, simply write the lone character as it stands. You can always pass text files through a trivial filter that expands the newlines to carriagereturn/linefeed pairs. In the case of certain devices, such as the console, the lack of expansion is a nuisance, and it would seem that you should allow drivers for particular devices to prescribe special treatment of particular characters. This is what Aztec C does for the CP/M devices con: and lst:. Alas, that interfered with my attempt to perform even low-level I/O to the lst: device (an Epson printer) for graphics control.

Actually, I like the idea of having the device drivers rather than the formatting function printf() (or worse yet, write()) perform the expansion themselves. What is needed to resolve my graphics problem is simply another device name for the printer—one that exercises the same communication ports, but with a binary protocol.

A related problem occurs with detection of the EOF (end of file) condition. Under Unix, a file may contain any integer number of bytes, and it is possible to read a file down to the end using a loop such as:

```
while (read(fd, &c, 1)) {
```

Because read() returns the number of bytes actually read, a returned value of 0 signifies EOF. Under CP/M, files have physical lengths equal to some integral number of 128-byte sectors. A text file might not end on such a boundary; the CPMEOF (Control-Z) character is used to delimit the end

of the file. In the unlikely event that one were reading a text file a byte at a time using read(), it would be necessary to modify the loop shown above:

```
while (read(fd, &c, 1) && c != CPMEOF) {
. . . }
```

Some Actual CP/M C Compilers

There are quite a few C compilers around, three of which I've used to a significant degree: small-c, BDS C, and Aztec C. Each is remarkable in its own way. They will serve as illustrations of how C has been implemented for microcomputers.

The small-c code generator produces assembly mnemonics for the 8080 but can be made to produce mnemonics for other processors as well.

small-c: small-c is a subset of the C language and was created by Ron Cain, who simply wanted a compiler for his home computer. It is described in his article "A Small C Compiler for the 8080s" (see *Dr. Dobb's Journal*, Number 45). The small-c compiler is written in small-c and is fully compatible with Unix C. It had to be; the first working version was compiled on a Unix system.

Small-c has char and int data types and pointers to each of these; there are no floats, longs, multiply-dimensioned arrays, or structures. Control statements include if, else, and while; there is no for, do, or switch. Only a subset of the operators is supported, not including &&, ||, or the assignment operators +=, *=, etc. Nonetheless, the language is clearly useful: it served to write its own compiler.

Although it was not originally intended for CP/M, a CP/M version of small-c is available from the Code Works of Santa Barbara, CA. This includes full source code for the compiler, which is in the public domain, and a run-time support library, which is copyrighted. Many extensions of this compiler have appeared, includ-

Here's where to find more printer for less.

DIGITAL ENTRY SYSTEMS 27 Spruce Street Waltham, Massachusetts 02154 (617) 899-6111

GENERAL MICROCOMPUTER Georgetown Center 52303 Emmons Road, No. 26 South Bend, Indiana 46637 (219) 277-4972

INTECH GROUP Royal Commerce Center 2025 Royal Lane Dallas, Texas 75229 (214) 241-1717

KALTRONICS 702 Landwehr Road Northbrook, Illinois 60062 (312) 291-1220

MICROAMERICA 21 Putnam Street Needham, Massachusetts 02194 (617) 449-5807

MICRO DISTRIBUTOR 11794 Parklawn Drive Rockville, Maryland 20852 (301) 468-6450 or (800) 638-6621

MICROWARE DISTRIBUTORS, INC. 20415 S.W. Blanton Avenue Aloha, Oregon 97007 (503) 642-7679

MONROE DISTRIBUTING, INC. 2999 Payne Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44114 (216) 781-4600

PARAGON SALES 780 Charcot Avenue San Jose, California 95131 (408) 263-7955

PREMIER SOURCE 18380 Enterprise Lane Huntington Beach, California 92648 (714) 842-2208

STAR DATA, INC. 3031 E. Indian School Road, Suite 16 Phoenix, Arizona 85016 (602) 955-9233

SYSPRINT, INC. 7777 South Central Expressway Suite 2A Richardson, Texas 75080 (214) 669-3666

TRANS ALASKA DATA SYSTEMS, INC. 200 Center Court Anchorage, Alaska 99502 (907) 561-1776

TOSHIBA

Toshiba's P1350.

It's the three-in-one printer that gives you so much because it offers so many choices.

Choose rapid-fire letter quality printing at 100 CPS.

Or draft quality printing at speeds up to 192 CPS.

And the P1350 prints graphics, too.
It gives even more.

More pins (24) in the printhead than anyone else for a 180-dot-per-inch density pattern with a single pass.

More choices of pitches and character fonts.

Plus more reliability, more performance, and more paper feed options, including Toshiba's ultradependable automated sheet feeder.

And asks very little.



Show me how you give so much for so little.

Please send me more information on Toshiba's P1350 printer. Mail to: Toshiba America, Inc. Information Systems Division 2441 Michelle Drive, Tustin, CA 92680 Or call toll-free: 1-800-457-7777

NAME	
TITLE	
COMPANY	
ADDRESS	

STATE/ZIP

PHONE

"NO OTHER PRINTER GIVES SO MUCH, YET ASKS SO LITTLE."

TOM WATSON, golf professional

MODEL	TOSHIBA P1350
PRINTING SPEE	D 100 CPS - Letter Quality 192 CPS - Draft Quality
# OF PRINT HEAD PINS	24
POPULAR FONTS	Prestige Elite, Courier 10, Data Processing
CARRIAGE SIZE	15" - 132 characters at 10 pitch
GRAPHICS	Yes - 180 x 180 dots per inch
PAPER PEED OPTIONS	Bi-directional Tractor Automatic Sheet Feeder (ultra reliable-sound dampening)
INTERFACES	Centronics (industry standard) RS-232C (industry standard)
COMMAND SET	Qume Sprint 5 compatible
COMPATIBLE WI	TH IBM, DEC, Apple, and other microcomputers
PRICE	\$2195
	是是有以他们的"一个,我还是是一个是一个。" 第一个

In Touch with Tomorrow

TOSHIBA

 $For further information, contact: Information Systems Division {\color{blue}TOSHIBA} ~ AMERICA, INC., 2441 ~ Michelle Drive, Tustin, CA 92680 ~ Michelle Drive,$



are gladly accepted from qualified organizations and we welcome dealer inquiries. Call Diamond today, you'll be glad you did.



TO ORDER CALL TOLL-FREE 1-800-227-0545

Diamond Software Supply 484 Lake Park Ave., Suite 123 • Oakland, CA 94610 For price quotes, information, or in California call 1-415-893-7676. We credit your order for the call. Technical Department (415) 893-7678. International Telex 338139 (attn. 149)

Support, Service and Price.

Shipping/Handling UPS surface \$3.00 plus an additional \$3.00 per item for UPS Blue. C.O.D. orders add \$4.00. For personal check allow 2 weeks for delivery All Items subject to availability, prices subject to change without notice. Calif. residents please add 6½% sales tax. * IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines. CP/ M is a registered trademark of Digital Research. ing C/80 by the Software Toolworks of Sherman Oaks, CA, which implements a more complete subset and produces more efficient code.

Besides providing the student an extraordinary opportunity to probe compiler internals, small-c has the advantage of being easily transported to other machines. The code generator, as written, produces assembly mnemonics for the 8080; it is a simple matter to arrange for it to produce mnemonics for other processors as well. This has been done a number of times; I did it for Texas Instruments' 9900, and my article "Small-C for the 9900" (see Dr. Dobb's Journal, Number 69) gives some pointers on what's involved.

BD Software C: BDS C was one of the early entries in the CP/M world and was the first (so far as I know) to adopt K&R as its guiding document. Despite this, it is not entirely compatible with either the language definition of Appendix A or the conventions of the standard I/O library. For example, BDS C assigns the operators && and | equal precedence, whereas the much-photocopied page 49 of K&R shows higher precedence for &&; thus, an expression such as

a<b | c==0 && d>2

will be evaluated differently by BDS C and regulation C. A declaration of the form

char (*bitmap)[ROWSIZ];

is useful for preparing bitmap to behave like a two-dimensional array without reserving storage space in advance; but according to the manual, BDS C will treat the declaration as equivalent to

char *bitmap[ROWSIZ];

which is totally different. There is also the business of standard library functions like fopen() and read() behaving differently than their identically named K&R counterparts.

These incompatibilities, while unfortunate, are not severe; with modest effort, a BDS C program can be converted to run under Unix.

LET THE "ANGEL" DO THE WAITING

Two RS-232C Connectors for serial input and output

6 Leds to indicate power, transmission and reception status, buffer activities, page number, etc.

SKIP and REPRINT provide independent page controls to reprint portions of documentation.

40 Pin Expansion Bus available for future expansion

COPY provides convenient one key operation for single copy or multi-copy of text

3 externally accessible Dip Switches for baudrate, device type, and parallel and serial selections. Selections can be made without losing buffer

Connect an "ANGEL" between your computer and your printer, and let the "ANGEL" do the waiting

Your valuable computer spends 95% of its time waiting for the printer to catch up...and while the computer waits, the payroll continues.

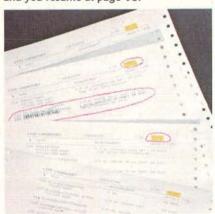
The computer sends data to the "ANGEL" at speeds up to 19.2K baud. The "ANGEL" stores data and sends it to the printer at a speed the printer can handle, and your computer is free to continue working without interruption.

A USER WRITES:

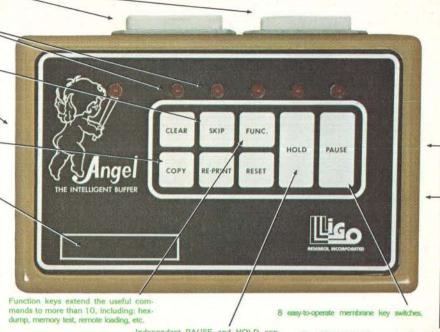
"I tried the "ANGEL" with my Altos system connected to an Epson MX-100, both set at 9600 baud. Without the "ANGEL" it takes 30 minutes to print 210 doctors' requisition forms. With the "ANGEL" installed, my computer is free after 90 seconds."

With "ANGEL'S" self diagnostics and memory test, the entire system thoroughly checks itself every time you power up.

PAGE REPRINT is another unique feature. EXAMPLE: You are printing a 32 page report, and the paper jams at page 11. Reset the printer to the top of the form, press PAGE REPRINT, and resume printing at the top of page 11. Want to restart two pages back? Press PAGE REPRINT twice, and you resume at page 10.



PAGE REPRINT



Independent PAUSE and HOLD controls to suspend transmission and reception

Two 20 Pin Edge Connectors for parallel input and output

"ANGEL" is compatible with almost all Micro-Computers, including IBM, Apple, TRS-80, Vector Graphic, NorthStar, Altos, Xerox, Heath, Zenith, NEC, DEC, etc., with RS-232 serial, Hardware Handshaking, or Centronics compatible parallel interface. The manufacturer reserves the right to change the product specification.

...And think of these other possibilities: HEX DUMP. Display or printout every bit of data your computer sends out to the printer in an easy-to-read Hexidecimal and ASCII format. A must for your programmer. Pause and Hold for real time programs. Page skip for selective printing. What a waste to print the entire documentation if you only need part of it.

Simple external switch settings, let the "ANGEL" accept either RS-232 serial or Centronics parallel data and can output either/or in any combination, (S-S,S-P,P-S,P-P). The "ANGEL" is compatible with almost all Micro-Computers, and can be installed by anyone in minutes. Switches are clearly marked for ease of operation, and a concise, USER FRIENDLY operator reference card is included with each unit.

The "ANGEL" has a full one year limited warranty.

THE "ANGEL" WILL NEVER KEEP YOU WAITING!



HEX DUMP

ANGEL, The Intelligent Buffer, features:

- 64K Byte Memory Size
- Four Interface Modes in one unit:
 - Serial to Serial
 - Parallel to Parallel
 - Serial to Parallel
 - Parallel to Serial
- Serial Baudrate from 110 to 19.2K Baud
- Single, Multiple and Continuous Copy
- Clear/Reset
- Pause/Hold
- Page Skip
- Page Re-print
- Page-Pause
- Hex-Dump
- · Self-Diagnostics
- Space Compression to extend the effec-
- tive buffer size to more than 128K
- Price \$295.00

TO ORDER:

CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-323-3304 OR SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO LIGO RESEARCH

Please rush me (

) "ANGEL(S)" @ \$295.00 each

Sub total

TOTAL

EXPIRATION DATE

ILLINOIS Add 6% U.S. sales tax

Delivery charge

\$4.00

Charge my () VISA () MASTERCARD MY ACCT. # IS_____

Ligo Research, Inc. • 396 E. 159th St. • Harvey, IL 60426 • 1-312-331-8797 • In Canada 1-416-859-0370

Circle 238 on inquiry card.

Conversion in the opposite direction will, in general, be far more difficult, owing to BDS's lack of long ints, doubles, floats, static variables, and initializers.

On the positive side, the BDS C compiler is exceptionally well suited to the CP/M environment. Its library is equipped with the special functions you really need to use the machine: inp() and outp() for doing port I/O, bdos() and bios() for communicating with the operating system, and convenience functions like kbhit() for testing console status.

More important, the compiler is written in assembly language and optimized to give acceptable performance even on a relatively slow 8080-based microcomputer. (I've never seen another compiler under CP/M-80 that could match its speed of compiling and linking; debugging sessions can be quite lively, which is normally only true with interpreted languages).

Aztec C: There are two compilers I use nearly every day: one runs under Unix version 7 on my company's own 68000-based microcomputer, and the other is the Aztec C compiler that runs on my home Z80 system under CP/M. I routinely move code between the two machines and find that, except for allowable array sizes and execution speed, the behavior in each environment is the same. We have more than upward compatibility here: in the domain of applications programs, we are close to functional equivalence.

Aztec C supports all language features defined in K&R Appendix A except bit fields. A healthy subset of the standard library is supplied, along with source code. Even the mathematical function library, except for the Bessel functions, is provided. That works out well for me, because many of the applications programs I write involve FORTRAN-style number crunching.

Actually, the treatment of the scientific-function library has been done especially well and deserves elaboration. You might suppose that writing routines for sine and cosine is not such a difficult task, but there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The

Unix C implementers took this problem seriously and based their code upon the mathematical treatise "Computer Approximations" by Hart et al. The implementers of Aztec C likewise turned to expert authority for guidance, employing the more recent work Software Manual for the Elementary Functions by Cody and Waite.

This book contains a series of recipes for writing the standard FOR-TRAN scientific functions. It also provides a testing program for each of the functions, whereby the final accuracy may be assessed. Out of curiosity, I applied these tests to Microsoft FORTRAN and obtained a surprising result: nearly every function, in both single and double precision forms, shows excessive loss of accuracy over at least some interval of its domain. Aztec C, having passed these tests (in translated form), may be considered reliable for accurate scientific computation.

Aztec C is somewhat weaker than BDS C in its CP/M interface. The function getchar(), for example, buffers input until a carriage return is detected; it would be more convenient, as in BDS C, to have getchar() return its value upon receipt of a single character. The buffering action is also performed under Unix, by the way; there, you get around it by turning on a flag called CBREAK that forces keystroke response. It can be circumvented in Aztec C as well, by redefining getchar() or creating a new function, such as

#define getkey() bdos(1)

or else

#define getkey() bdos(6,0xff)

depending on the effect you desire.

Further C Compilers: Guidelines for Implementors

Several new C compilers have recently appeared, and more may be expected to follow. In what ways could these improve on what has already been achieved? Of course they must be complete implementations; if Aztec C can do this, what excuse is there for providing any less?

Portability has to be a main consideration, especially given the emergence of progressively more powerful microprocessors. A formal standard is clearly needed; until it arrives, common sense suggests to me the following simple rule: do not redefine any of the functions appearing in sections 2 and 3 of *The Unix Programmer's Manual*, Volume 1.

The temptation to alter a function definition must occasionally be very great, as in the case of omitting arg0 from execl() or making the n in read(fd, buf, n) stand for a number of sectors rather than bytes (both offenses are seen in BDS C). In the latter case, an alternative would be to coin a different name—say, secrd() instead of read()—or, following the example of Walt Bilofsky, the implementer of C/80, retain the meaning of read(fd, buf, n) but restrict n to be a multiple of the sector size. A little discipline is all that's required.

The discussion of the preceding sections reveals the Unix standard library as a rich source of ideas for attractive features. Can system() be done in a tasteful way? Can anything useful be done with interrupts (SIGNAL(2)) or communications (PKON(2), PKOPEN(3))?

Bear in mind the role of C as a "high-level assembler." It is intended to allow efficient access to the features of the underlying machine, to provide the capabilities of an assembler with the advantages of an expressive syntax. BDS C has set a fine example with rapid compilation, modest object-code size, and appropriate library enhancements such as inp() and outp(), bios() and bdos(). More can be done.

The ability to open devices as files has already been discussed. This provides a uniform interface to the device, which can be used freely in C programs. The drivers are easier to write and maintain in C than they would be in assembly language. Another area that suggests itself is support for ROM-based applications. Many compilers allow specification of addresses for code and data areas, but that is only part of what's required. There should be convenient

NICKORY HILL COVET

WASHING IN SPECIAL COVET

OUTGOOD FLOW

HIGH TECHNOLOGY REQUIRES HIGH PERFORMANCE ACCESSORIES

In the fast moving, high technology world of microcomputers, the need for high performance accessories often gets overlooked.

Discwasher, recognized as a world leader in audio/video care accessories, understands this need and has developed a line of computer accessories to allow users to get the most from their computer hardware.

The easy-to-use Discwasher* Disk Drive Cleaner is both a problem preventer and problem solver. Its dry format safely cleans single or double-sided drives without altering the delicate head alignment or doing possible damage to rubber drive parts with solvents.

The Discwasher® Computer Cassette Drive
CareSet® is a total maintenance package for
your cassette drive system. It includes both
the Discwasher® Computer Cassette Drive Head
Cleaner and the Computer Cassette Drive Mechanism
Cleaner. Together, these two maintenance units
can keep the high resolution heads and the critical
drive system of your cassette drive system in
optimum performance.

The Discwasher® DiscKeeper₁ is a magnetically shielded storage system for floppy disks that takes up no more space than conventional folder packs. DiscKeeper protects against stray magnetic fields which can destroy valuable software. Three DiscKeeper sizes provide loss-free storage and protection for transporting any size disk format.



discwasher

1407 NORTH PROVIDENCE ROAD, P.O. BOX 6021, DEPT. BY, COLUMBIA, MO 65205 USA

A DIVISION OF JENSEN an ESMARK Company

APPLES ABLE TO DRAW-WHAT NEXT **FOR BOY WONDER?**

\$795. Personal Plotter Produces Apple Art.

The new Sweet-P™ Personal Plotter™, invented by Whiz Kid Tasty Sweet-P Graphics-to-Go.

Richard Murray will have your Apple* drawing every graphic

you will ever need.

addition. Sweet-P thoughtfully

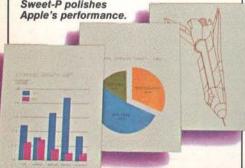
complete with

Sweet-Plot I Software and interface hardware, all for an amazing \$795. And. because Sweet-P fits neatly into a slimline briefcase.

vou can even see the fruits of your labor while on the

With Sweet-P next to your Apple, you quickly create, store, edit and draw high resolution, hard copy graphics that add color and clarity to any business, engineering or scientific presentation.

Sweet-P polishes



Sweet-P not only draws colorful pie charts, bar graphs, line graphs and alphanumeric lettering, but illustrations as well. On any type of

Sweet-P Software Offers More Apple Applications.

Sweet-Plot™ I Software will have you drawing standard graph formats within minutes—even if you're not familiar with how a plotter works. And, for drawing

Artistic Apples foreseen by Richard Murray, Enter Computer's Whiz Kid Chairman.

paper or transparency material. At an incredible speed of 6 inches per second. And, once stored in memory, information can be drawn in any scale desired-even on paper up to 10 feet long.

With Sweet-P you're not only able to draw your own conclusions, but communicate them more effectively as well.

ness graphics, there's Sweet-Plot™ II Software by BPS® limited only by your imagination. So, when you want to see Apple Art at work, just ask your local computer store to show you the very tasty Sweet-P Personal Plotter.

complex busi-

Enter Computer, Inc. 6867 Nancy Ridge Drive San Diego, CA 92121 Tel: 619-450-0601

INTERACTIVE

mechanisms for excluding unneeded parts of the run-time environment, in order to minimize the size of the compiled object.

I/O redirection is obviously worthwhile, but it imposes a definite overhead, and there should be a means of disabling it when it cannot be used. This is always the case for users who run under a CP/M front end like Microshell, which handles the redirection at a higher level.

The need for judgment to discern features from bugs is illustrated by the recent tendency to have the C compiler produce assembler output targeted for Microsoft's M80 assembler, despite the fact that L80 is not a suitable linker for a language allowing identifiers with 8 significant characters of mixed case (with the M80/L80 pair, you are limited to 6 characters, and the case distinction is lost). Aztec C supports M80-compatible output but also provides its own assembler and linker that do the right thing, and this is what I use even though the assembler lacks the macro capability of M80. After all, with C, one doesn't make heavy use of assembly-language routines; when, on occasion, they are required, any working assembler will do.

Matthew Halfant is a mathematician who, as senior scientist at Bedford Computer Corp. (Tirrell Hill Rd., Bedford, NH 03102), is currently involved with the analytic representation of typographic fonts. He has taught numerous courses in subjects ranging from programming languages to microprocessorbased instrument design.

References

- 1. Kernighan, Brian W. and Dennis M. Ritchie. The C Programming Language. Prentice-Hall, 1978.
- 2. Unix Programmer's Manual, Volume 1, Revised and Expanded Version. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1983.
- 3. Unix Programmer's Manual, Volume 2. Seventh Edition, Holt, Rinehart and Winston,
- 4. Cain, Ron. "A Small C Compiler for the 8080s," Dr. Dobb's Journal, Number 45.
- 5. Halfant, Matthew. "Small-C for the 9900," Dr. Dobb's Journal, Number 69.
- Hart et al. Computer Approximations. Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company Inc., 1978.
- 7. Cody, William J. and William Waite. Software Manual for the Elementary Functions. Prentice-Hall, 1980.

Inventory Control

- o provides ON LINE information to all other modules.
- purchase orders with review or automatic ordering mode.
- back ordering system included.
 25 items per bill-of-material.

NTERACTIVE

- 1500 stock items per diskette with automatic advancement!
- sales analysis, stock labels + more.

PHONE OR WRITE For A Brochure

Demo \$59

Complete System \$595

Accounts Receivable

sales orders with packing slips.

- invoices from sales orders support back ordering system. invoices for point-of-sale.
- multiple discounts and tax rates. alphabetical sorting of customers.
- supports partial payments, finance charges, aged balances, statements.
- 500 customers and 3000 transactions per diskette.

PEP BUSINESS SYSTEM

3970 SYME DR., CARLSBAD, CA. 92008 (619) 434-6023

Interactive General Ledger

automatic posting, complete audit trail. asset depreciation, complete G/L reports: daily journal,

trial balance, operating and balance sheet.

You don't have to be an accountant to use it!

Integrated software for MS-DOS Systems: IBM-PC & XT • ZENITH Z-100 VICTOR-9000 • TEXAS INSTRUMENTS PC

Accounts Pavable

- check writing with automatic posting to vendors and bank accounts.

 enter A/P invoices with automatic
- posting to inventory and purchase orders.
- supports partial payments, aged A/P balances and earned discounts.
- monthly check, deposit & petty cash
- Uses NEBS 9024 carbonless checks.

COLUMBIA

COMPAO HYPERION

CORONA

EAGLE PC

RAINBOW

Payroll (optional-\$20000)

- only requires input of hours worked. automatic calculations of pay and deductions.
- week, bi-wk., bi-mo. or mo. periods.
 keeps complete QTR and YTD pay journal records and prints YTD info on check stubs and all reports.
- · hourly, salaried and commission employees.
- uses SAME NEBS 9024 checks.

Real-Time C for 8080, Z80

A Run-Time Library for Whitesmiths' C 2.1

- Fast execution
- ROMable
- No royalties
- Fully reentrant machine support
- CP/M file support
- Error checking
- Usable with our AMX Multitasking Executive

Real-Time C 95 \$ 25 manual only source code \$950

Intel mnemonic \$ 50 to A-Natural converter

Benchmarks

- 1. Int to ASCII conv.
- 2. Long to ASCII conv.
- 3. Long random number generator
- 4. Double 20 x 20 matrix multiply
- 5. File copy (16kb)



with Real-Time C without

4 Mhz Z80, 8" SD diskette. Times may vary with processor, disks, etc.

AMX and Real-Time C are trademarks of KADAK Products Ltd. A-Natural is TM of Whitesmiths Ltd. CP/M is TM of Digital Research Corp. Z80 is TM of Zilog Corp

KADAK Products Ltd.



206-1847 W. Broadway Avenue Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6J 1Y5 Telephone: (604) 734-2796 Telex: 04-55670

Annotated C A Bibliography of the C Language

by Terry A. Ward

You have probably read a great deal about the C language, but just where can you find the books, articles, and reviews that will make this less-than-well-known language part of your repertoire?

While struggling to find reviews of a C compiler that I was interested in purchasing, I thought that other microcomputer users might be having the same problem locating information. This bibliography of 100 items is my attempt to provide some guidance to the literature pertaining to the C programming language.

The material is listed alphabetically by author in both book and periodical sections, and I have also provided an index to the bibliography by subject matter and type of C used (where applicable).

Finally, these are my own opinions and do not reflect the views of BYTE. For me, C is *the* language for micros. To paraphrase a popular book, "Real microcomputers don't use BASIC!"

Books

01 Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc. Unix Programmer's Manual: Volume 1 and Volume 2 (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1983).

These two volumes contain a wealth

of information on C and particularly its use with Unix. Volume 1 contains the system calls and subroutines in the standard C libraries and their calling sequence. Volume 2 has a reprint of the C programming language reference manual, an article on lint (the C program checker), and technical tours through the Unix C compiler and the portable C compiler by their respective authors.

D2 Feuer, Alan F. The C Puzzle Book: Puzzles for the C Programming Language (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1982).

In this unique book, Feuer presents fragments and sections of C code and asks, "What does this code do?" Used in conjunction with a working C compiler and Kernighan and Ritchie's book, it provides an excellent way to tackle the nitty-gritty of the language in an enjoyable fashion. Caution: as the author states, "Some of the code is atrocious." Style should be learned from Kernighan and Ritchie. Feuer provides interesting puzzles to help learn the language. Heartily recommended.

03 Hancock, Les and Morris Krieger. *The C Primer* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982).

This introductory book is paced slowly for beginners, with numerous short examples that depict isolated features of the language. There are more illustrations in this tutorial than in any other C book to help clarify some of C's unusual points.

04 Kernighan, Brian W. and Dennis M. Ritchie. The C Programming Language (Englewood Cliffs, NI: Prentice-Hall, 1978).

This is the definitive work on the C language. Don't read any further until you have this book! Topics such as pointers are obscure, but the book as a whole is excellent.

O5 Plum, Thomas. Learning to Program in C. (Cardiff, NJ: Plum Hall, 1983).

The newest addition to the all too meager C book literature. Designed to teach programming in C, with emphasis placed upon the programming of portable C applications.

O6 Purdum, Jack. *C Programming Guide* (Indianapolis, IN: Que Corporation, 1983).

This is another introductory book on C, oriented toward using C on microcomputers. Most of the programs in the first half of the book will work with inexpensive subsets of the C language, and often the equivalent program in BASIC is shown.

07 Zahn, C. T. C Notes: A Guide to the C Programming Language

Since 1978

- REPUTATION BACKED BY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE.
- PIONEER IN DIRECT TO CONSUMER SALES OF MICRO COMPUTERS AND ELECTRONICS
- . MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN SALES OVER THE YEARS
- . TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CUSTOMERS
- HONEST
- . RELIABLE
- LARGE INVENTORY
- NAME BRAND PRODUCTS



Micro Management Systems, Inc.

2803 Thomasville Road East Cairo, Georgia 31728 (912) 377-7120

DISCOUNT **PRICES**



DIRECT

It's simple. . . . **CALL & SAVE MONEY**

"TELEMARKETING WORKS"

-800-841-086 CONVENIENT ORDER ENTRY

DISCOUNT

Ga & Info 912-377-7120

DMPUTERS &



FROM

\$**89**8

ACE 1000 ACE 1200

TRS-80 COMPUTERS



PURE **RADIO SHACK** EQUIPMENT

PRICED MODEL 4 TRS-80.....*828 MODEL 16 TRS-80......4012 MC-10 TRS-80......99 COLOR COMPUTER.....'CALL

WE SELL THE COMPLETE LINE **OF TRS-80 COMPUTERS** AND ACCESSORIES

Ccommodore COMPUTERS

FROM SCALL VIC 20 COMPUTER **COMMODORE 64**

VIC 1541 DISK DRIVE VIC 1525 PRINTER VIC 1701 MONITOR

CALL & SAVE

DATA FLEX

APPLICATIONS DATA BASE BY DATA ACCESS CALL

ATAR

1200 XL COMPUTER *CALL

EPSON PRINTERS

MODEMS

MICRO MODEM I

SMART MODEM 300

SCM SMITH TP-I DAISY WHEEL PRINTER

FROM \$489 Sital?

PRINTERS FROM *309 **GEMINI 10 & 15**

OKIDATA PRINTERS

FROM *339

MICROLINE SERIES **e80** •82A ●83A ●84P 992P ●93P PACE MARK 2350P

NEW **PRODUCTS** CALL.

brother. DAISY WHEEL

PRINTERS

CALL

Dynax

DX-15 DAISY WHEEL CALL

COMREX

•MONITORS PRINTERS

'CALL Panasonic:

•PRINTERS

AMDEK

MONITORS

SMART MODEM 1200

 MONITORS *CALL AND COVERED BY THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFIC WARRANTIES. COPIES AVAILABLE

> UPON REQUEST. WE DO NOT SELL ANY USED, RECONDITION-ED. FOREIGN OR INFERIOR MODIFIED EQUIP-

FROM \$178 PRICES AND PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

C. Itoh **PRINTERS**

PROWRITER 8510 . '397 NEW! 8600..... 'CALL

QUADRAM APPLE BOARDS ***IBM BOARDS** •MICROFAZERS

CALL

Novation

MODEMS

FROM *119

·J-CAT •CAT

SMART CAT

·D-CAT · AUTO CAT

APPLE CAT

SILVER-REED DAISY WHEEL PRINTERS

CALL

3550 SPINWRITER

1987

Verbatim DATALIFE DISKETTES **\$CALL**

FROM *199 PRINTER CARDS & CABLES

TRS-80

PRINTERS

COMPLETE LINE

MICROTEK DUMPLING GX •GRAPPLER PLUS *APPLE *IBM *OSBORNE *ATARI •TRS-80 •MORE

UPON REQUEST DISCOUNT PRICE LIST & INFORMATION KIT WRITE TO:

MICRO MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS TELEMARKET DEPT. #1 2803 THOMASVILLE RD. EAST

CAIRO, GEORGIA 31728

WE SELL IBM P.C. COMPATIBLES. CALL FOR YOUR CHOICE.

269

(New York: Yourdon Press, 1979).

A reference manual and tutorial for C focusing primarily on the portable features of the language. All major topics are covered and the book is an excellent supplement to Kernighan and Ritchie (see above). Each chapter concludes with a concise syntactic summary chart. Recommended for any C library.

Periodicals

08 Anderson, Bruce. "Type Syntax in the Language 'C': An Object Lesson in Syntactic Innovation," ACM SIGPLAN Notices 15(3): 21–27 (March 1980).

A technical and critical look at C directed especially at the "infelicities" of the typing of variables in C. Anderson considers the syntax of C to be messy and irregular.

O9 Anonymous. "Bell Labs' 32-Bit C/UNIX Micro," Pipes and Filters 1(1): 4 (June 1981).

A brief report on Bell Labs' MAC-32 microprocessor chip. The chip itself is optimized for data manipulation using C.

10 Anonymous. "BDS C Compiler Version 1.45," *Lifelines* 2(9): 39–41 (February 1982).

A notification and evaluation of a new version of BDS C compiler.

11 Anonymous. "The C Programming Language," Mini-Micro Software 6: n.p. (1981).

A description and brief history of the C language, including a review of Kernighan and Ritchie's book.

Ashcraft, Steven E. "Ultra Low Level Programming Using a High Level Language," in Microcomputer Research & Applications: Proceedings of the First Conference of the HP/1000 International Users Group, Helen K. Brown, ed.; pp. 168–184 (Elmsford, NY: Pergamon, 1981).

This paper describes the use of C in the implementation of a driver for use with terminal type devices on a Hewlett-Packard HP1000 minicomputer. Includes a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of systems programming in a higher-level language. The C code for the driver is also shown.

Bailes, P. A. C. "A Coroutine Package for C," Australian Computer Science Communications 1(4): 306–309 (December 1979).

Description of a coroutine package for C. An interesting example of the extensibility of C.

14 Barach, David R. and David H. Taenzer. "A Technique for Finding Storage Allocation Errors in C-Language Programs," ACM SIGPLAN Notices 17(5): 16–23 (May 1982).

Technical description of a tool for the diagnosis of allocation errors in C programs. Consists of a traced replacement for the standard memory allocator, plus a program to analyze traces. This technique is said to make large programs more robust.

Barach, David R. and David H. Taenzer. "A Technique for Finding Storage Allocation Errors in C-Language Programs," ACM SIGPLAN Notices 17(7): 32–38 (July 1982).

Same article as Barach and Taenzer (May 1982).

Birman, H. K., L. N. Rolnitzky, and J. R. Biggee. "A Shape Oriented System for Holter ECG Analysis," in Computers in Cardiology, 1978.

Use of C in an application where assembly language would be used traditionally for speed considerations—medical signal processing.

17 Bolton, Bill. "Some Useful C Time Functions," Dr. Dobb's Journal 6(8): 16–21 (August 1981).

Nine time and date functions and a demonstration program for an S-100 hardware clock board are presented.

8 Brooker, R. A. "A 'Datebase' Subsystem for BCPL," Computer Journal 25(4): 448–464.

Describes how one would organize a database structure in a language such as BCPL. Contains a useful discussion of structural considerations. The author notes that these ideas should be transferable into a C environment.

Burkowski, F. J., W. F. Mackey, and M. H. Hamza. "Micro-C: A Universal High Level Language for Microcomputers," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Symposium on Mini and Micro Computers (Canada/USA), 1977/1978.

A description of a subset of C for small-computer use.

20 Cain, Ron. "A Small-C Compiler for the 8080's," Dr. Dobb's Journal #45: 5-46 (May 1980).

This is the original source for the small-c compiler. Complete source code is included. The language is often used by software experimenters with this as the basis for modification. Small-c does not support floating-point, structures or unions, or multiple-dimension arrays.

Cain, Ron. "Runtime Library for the Small-C Compiler," *Dr. Dobb's Journal* #48: 4–15 (September 1980).

Source code and description of the runtime library for the small-c compiler (see Cain, May 1980). The library consists of arithmetic, logical routines as well as the I/O functions for small-c.

22 Christensen, Ward. "Full Screen Program Editors for CP/M-80: Ed Ream's Editor in C," Lifelines 3(5): 43–45 (October 1982).

A review of Ed Ream's public-domain editor. A unique feature of the editor is the inclusion of source code (allowing modification and customization by the user). Versions are available from the C Users Group or from Ed Ream. Available in both BDS C and small-c verisons.

23 Christensen, Ward. "Full Screen Program Editors: MINCE," Lifelines 2(11): 7-11 (April 1982).

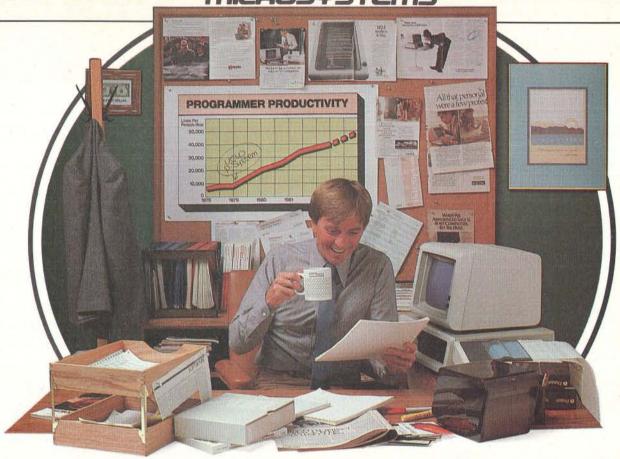
A review of the MINCE editor (from Mark of the Unicorn). MINCE is written in BDS C and includes notes for customization. MINCE features excellent documentation, multiple edit capability, split-screen editing, and other EMACS-type features.

24 Christensen, Ward. "MINCE Revisited," *Lifelines* 3(5): 45 (October 1982).

Update of earlier review of MINCE (see Christensen, April 1982). Highlights MINCE's capability for split-screen multiple-file-editing capability.

25 Christensen, Ward. "The





The Universal Operating System.* Finally, all the tools for your trade.

The UCSD p-System* is the first truly universal operating system ever developed. Its capabilities allow you to develop integrated, high quality applications faster and more efficiently with virtually no limit on size. And whether it's an IBM PC or Displaywriter, an Apple, a DEC, an HP, an Osborne, a Philips, a Sage, a Tandy, or a TI, the p-System is portable across virtually any popular micro made anywhere today. Which means you can develop your program, on any microcomputer, then compile to object code, and it's totally transportable.

All the tools you'll need.

The p-System lets you write your programs using any combination of UCSD Pascal, FORTRAN-77 and BASIC. Each language operating effectively with the others. So you can take advantage of the best features of each—in a single program.

And you also get a completely integrated set of software development tools that work together to make your job even simpler. Including a screen editor,

macro assemblers, a debugger and a print spooler. There are also portable graphics utilities and native code generation—where and when you need it. And the p-System provides for dynamic memory management, as well as automatic linking, multi-tasking, and more.

Truly universal, truly efficient.

When we set out to develop the p-System, we wanted it to be truly universal, truly portable, truly efficient. And we weren't going to be satisfied with anything less. We didn't think you would be, either.

So now you can get all the tools you'll need to develop applications faster. Less expensively. More dependably. For a much larger market.

All at the same time. All on one micro. Finally, once is enough.

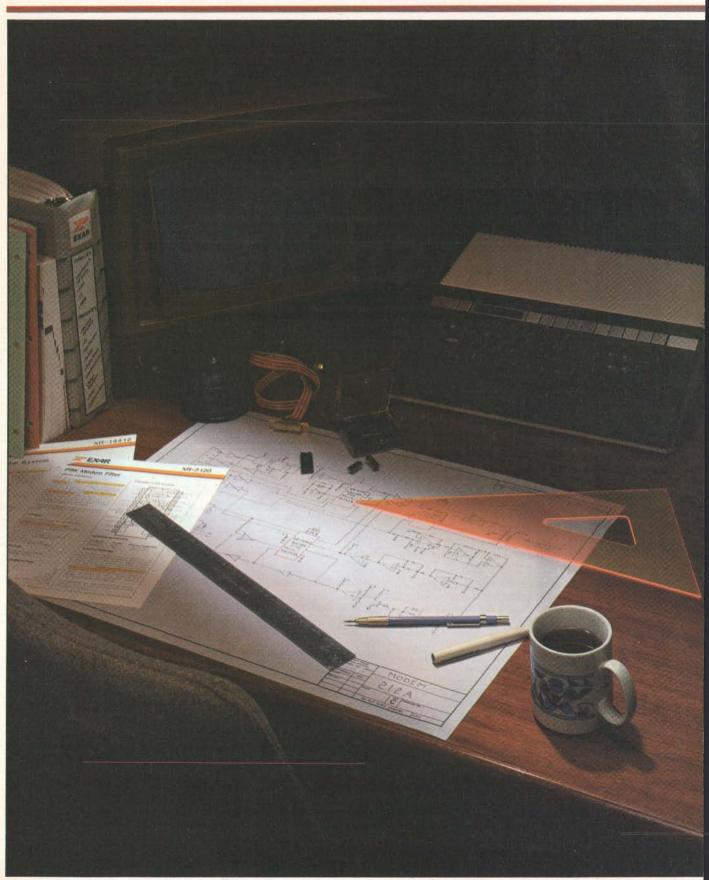
Finally, Since is enough.

For product information or information on how to get a copy of the p-System Application Catalog, call or write to us at SofTech Microsystems.

SofTech Microsystems · 16885 West Bernardo Drive · San Diego, Calif. 92127 · (619) 451-1230

*Universal Operating System is a trademark of Soffech Microsystems Inc., UCSD p-System and UCSD Pascal are trademarks of the Regents of the University of California

Make your 212A modem



for half the cost.

Your Design Problems are Over

Now available to you are the LSI circuits and software know-how needed for your own design and implementation of an operational Bell 212A compatible modem - all from one experienced source, Exar.

Exar Delivers the Solution

First, you get high technology, quality IC's that form the heart of a 212A modem. The XR2123 CMOS Modular/Demodulator provides the 1200 BPS PSK function, the XR14412 modem system performs the 300 BPS FSK modulation/demodulation function required for 212A compatibility and the XR2120 switched capacitor filter, also CMOS technology provides the 1200 and 300 BPS filtering requirements for the modem.

But, Exar does not stop there. In order to implement these devices into a compatible Bell 212A modem, we have devised a simple and cost effective trouble-free way to evaluate them in a system. Exar can provide you with a modem evaluation kit including these three devices, along with all the necessary supporting components, PC board, schematic and operating instructions to minimize your design task.

Cut Costs, Reduce Space, Improve Reliability

By getting our IC's along with our know-how you make sure your modem will be right.

XR-2123

1200 BPS

PSK MOD/

DEMOD

XR-14412

300 BPS

FSK

MOD/

With our LSI components, you get a modem for about half the money you would normally spend for a finished board and reliability is improved because our LSI circuits reduce the number of necessary parts and the space to

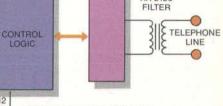
More Modern Solutions

house them.

Exar provides modem solutions for a wide variety of applications, from telephone communications compatible with Bell and CCITT standards to high speed transmission over twisted-pair wires. Modern types available included are Bell Standard 103 (300 BPS FSK). 202 (1200 BPS FSK), and 212A circuits as well as CCTT compatible V.21 (300 BPS FSK), V.22 (1200 BPS

PSK), V.23 (1200/75 BPS FSK) and V.26 (2400 BPS PSK).

To round out a complete design Exar provides RS-232 line drivers and receivers for interfacing and a wide range of op amps to perform amplification and signal conditioning functions.



XR-2120

212A Compatible Modem

The Solution is Available Now

Just send the coupon below or give us a call. You'll get everything you need, including our compilation of modem design and technical data, called the Modem Data Book.

So let Exar get your modem design going. Send us the coupon today.

Help me make my modem!

- ☐ Send me the Exar Modem Data Book.
- ☐ Also, send me more information about the Modern Design Kit.

Title_

Company_

Dept./Div.___

Address_

City_

____Zip____

State_ Phone (____

Application_



750 Palomar Avenue Sunnyvale, CA 94088 Tel. (408) 732-7970 TWX 910-339-9233

For telecommunications, industrial, medical and military IC applications ... EXAR Goes One Step Further.



CP/M Users Group Volume 48: Catalogue and Abstracts," Lifelines 1(10): 15-16 (March 1981).

A description and abstract of the BDS C "sampler" disk available from the CP/M Users group. Programs include LIFE, the AWARI game, and a program to "tabify" source code.

Cotton, G. "A Master Disk Directory," Interface Age 6(11): 104-105, 162-167 (November 1981).

Describes a small-c program for a master disk directory for CP/M systems. Features include wild-card characters and enhanced humaninterface characteristics. Source code is given.

Datapro. "An Introduction to the 'C' Language," Applications Software Directory (Delran, NJ: Datapro Research, 1980).

A reprint and adaptation from C Notes: A Guide to the C Programming Language by C. T. Zahn (Yourdon, 1979). Contains a description of C with emphasis on the language's portability. Features examined include syntax, declarations, initializers and statements, machine dependencies.

Dobyns, Barry A. "MINCE: Not Just Another Editor," Dr. Dobb's Journal 6(4): 48-52 (April

A review of MINCE, an advanced full-screen editor written in C. The source code for MINCE can be purchased as well.

Elliott, Conal. "A Very General Problem-Oriented CAI System," Behavior Research Methods and Instrumentation 14(2): 165-169 (April 1982).

A description of a psychology CAI system written in C.

Feuer, Alan R. and Narain H. Gehani. "A Comparison of the Programming Languages C and Pascal," ACM Computing Surveys 14(1): 73-92 (March 1982).

The authors examine two popular languages—C and Pascal—in terms of their design philosophies, their handling of data types, the programming facilities they provide, and the impact these facilities have on the quality and reliability of programs. Finally,

the authors consider the various types of tasks in which these languages can be applied. C is favored for operating systems and utilities programming. Neither language is deemed suitable for business programming. Pascal is favored in scientific programming because of its greater safety.

Fiedler, David, ed. UNIQUE (formerly The UNIX* Software List) (Info Pro Systems, POB 33, East Hanover, NJ 07936).

A monthly newsletter devoted to news, announcements and analysis of the Unix-C marketplace. Expensive (\$20/year), but it includes news and information not otherwise available. Useful for keeping track of this volatile topic.

32 Fitzhorn, Patrick A. and Gearold R. Johnson, "C: Toward a Concise Syntactic Definition," ACM SIGPLAN Notices 16(12): 14-21 (December 1981).

The paradox of C as a systems implementation language vis-a-vis its "vague (and sometimes incorrect)" grammar description is discussed. The authors present a definition of C that incorporates into the syntax many of the semantics currently describing the language. Advantages to this approach include easier compiler implementation and faster compilation.

33 Fitzhorn, Patrick A. "C: Toward a Concise Syntactic Description: Appendix," ACM SIGPLAN Notices 17(8): 89-95 (August 1982).

BNF (Backus-Naur-Form) description of the C language in a more readable form than Fitzhorn and Johnson (December 1981).

Garrett, Roger C. "Structured English for the 'C' Programmer," Interface Age 6(10): 30-34 (October 1981).

Describes an extension to C that allows the expression of algorithms in English-like phrases. Called C.plus, it is useful for the specification of algorithms. Global data references, local data definitions, and structures are all discussed.

Garrett, Roger C. "More on 'C' Programming," Interface Age 6(11): 26-28, 158 (November 1981).

A continuation of Garrett's description of C.plus (October 1981) dealing with executable statements, unary operators, and shift and increment/ decrement operations. Source code included.

Garrett, Roger C. "C.Plus (Conclusion)," Interface Age 6(12): 34-38. 142-143 (December 1981).

Garrett's concluding article on extensions to C (C.plus), including decision and looping structures. Source code included.

37 Gewirtz, David A. "An Introduction to the C Programming Language," Microsystems 2(6): 20-38 (November/December 1981).

An introductory tutorial on C and evaluation of several popular C compilers (BD Software C, small-c, tiny-C Two, and Whitesmiths C). Differences in implementation are noted.

38 Gewirtz, David A. "An Introduction to the C Programming Language (Part II)," Microsystems 3(1): 50-58 (January/ February 1982).

A tabular comparison of C compiler implementations (see Gewirtz, November/December 1981) and program benchmark tests. Source code for benchmark programs is included. Price-performance leader is BDS C compiler, while Whitesmiths C is the only complete implementation of the language.

Gewirtz, David A. "Reply to Larry Hamelin," Microsystems 3(4): 12 (July/August 1982).

Gewirtz agrees with Hamelin concerning pointer clarification.

40 Gibson, T. A. and S. B. Guthery. "Structured Programming, C and tiny-C," Dr. Dobb's Journal 5(5): 30-33 (May 1980).

Summary of structured programming concepts illustrated with tiny-C. Comparison of tiny-C with standard C.

41 Gilbreath, Jim. "A High-Level Language Benchmark," BYTE 6(9): 180-198 (September 1981).

An examination of high-level lan-



Naked APE Specifications

- . 8088 CPU with optional 8087 co-processor
- . 64K to 256K of parity checked RAM.
- 32K of EPROM space. (Address F8000 to FFFFF) Supports 2716, 2732, 2764, and 27128 EPROMS
- . 4 DMA channels (one is used for refresh)
- 3 Timer channels (one is used for refresh) with 1.05 micro-second resolution
- · 8 levels of interrupts
- 1 parallel printer port (centronix)
- . 2 serial ports (8250 UART)
- . IBM compatible keyboard port
- · Speaker port
- · Reset port
- 5 to 9 IBM compatible expansion slots
- . DOS BIOS included on EPROM
- . Supports MS DOS, CP/M 86 and Qunix
- . Small size: 8 1/2" x 12" multi-layered board
- Operating temperature: 0-55° C
- Power: =5v @ 3a / -12v @ 50ma / =12v @ 50ma / -5v not required, but may be required by expansion slots.
- 6 Month Warranty

Annie II-F Starter System

1+ \$650 5+	
-------------	--

NAKED APE SYSTEM

Advanced PC emulator • Motherboard • 2 thinline 320K drives • power supply • Keytronics Keyboard • Graphics Video Card • DOS • Basic • Disk Controller • Add Video Monitor

\$1850

COMPUTERS

ı	white ii-c office obstelli	91000
١	Chameleon by Seequa	\$1875
١	Columbia MPC system w/soft	\$2795
١	Columbia MPC 10MB w/soft	\$3900*
١	Columbia VP portable w/soft	\$2750*
1	Compaq -1 drive	\$2795
	Compaq -2 drive	\$3150
١	CORONA Data Systems—Systems include 320K drives .	
	128K RAM expandable to 512K • 640 x 325 graphics •	
	green monitor with 16 x 13 matrix characters . serial por	t•
	parallel port . DOS, Basic, and software.	
	PC-1 1 drive/desk	\$2195
	PC-2 2 drive/desk	\$2475
	PC-HD 10MByte	\$3795
	PPC-I 1 drive/portable	\$2050
	PPC-2 2 drive/portable	\$2350
	Epson QX-10 w/Valdocs	\$2495
	Franklin ACE1000 w/color	\$925
	Franklin ACE 1000 system	
	Franklin ACE1200	\$1625
	IBM PC system	\$2650
	IBM XT system	
	Kaypro II	
	Kaypro IV	\$1895
	Morrow MD2 w/soft	\$1145*
	Naked APE-motherboard	\$650×
	Naked APE System	
	NEC PC8800	
	NEC APC HOT	
	Osborne double density	\$1435
	Osborne Executive	\$2295*
	PIED PIPER 784K drive, software	\$1055*
	Slimline S-100: Z-80, CP/M, 2MByte drives, 64K	
		- Control - Control

TASKMASTER FOR IBM SOFTWARE TO RUN 9 JOBS

SIMULTANEOUSLY NOT \$900 NOT \$350 JUST \$125

"Do you want low price or high performance?"

IRONSIDES prices are so low YOU CAN AFFORD higher performance.

* Indicates New Item

FOR IBM PC

Anrok 6 Slot Expansion Cabinet	\$435 ×
AST 1/0+ II S/G/C	\$149
AST ComboPlus 64K/S/P/C	
AST MegaPlus II 64K/S/P/C/G	\$305
AST MegaPak 256K for MegaPlus	
dBase II for PC-DOS	\$429
Hayes Smartmodem 1200B w/soft	
Hercules 720 x 350 graphics	
JCS RGB-III 640 line, with Cable	\$395
Lotus 1-2-3	
Keytronics Keyboard	
Monte Carlo 64K, Serial, Parallel, Clock, Game	
Princeton HX-12 RGB with Cable	\$495
Quadlink (Apple converter)	\$495×
RAM Sets 64K with parity	\$62
Rixon PC212A modem	
Shugart Thin 320K drive #SA455-2	
Sysgen II-10 (10Mb with Backup)	
Sysgen II-20 (20MB with Backup)	
Sysgen Image (Backup)	
Tandon TM100-2	0240
Tandon IOMB hard disk system	\$1250*
USI multidisplay Card	\$345*
	All the second

FOR ATARI

	\$385
Rana double density software	\$45

MASTER FLEX DISKETTES

We private-labeled the best brand. 5 year warranty. 51/4", soft		
sector, hub ring, 10 per box. SSDD \$20/BOX	5 OTY-\$18/BOX	
	5 QTY=\$25/BOX*	

FOR OSBORNE

OSMOS 1-double density mod	\$175
OSMOS 4-20 format read/write	\$215
OSMOS 5-80 column adapter	\$235

VIDEO MONITORS

Amdek 3006	\$142
	\$165
BASE MANAGEMENT AND THE CONTROL OF SHARE S	0.000
Amdek 310A amber for IBM	\$185
Amdek Color I We recommend BMC Composite 13"	\$275
Amdek Color II w/PC cable	\$435
BMC 13" Color (8M-AU9191U)	\$275
BMC 13" RGB with card for Apple II+	\$395
Dynax 12" Green (GM-130) 20MHz	\$129
Dynax 12" Amber (AM-121) 970 line resolution!	\$145
JCS RGB-III with cable-PC	\$395
Princeton HX-12 RGB for PC	\$495
Taxan 12" Amber	\$159
Taxan Vision-III (PC or Apple)	\$535
Taxan Apple II-E interface w/80 column	\$145
USI PI-1 9" G	\$126*
USI PI-2 12" A	\$137*
USI PI-3 12" A	\$147×
USI PI-4 9" A	\$137*

MICROPRO SPECIALS

FOR APPLE: WORDSTAR & CP/M LIST...\$495 NOW...\$295 FOR APPLE: INFOSTAR & CP/M LIST...\$495 NOW...\$295 FOR IBM-PC, APPLE, & ALL CP/M: WORDSTAR/SPELLSTAR/MAIL MERGE/STAR INDEX LIST...\$895 NOW...\$395

EPSON

FX-100 • 160 cps draft • 80 cps correspondence • 15" wide paper • friction • sprocket • graphics

\$745

FOR APPLE & FRANKLIN

ALS CP/M Card-64K, CP/M 3.0	\$295
AMDISK I 3" disk. 286K, uses std. controller	\$285
IBK RAM Card	\$55
80 COLUMN Card for II+ & Franklin	
BO COLUMN with 64K-for II-E	
dBase II (requires CP/M)	
Davong 10 MByte hard disk-BEST BUY	
Dumpling 16K-graphics and buffer, expandable	
Grappler+	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
Graphics Interface with Cable	100
Hayes Micromodem II with MICROPRO Package	
INFOSTAR with CP/M-MICROPRO Package	
Microsoft MULTIPLAN	
Rana Elite One-still the best	
Rana Elite One Plus-with controller	
Rana Elite Two-double storage	
Rana Elite Three-quad storage	
Serial Interface	\$10
SSM Modemcard w/SOURCE	
VISTA QUARTET (2 drives, thin, 640K, controller)	\$68
WORDSTAR with CP/M-MicroPro package—	000
list \$495	
Z-80 CARD	\$11

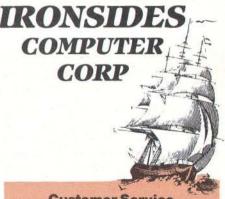
MODEMS

Hayes Smartmodem 300	\$215
Hayes Smartmodem 1200—outsells the rest	\$515
Novation J-CAT	\$110
Novation 103/212 SMART (direct connect)	\$385
Novation 103 SMART (direct connect)	\$179
RIXON R212A-300/1200 SMART	\$365

PRINTERS

Brother HR-1A 17cps daisy	\$695
Brother HR-15	
Epson MX-80FT	
Epson FX-80	
Epson FX-100	
F-10 Starwriter 40cps	
F-10 Printmaster 55cps	
Gemini-10X 120 CPS, Epson compatible	
Gemini-15 wide carriage friction/tractor/graphics	
IDS Microprism	
IDS PRISM 80, all options	
Mannesmann-Tally 160L with tractor	
Mannesmann-Tally 180L wide	
NEC 3550	
NEC 7730	\$2145
Okidata uses standard spool type ribbons	
u82A serial/parallel/friction/sprocket	\$405
u83A wide	\$615
u92 160cps, 80 column, parallel	\$495
u93 160cps, wide	
Prowriter (C. Itoh 8510A) 120cps, proportional	
Prowriter II (C. Itoh 1550A) wide carriage	
RITEMAN with tractor	
TTX1014 13cps daisy, serial, parallel	

Verify prices by phone. Add 2% for Visa or MasterCard. Add 6½% on California orders. Orders perpaid with check, cashiers check, money order or wire transfer are shipped prepaid within the Continental U.S. COD's require 10% non-refundable deposit (re-stocking fee).



Customer Service—
Product Selection Advice
(213) 344-3563
ORDERS (800) 528-9537
18905 Sherman Way
Reseda, CA 91335

Visit our new, enlarged showroom.

guage performance using the Sieve of Eratosthenes algorithm on both micro- and mini-based systems. Source code is included for all languages. PL/I-80 rates highest in execution speed, surpassing Whitesmiths C by approximately 10%. Other Cs evaluated include BD Software C and tiny-C. Note that versions of BDS C include a modified Sieve program that would place it just below PL/I-80 in speed.

42 Gilbreath, Jim and Gary Gilbreath. "Eratosthenes Revisited: Once More Through the Sieve," BYTE 8(1): 283–326 (January 1983).

An excellent update and revision of the earlier Gilbreath article (BYTE, September 1981) on the Eratosthenes Sieve program as a benchmark for several languages. After presenting normal timing data, the authors also show the effect optimizing can have on benchmark speed. A second benchmark is presented that exercises the computer's operating system-language interface. The authors make two very interesting observations concerning C: first, that "the degree of compatibility among the C compilers is remarkable" (as they note, no C standard exists); second, that "programming in C is fun, like driving a small car." All in all, this is an excellent article on this specific benchmark and the whole benchmark approach. Source code for benchmarks is included.

43 Hamelin, Larry. "Intro to the C Programming Language," Microsystems 3(4): 12 (July/

August 1982).

Note to the editor concerning ambiguity in the description of pointers in the Gewirtz series (see David Gewirtz's articles).

44 Hancock, Les. "Growing, Pruning and Climbing Binary Trees with tiny-C," Dr. Dobb's Journal 4(5): 37–41, 54 (May 1979).

The use of tiny-C in implementing a complex data structure (here, binary trees) is shown. Extensive use and discussion of pointers. Source code is included.

45 Hancock, L. "Implementing a Tiny Interpreter with a CP/M- flavored C," Dr. Dobb's Journal 5(1): 20–28 (January 1980).

Presents the implementation of a simple interpretive language on CP/M using the BDS C compiler. Useful discussion of the parts of an interpreter. Source code is included.

46 Hendrix, J. E. "Small-C Expression Analyzer," Dr. Dobb's Journal 6(12): 40–43 (December 1981).

Patches for three problems with the address arithmetic in the small-c expression analyzer are given.

47 Hendrix, J. E. "Small-C Compiler, v. 2," Dr. Dobb's Journal 74: 16–52 (December 1982).

Improved version of the classic small-c compiler (see Ron Cain's articles for details of the original). Improvements include code optimization, data initialization, compiler directives, and numerous others. (Hendrix lists 18 new features.) An excellent starting point for any C software hacker. Full source code is included. This series is destined to the same fame accorded the original small-c.

48 Hendrix, J. E. "Small-C Compiler, v.2 Continued," Dr. Dobb's Journal 75: 48–64 (January 1983).

Continuation of the source code listing for a new, improved small-c. Details of the compiler can be found in Hendrix's December 1982 article.

49 Hogan, W. L. "An Evaluation of a Raster Scan Display for Use in an Aircraft Information Handling System" (Master's thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1977).

Information system written in C.

Howard, J. E. "An Implementation of a Codasyl Based Data Base Management System Under the UNIX Operating System" (Master's thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1978).

Data handling features of the system are written in C.

51 Hughes, Phil. "BASIC, Pascal or Tiny-C? A Simple Benchmarking Comparison," BYTE 6(10): 372–375 (October 1981).

The author uses a simple "card-shuffling" benchmark program to test three popular microcomputer languages. Tiny-c fares poorly, but see BYTE, September 1981 (pp. 180–198) for benchmarks of other compilers (BDS, Whitesmiths, tiny-C II).

52 Jackson, T. R. "Letter to the Editor," *Microsystems* 3(5): 22–23 (September/October, 1982).

This letter notes several problems in David Gewirtz's article series on C compilers.

Johannson, Jan-Henrik. "Argc and Argv for Small-C," Dr. Dobb's Journal 74: 62–64 (December 1982).

An enhancement to the Code Works version of small-c to implement command-line arguments and I/O redirection.

54 Johnson, S. C. "A Portable Compiler: Theory and Practice," in Proceedings 5th ACM Conference on Principles of Programming Languages (1978).

A technical discussion of the design considerations in the first C compiler.

Johnson, S. C. and D. M Ritchie. "Portability of C Programs and the UNIX System,"

Bell System Technical Journal 57
(6; pt. 2): 2021–2048 (July/August 1978).

Discusses the theory behind the C features that enhance program portability. Case study presented with transfer of programs from DEC to Interdata systems. (See Gilbreath and Gilbreath, January 1983, for examples of portability on microprocessor C systems.)

Joyce, J. "Review of The C Puzzle Book," ACM Computing Reviews (June 1982): 286.

Contains a brief review of *The C Puzzle Book* (see Alan Feuer, 1982) suggesting that it can be useful in exploring interdialect differences in C implementations.

57 Kern, Christopher. "A User's Look at Tiny-C," BYTE 4(12): 196–206 (December 1979).

Includes extensive favorable analysis and review of the tiny-C interpreter. Highlights the program preparation system (written in tiny-C itself), as well as the differences between C and tiny-C. Commends tiny-C for superior documentation. Includes tiny-C program sample with explana-

WHY DEC AND INTEL CHOSE THE MARK WILLIAMS C-COMPILER.

DEC and INTEL wanted the best C technology available, with excellent code density, supporting the full C language and their specific operating environments—all at a competitive price.

They found it all at Mark Williams.

WHY YOU SHOULD CHOOSE THE MARK WILLIAMS C-COMPILER.

Our C-compiler supports the dominant 16-bit micro-computers—68000, PDP-11*, Z8000, 8086—with a proven reliable, high-technology product. We are shipping versions of C for a large number of environments including CP/M* and PC DOS*. Both cross and native compilers are available.

Call us for the distributor nearest you. OEM's should contact us directly about their specific requirements.

Mark Williams Company 1430 West Wrightwood, Chicago, Illinois 60614, 312/472-6659



tion.

58 Kern, Christopher. "Printf for the C Function Library," BYTE 6(5): 430–434 (May 1981).

An enhancement to early versions of BDS C that allows the very useful printf to be used in output processing. Allows printing of numerical data in octal as well as variable precision. Souce code and sample program using the function are included.

59 Kern, Christopher. "The BDS C Compiler," BYTE 6(6): 356–362 (June 1981).

A product review of the BDS C Compiler that notes the power and conciseness of C vis-à-vis Pascal. Includes a comparison of C and Pascal aimed at those "not ideologically committed to the proposition that Pascal is the most congenial programming language." The only complaints are with lack of floating-point (available in library functions) and redirection of I/O (also included in later versions as library functions).

Kern, Christopher. "MINCE: A Text Editor," BYTE 6(9): 150–160 (September 1981).

A product review of the MINCE (MINCE Is Not Complete EMACS) editor, which is written in BDS C. Useful features noted include multifile capabilities as well as the ability to modify the editor to one's own needs. MINCE is a good example of the power of BDS C. One major complaint is that MINCE is slow. Kern commends MINCE for excellent documentation.

61 Kern, Christopher. "Microshell and Unica: Unix-style Enhancements for CP/M," BYTE 7(12): 206–219 (December 1982).

A product review of two Unix-style operating shells for CP/M. Both Microshell and Unica are considered to be useful enhancements to CP/M by increasing the system's flexibility and user friendliness. Note is also made that MARC is a complete operating system, not simply a CP/M enhancement.

62 Kern, Christopher O. "The Scribble Text Processor," BYTE 8(2): 302–309 (February 1983). A product review of the Scribble text processor. The companion processor to the MINCE text editor, SCRIBBLE may be described as a high-level language for text manipulation. As with other Mark of the Unicorn products, documentation is superb (100-page user manual and a comprehensive program logic manual). Kern notes that SCRIBBLE is best when processing large, complex documents.

63 King, B. "The Flexibility of C," *CP/M Review* 1(2): 22–23, 75 (January/February 1983).

Brief and accurate discussion of C's feaures by an author "who refuses to work at a company that doesn't use

64 Krieger, M. S. and P. J. Plauger. "C Language's Grip on Hardware Makes Sense for Small Computers," *Electronics* (May 8, 1980).

The authors (both of Whitesmiths and one of Software Tools fame) describe C and its use in small-computer environments where portability between processors is important. Useful presentation of pointer arithmetic is included, as well as a description of Whitesmiths A-Natural code (a narrative type of assembler code). As the authors conclude, "It is ironic that the ability to write very machine-dependent code with C has encouraged its portability. By filling the gap between assembly language and traditional high-level languages, C has succeeded in wooing numerous converts from both camps."

65 Libes, Don. "Reply to T. R. Jackson," Microsystems 3(5): 23–26 (September/October 1982).

A reply to Jackson's letter noting typographical and other errors in David Gewirtz's series of articles on C compilers (see T. R. Jackson, September/October 1982).

Madden, J. Gregory. "C: A Language for Microprocessors?" BYTE 2(10): 130–138 (October 1977).

An early (dark ages of 1977) article extolling the virtues of C with a tutorial presentation of its primary features. Notes I/O capabilities and control structures. Written before any microcomputer Cs existed, the article concludes with a hopeful "wait and C." Today, one need simply "look and C."

67 Mark of the Unicorn, MINCE

Text Editor Documentation (Mark
of the Unicorn, 1981).

While it might seem unusual to include a user manual for a specific text editor in a bibliography on the Clanguage, my reasons are many. First, MINCE is written in C, specifically BDS C, and includes details on how to customize the editor using the C language. Second, this manual is the finest technical manual I have ever seen. It even includes a section (of some 50 pages) that discusses the consideration involved in implementing any text editor. Mark of the Unicorn is to be commended for using C and providing means for software modification. MINCE is highly recommended as an excellent example of a complete system. (See Christopher Kern's articles for reviews of the entire Mark of the Unicorn's text system-MINCE/ SCRIBBLE.)

68 Mateti, Prabhaker. "Pascal Versus C: A Subjective Comparison," in Proceedings of the Symposium on Language Design and Programming Methodology (Sydney, September 10–11, 1979); pp. 37–69.

Discusses Pascal and C, noting that both possess comparable data and control structures. The program structure of C is considered superior, although the power and ambiguity of C also pose dangers to the programmer. C's powerful features are counterbalanced by its tendency for obscure code. As Mateti notes, "Excellent programs can be written in either language. . . . I am concerned that it is all too easy to write incomprehensible programs in C."

69 McSkimin, J. R. "REDAS—A Relational Data Access System for Real-Time Applications," in Proceedings of COMPSAC 1978 (Computer Software and Applications Conference, 1978).

Interpretive database retrieval system written in C.

70 Meissner, Michael. "Letter to the Editor," ACM SIGPLAN Notices 17(8): 84–88 (August 1982).

Contains an extensive commentary

UNBELIEVABLE!

XCOMP sat down to design a truly distributed IBM network so versatile and complete that it would satisfy any user's needs.

It seems too good to be true, but we did it!

X-NET is so advanced that it can only be imitated. It has all the features of standard networks and many more. And, because it is not dependent on a central file server you save the high cost of that

hardware.

Call our sales department today for

complete details on **X-NET**. The **exclusive** network of PC-DOS 2.0!

X-NET

A Network Superset of PC-DOS 2.0

Other quality products available from XCOMP.



CONTROLLERS

XCOMP manufactures a complete line of controllers for all popular drives. The X/R Series is a controller for 3 to 300 megabyte drives.

We also produce a \$100 controller package. A microprogrammable data board is common to each package and operates with a second drive interface board. Buffer size is 256 bytes, with disk data rate up to 10MHz.



HARD DISK SUB-SYSTEMS

10 megabyte and 16 megabyte hard disk sub-systems for the IBM PC, Apple II and III and nearly all popular personal computers.

XCOMP sub-systems are 2 to 3 times faster than many of the competition's and come complete with our extensive software.



PACKAGE DEALS

Exceptional prices on 10 and 16 megabyte formatted drives and controllers. The ST/S for S100 computers and the ST/R for single board computers. An optional Z-80 adapter allows for simple plug-in convenience. Optional equipment includes software, cables and cabinetry.



THE TOASTER

THE TOASTER is a hard disk sub-system containing TWO REMOVABLE 3.9", 5 megabyte cartridges. THE TOASTER provides unlimited storage and conveniback-up with totorability. Yespeed and disk yespeed and conveniback-up with totorability. Yespeed and disk yespeed and disk yespeed and yespeed yesp

Circle 428 on inquiry card.

Apple, Apple II and Apple III are trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. IBM and IBM PC are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation



© 1983, XCOMP, Inc.

on the Fitzhorn and Johnson article (December 1981). Clarification of the comma (,) operator in C, as well as such features of C as sizeof, arithmetic if, and types are included. Should be read in conjunction with Fitzhorn and Johnson.

71 Mohler, Lorin S. "A Disk Alignment Routine," Microsystems 2(6): 70 (November/December 1981).

A disk-alignment routine for Tarbell single-density drives written in BDS C. Source code is included.

72 Ness, David and A. Krigman. "MINCE Editor from Mark of the Unicorn," *Infoworld* (May 11, 1981).

A favorable review of MINCE with special emphasis on its capacity for large file manipulation tasks and user extensibility and modification. A typically thorough *Infoworld* review.

Norris, Bill. "C-Bits (All About BDS C version 1.45)," *Lifelines* 2(9): 37–38 (February 1982).

A note briefly describing the bug fixes, new features, the new linker, and the file sieve.doc (benchmarking program).

74 Pipes and Filters (publication of Uni-Ops, POB 582, Walnut Creek, CA 94596-1182).

A newsletter/journal for Unix, C, and Software Tools news and trends. A useful guide to the expanding C field. (See David Fiedler for a similarly useful newsletter.)

75 Plauger, P. J. "Review of The C Programming Language," ACM Computing Reviews (January 1979): 2–4.

Plauger considers C to be "one of the important contributions of the decade to the practice of computer programming" and notes that Kernighan and Ritchie's book is the definitive treatise on the subject. Although the reviewer is concerned over consistency of presentation, this is, all in all, a very favorable recommendation of the "C bible."

76 Pournelle, Jerry. "User's Column . . . MINCE Is Not Complete EMACS," BYTE 7(7): 294, 298, 300 (July 1982).

Pournelle reviews MINCE unfavorably, although he admits his own prejudice. He notes the good features of MINCE, but specifically also dislikes MINCE's habit of telling the user "things I don't want to know." Concludes by saying that others like MINCE.

77 Pournelle, Jerry. "User's Column . . . There's a New C A' comin'," BYTE 7(12): 230, 235, 236 (December 1982).

Includes a brief mention of the major C compilers available. The software developers' addresses are given along with brief evaluations.

78 Pugh, T. J. "MCALL-C: A Communications Protocol for Personal Comuters," Dr. Dobb's Journal 5(2): 16–20 (June/July 1980).

Communications software written in C.

79 Pugh, Tim. "BDS C, A Full Compiler from Lifeboat Associates," *Infoworld* (March 31, 1980).

Contains a review of the BDS C compiler with comparisons to Whitesmiths full C compiler. Concludes that BDS C could use improved errorhandling capabilities but that in terms of price-performance ratio, BDS C is an excellent product.

80 Reed, Adam. "An Underline Filter for Matrix Printers," BYTE 7(3): 300–306 (March 1982).

The author presents a program in C that sets the half-line spacing option for DECwriter printers, thus allowing fast, legible underlining of text. This is a useful example of the power of C in system utility writing. Source code is included.

81 Reid, Larry and Andrew P. McKinlay. "Whitesmiths C Compiler," BYTE 8(1): 330–344 (January 1983).

An excellent discussion of the "cadillac" of C compilers, White-smiths C, which features full Unix version 7 compatibility. The inclusion of I/O redirection and command-line arguments makes the user interface for Whitesmiths C programs much more friendly. With Unix 7 compatibility, Whitesmiths C programs are extremely portable (however, note the Gilbreaths' comments on the ease of portability in all Cs). Whitesmiths' documentation is excellent and the

system is heartily recommended by the authors in spite of its high cost (about \$550).

Reitz, Randy. "Small-VOS and Small-Tools," *Microsystems* 4(1): 66–69 (January 1983).

This article describes the use of small-c to implement 14 of the text-processing programs inspired by the book *Software Tools* by Kernighan and Plauger. A short section is also devoted to a discussion of small-c itself.

83 Ritchie, D. M., S. C. Johnson, M. E. Lesk, and B. W. Kernighan. "The C Programming Language," *Dr. Dobb's Journal* 5(5): 20–29 (May 1980).

The authors present an overview of the semantics and syntax of C. The strengths and weaknesses of the language are discussed, with the authors concluding that C is likely to remain a high-level assembly-language replacement into the far future. Useful discussions of the C preprocessor, pointers, and derived types are included. A highly recommended article (reprinted from *Bell Systems Technical Journal*; see below).

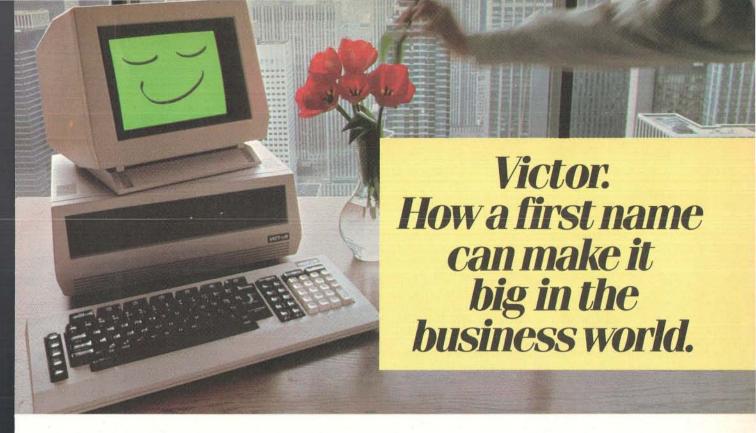
84 Ritchie, D. M, S. C. Johnson, M. E. Lesk, and B. W. Kernighan. "UNIX Time-Sharing System: The C Programming Language," Bell Systems Technical Journal 57(6): 1991–2019 (July/August 1978).

An article from the source of C itself describing the language, its power, and its problems. Note that there are some discrepancies between this article and *The C Programming Language*, Appendix A. Only the latter should be considered the definitive description of the language. This article has been reprinted in *Dr. Dobb's Journal* "C Issue" (May 1980) and is highly recommended.

85 Robertson, M. D. "An Extended BASIC Compiler with Graphics Interface for the PDP-11/50 Computer" (Master's thesis, Naval Postgraduate College, Monterey, CA, 1977).

BASIC compiler written in C to run under the Unix system.

86 Rovegno, H. D. "Using C Language for Microprocessors," in Electro/77 Conference Record (1977).



What does it take these days to be successful?

First, speak several languages. Have a large and infallible memory. Adapt at lightning speed. Stay accessible 24 hours a day. Be practical. And, above all, remain simple and inexpensive.

That's exactly why Victor® is a leader. The leading 16-bit microcomputer in Europe.

Start with the fact that Victor speaks virtually all Western languages. Fluently. And, you can adapt Victor's keyboards to either language or business specific applications.

Then, Victor has a large and useful memory. That's vital.

And Victor is highly flexible and adaptable. With appropriate software, Victor can perform thousands of jobs at electronic speed. In fact, Victor's extensive software library allows you to put Victor to work in your office, department or plant immediately. Productively.

Finally, Victor is cost-conscious. When it comes to price and performance, you can't buy more computer for less.

A success in the business world? Absolutely. To find out how a first name can make it big in your business, contact Victor at the address or phone number below.

Circle 411 on inquiry card.





SANYOPL



"Ir would be hard to find a more powerful or "It would be hard to find a more powerful or sophisticated desktop computer within the price range of the Sanyo"

Infoworld - 11/29/82

A full feature, fast, Z-80, 64K computer with over \$2000 of software for \$1995.

The Sanyo Plus hardware includes a Sanyo MBC-1000 computer with a built-in 12" high-res., green phospher 25x80 display, a serial communications port and a parallel printer port. The detached keyboard is sculpt and tiered and includes a separate 10-key pad.

The Sanyo Plus has dual 51/4" double density drives and features a total formatted disk capacity of 624K.

The Sanyo Plus software includes CP/M®, Basic and the unabashed, top-dog Micropro application programs: Wordstar, with training guide, Mailmerge, Spellstar, Calcstar, and the new Infostar package including Datastar and Reportstar.

Plus we add a 300 baud direct connect modern with cable, modern software, and a games disk. Plus we integrate and test your system and include work copies generated on your system.

For more information call us at Scottsdale Systems. (No Dealers Please)

One year warranty \$99. Five module business software pack \$99. One drive system \$1649. Hard disks: 10Mb-\$1995/16Mb.\$2395. Coming Soon: Sanyo Plus with graphics.

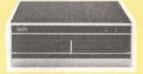
TELEVIDEO



Buy a Televideo multi-user system from bus at discount and we'll arrange on-site installation in any of 55 U.S. cities via TRW (additional charge). You can start with the single-user 800 and expand to a 16 user multi-tasking, multi-user network.

803	Call
1603	Call
802H	\$4529
806/20 Mb	\$5111
816/40 Mb	\$9210
Service and the services of the	The second secon

ALTOS



Our tech's favorite systems. From the lowest priced 3-user systems with either 2 or 6 MG, storage, to 40MG, 8-user 16 bit systems.

Add terminals, printers, and software and we can fully test and configure your system at low prices. Back nationwide by Moore Systems Service.

5-15D	\$2175
5-80-10	\$4695
8000-10	\$5444
16 Bit Systems	Call
Series 5 8000 systems includ	AAD/M

ZENITH



New low prices on the systems that are 5-100, 16 bit/8 bit. M5 DOS and CP/M compatible. Plus they're backed by Zenith service virtually everywhere. The Z-100's feature two built-in 5'4" drives. T28k RAM, and 225x640 graphics. Add a 13" RGB ZYM-134 monitor to your 110 for superior color display.

110 for superior color display.	
ZF-110-22	\$2699
110 w/green	
monitor	\$2799
ZF-120-22	\$2799
ZVM-134 (color)	\$555
ZW-110-32	
(11 2Mb)	CADAO

COLUMBIA



If you've been waiting for a great deal on an IBMalike wait no longer. The Calumbia VP is a 38 lbs. portable with a 9" green screen-and dual 320K drives. Comes standard with MS-DOS, CP/M-86, Basica (with IBM-PC compatible color graphics). Macro Assembler, Async., communications. Perfect WitterTM. Perfect SpellerTM. Perfect Calch. Perfect PlusTM. Space Commanders. Diagnostics. and Columbia Turor. Plus they're backed nationwide thru Bell 6 Howell

...\$2349.00

TERMINALS



Adds Viewpoint 3A+-Emulates the ADM-3A, detached keyboard, keypod, 12" green display, nationwide Adds

service.	\$469.
Wyse 100	\$694
Wyse 200	\$1049
Televideo 910	\$579
Televideo 925	\$735
Televideo 950	\$927
Televideo 970	\$1044
Zenith Z-29	\$659
Zenith ZTX	\$349
Zenith ZT-1	\$446
Espirit II	\$544
Ampex D175	
Amber	\$699
Qume 102	\$544

Houston Instruments: DMP-40...\$745, DMP-29...\$1795, DT-11A...\$789



Scottsdale Systems Ltd.

(602) 941-5856



Call 8-5 Mon.-Fri. We participate in arbitration for business and customers through the Better Business Bureau of Maricopa County,

SERVICE/ORDERING

INTEGRATION: Prices listed are for new equipment in factory sealed boxes with manufacturer's warranty. We will pretest your equipment, integrate your system, configure your software, provide special cables, etc., for an additional charge. Call for prices.

ORDERING: MAIL ORDER ONLY, Prices listed are for cash, No C.O.D.'s, We sell on a ner 20 basis to Fortune 1000 companies and Universities with good credit. Charge cards add 2%. Prices subject to change, product subject to availability, AZ, residents add 6%. Personal checks take 3 weeks to clear. 0-20% restocking fee for returned merchandise, Shipping extra - products are F.O.B. point of shipment. CP/M and MP/M are registered trademarks of Digital Research.

SOFTWARE: We sell all popular CP/M® programs at discount. Software sold only with systems not warrantied for suitability.

PRINTERS



Gemini 10X	\$288
Gemini 15	\$444
NEC 8023A	\$398
Tally 160L/trac	\$584
Tally 180L/trac	\$799
IDS Microprism	\$509

HIGH SPEED Anadex 9620A \$1399

Qantex 7030	\$1562
TI-810	\$1285
Prism 132 "loaded"	\$1469
Prism 80	\$1409
"loaded"	\$1369
The state of the s	

LETTER OHALITY

FELLEN GOME	
Sanyo PR5500	call
Silver Reed 550	\$654
550-Serial	\$695
NEC 3510	\$1411
NEC 7710	\$2099
DTC 380Z (48K)	\$1044

OKIDATA

SILVER-REED EXP 500



The new Microline 92's and 93's feature 160 C.P.S. draft mode, 40 C.P.S. correspondence mode. Standard parallel, serial card add \$91.

Microline 92	\$489
Microline 82	\$389
Microline 93	 \$835
Microline 84	 \$969

The latest in low priced letter-quality printers. 14 CPS (Shannon text). Selectable 10.12.6 15 pitch. Std. parallel interface



A description of C with particular emphasis upon good documentation practice.

87 Rovegno, H. D. "A Support Environment for MAC-8 Systems," Bell Systems Technical Journal 57(6; pt. 2): 2251–2264 (July/August 1978).

A description of the support packages available for the Bell System's MAC 8 microprocessor system that is

optimized for C.

Runyon, John. "Review of C Notes: A Guide to the C Programming Language," DEC Professional (November 1982): 22–26.

Runyon considers the book *C Notes* by C. T. Zahn to be an excellent reference manual to use as a supplement to Kernighan and Ritchie. He estimates C to be a more "universal" language than either COBOL or FORTRAN.

89 Saloman, F. A. "Software Development for Microprocessors—A Case Study," Proceedings of COMPSAC 1978 (Computer Software and Applications Conference, 1978).

A case study of the use of C in a traditional assembly-language application, a communications switching network.

90 Sethi, Ravi. "A Case Study in Specifying the Semantics of a Programming Language" in Proceedings 7th Annual ACM Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages (Las Vegas, NV, January 28–30, 1980); pp. 117–130 (ACM, 1980).

A very technical study of C using denotational semantics.

91 Skjellum, A. "Argnum—A 'C' Command Line Processor," *Dr. Dobb's Journal* 70: 10–31 (August 1982).

An enhancement package to BDS C to simplify the process of command line argument interpretation. Complete source code is included and it appears to be easily modifiable and portable.

92 Skjellum, A. "Using C Instead of Assembly Language," *Microsystems* (5): 33–36 (September/ October 1982).

Skjellum argues that C can be a replacement language for the traditional assembly-language systems programming tasks. Features are presented (e.g., pointers, program structure, local variables) that make C a powerful language for systems work.

93 Springer, Allen. "A Comparison of Language C and Pascal," Technical Report G320-2128 (IBM Cambridge Scientific Center; Cambridge, MA, 1979).

Another general comparison of C and Pascal.

94 Stankowski, J. B. "The Design and Implementation of a General Purpose Interactive Graphics Subroutine Library" (Master's thesis, Naval Postgraduate College, Monterey, CA, 1976).

A subroutine library in C for use under Unix in graphics processing. 95 Stroustrup, Bjarne. "Classes: An Abstract Data Type Facility for the C Language," ACM

SIGPLAN Notices 7(1): 42–51 (January 1982).

A technical article that describes the construction of a new data type facility in C, the *class*. This construct can be used to restrict access to a data structure or to a specific set of functions associated with it. *Class* is defined in the standard C language and source listings are provided. Difficult reading, but an interesting example of C's extensibility.

Taylor, Jeff. "LIST—A Source-Listing Program for the C Language," BYTE 6(6): 234–246 (June 1981).

A system utility written in Whitesmiths C that provides source listing outputs for compiler error listings and which uses RT-11 system-specific date routine for heading. Source listing included and should be adaptable (without DATE) to other processors and Cs.

97 tiny-C Associates. "BDS Software C Compiler" (tiny-C Associates pamphlet, n.d.).

Description of BDS C compiler.

98 Ward, Robert, ed. C Users Group Newsletter (formerly, BDS C Users Group Newsletter). (C Users Group, POB 287, Yates Center, KS 66783).

An occasional publication directed to

all users of the C language in any form. Emphases include notes of C Users Group disks of public-domain C programs, as well as technical information of interest to users of any version of C. Essential for all C users.

Whitesmiths C Programmers' Manual (Whitesmiths Ltd., 97 Lowell Rd., Concord, MA 01742).

A four-part manual describing the Whitesmiths C implementation with sections on run-time library portability issues.

100 Whitesmiths *The C Letter* (Whitesmiths; three issues per year).

Publication by Whitesmiths for users of its C language implementation.

Index

I. General and Introductory C Materials: 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 11, 27, 37, 38, 40, 43, 52, 63, 64, 65, 66, 77, 83, 84, 88, 92, 97

II. Reviews

A. C compilers:

1. BD Software C (BDS C), 10, 37, 38, 59, 73, 77, 79, 97, 98

2. C.plus, 34, 35, 36

- 3. Small-c, 20, 21, 37, 38, 47, 48, 82
- 4. tiny-C, 37, 38, 40, 44, 51, 57, 77
- 5. Other C versions 45, 77, 81, 99, 100
- B. C-based editors and text processors:
 - 1. Ed Ream editor, 22
 - 2. MINCE/SCRIBBLE, 17, 23, 24, 60, 62, 67, 72, 76

III. Benchmarks and Comparisons

A. Benchmarks: 41, 42, 51

- B. Comparisons of C with Pascal: 30, 41, 42, 51, 68, 93
- IV. Applications/Techniques using C (hobbyist), 17, 20, 21, 26, 34, 35, 36, 44, 46, 47, 48, 53, 58, 71, 78, 80, 91, 92, 96
- V. Applications/Techniques using C (advanced), 08, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 29, 32, 33, 49, 50, 54, 55, 68, 69, 70, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95

Terry A. Ward is a programmer/analyst for Academic Computing Services, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614.

COMPUSHACK



IBM PC- COMPLETE LINE

IBM

PC System includes 64K IBM-PC with 320KB Floppy Disk Drive. Controller, Color Graphics Card, Monochrome Monitor, All for only \$2599.00

LOTUS 1-2-3 SOFTWARE . . \$459

TAVA CORP. PRODUCTS

TRUMPCARD

A unique memory card with 256K Ram Game I/O and Serial I/O \$399.00

TRUMP CARD II



AST RESEARCH

Combo Plus- 256K, Parallel & Serial Port, Clock Calendar W/Bat. back-up, Superdrive, Superspool \$499.00 Mega Plus- 512K, Parallel & Serial Port,

Clock Calendar W/Bat. back-up \$999.00

QUADRAM

Quad Board - 256K, Parallel Port, Serial I/O. Clock Calendar with battery backup

512K Ram with Serial I/O ... \$799.00

HERCULES GRAPHICS CARD

This card gives you 720×350 graphics \$499.00

BIG BLUE \$479.00 MAYNARD SANDSTAR SERIES

Multifunction Card \$95.00
Floppy Disk Controller \$225.00
Memory Card \$189.00
Add-On Memory Module . . \$99.00
Parallel Port Module . . . \$75.00

Parallel Port Module \$75.00
Serial Port Module \$95.00
Clock Calendar Module \$75.00
Games Adapter Module \$59.00

*IBM is a registered trademark of IBM Corporation

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR IBM

THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION TO THE PC EXPANSION DILEMMA FROM LNW COMPUTERS FOR YOUR IBMPC AND PCXT

BUSBOARD "MOTHERBOARD".

Allows for addition of eleven (11) different modules and additional processing power through coprocessor BUS\$349.95

LNW80 CP/M PLUS®

coprocessor module. Z80A module runs CP/M® and CP/M PLUS® as well as CP/M 2.2 programs. For use in both 5" and 8" disk drives . \$249.95 ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICA-

TIONS I/O. Allows each Busboard to contain up to 8 separate serial asynchronous channels with a total of 15 different channels \$79.95

5" OR 8" FLOPPY DISK I/O

MODULE. Replaces disk controller in PC and is compatible with diskettes from other CP/M 86® and CP/M® systems \$169.95

PARALLEL PRINTER I/O

MODULE. Multi-user Printer port addressing, or general purpose 8-bit I/O port \$49.95

CLOCK CALENDAR I/O MODULE.

Operates both CP/M 86® and MSDOS®. Also includes back-up battery and Alarm function \$69.95 GAME I/O MODULE. Compatible

DIRECT-CONNECT MODEM

A/D I/O MODULE. 16 independent multiplexed analog input channels w/8 bits of resolution per channel \$109.95

8 BIT I/O MODULE. Both latched 8 bits output and input with interrupt capability fully supported. User programmable port addressing for up to 8 modules per Busboard \$59.95

PROTOTYPING I/O MODULE.

Utilizes 3M Scotchflex Breadboard prototyping system. Complete with 40 conductor I/O BUS connector and an assortment of prototyping pins \$29.95

*APPLE is a registered trademark of Apple Computers. Inc.

WORD PLUS-PC

Word Processing Software \$299

HARD DISK SYSTEMS FOR IBM AND APPLE

DAVONG FOR IBM

	Internal	External		
5MB	\$1495	\$1695		
IOMB.	\$1795	\$1995		
15MB		\$2495		
21MB	\$2595	\$2795		
32MB	\$2995	\$3195		

FLOPPY DISK DRIVES

SHUGART

SA400 SS/SD	\$169.00
SA450 DS/DD	\$239.00
SA800/801 SS/SD	\$365.00
SA850/851 DS/DD	\$459.00





TANDON

TM-100-1	SS/DD	CALL
TM-100-2	DS/DD	CALL
TM-100-4	DS/DD	\$359.00
TM-848-1	SS/DD	\$425.00
TM-848-2	DS/DD	\$499.00

SIEMENS

Charles and the ball of the ba	
FDD 100-5	 59.00
FDD 200-5	 99.00

DISK DRIVES

FOR IBM PC	
Tandon 100-2	CALL
Teac 55-B Slimline 320KB	. \$260
Shugart SA-455 Slimline 320KB	\$250

THE BUSINESS MANAGER Integrated Accounting System

The best and most complete business program package on the market. Providing all the software and storage you ever wanted. All software pre-installed on 10 or 15MB hard disk and ready to run. No more diskettes and tedious paper work. High speed. All programs self-prompting and menu driven. Fully guaranteed and supported. Includes: General Ledger Accounts Receivable Accounts Inventory Payable Billing Payroll Word Processor Spelling File Management Checker Spreadsheet Database Manage-

*DATA DRIVE APPLETTE I. APPLETTE 2 and TRUMP CARD are registered trademarks of TAVA Corporation

ment SystemCALL

WE'VE MOVED TO BIGGER FACILITIES TO SERVE YOU BETTER PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW PHONE

(714) 261-1000

Business & Home Computers

PRICES AND AVAILABILITY SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

PRINTERS

TAVA PRINTERS BY DIABLO



CALL

DOT MATRIX PRINTERS

M			

80 Column/100	CPS	\$599.00
Model 31		

132 Column/100 CPS

odel 32	VIDE SIVE	is consist.	SW III	
2 Column	150 CPS		CAL	

Model 38

132 Column/400 CPS \$1999.00

Tava 80DM

Dot I	Mtx,	Ep	son	M	X8	0
Com	patib	le	Print	er		

Compatible	Printer	100	Vigotal Vigotal	 \$299.00)
			THE REAL PROPERTY.		

DAISY WHEEL PRINTERS

Model 620

132 Column/20CPS \$899.00

Model 630

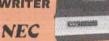
API/40 CPS Letter Quality \$1499.00

Model 630

ECS/API-40CPS

Multi-Lingual \$1899.00

SPINWRITER



7710-1	*//#6/*	\$1995	3510	\$1395
			3515	
7730-1	400'E103	\$1995	3530	\$1595
			3550	
7725-1		\$2595	PC8023A .	\$ 495

311411	MICHOINICS	
Gemini	10	CALL
Gemini	15	CALL

SMITH CORONA TP-1 parallel

TP-1 serial	\$579.00
C-ITOH	
GX-100 (50 CPS Dot Matrix).	\$249.00
8510	
1550 (15")	\$699.00
F-10 I40 CPS, Letter Qual. 5	

F-10 (55 CPS, Letter Qual.) \$1695.00

\$579.00

OKIDATA	
82A	\$429.00
83A	\$699.00
84AP parallel	\$999.00
84AS serial	1099.00
92A	\$525.00
93A	
IDS PRISM	

Prism 132 (B & W) \$1395.00 Color S CALL

*CP/M and CP/M86 are registered trademarks of Digital

BROTHER brother. HR-1 A parallel

HR-1 A serial	TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	\$869.00
HR-15		\$599.00
Tractor feed option		\$135.00

\$769.00

MONITORS	
AVAILABLE (All Models) AMDEK MONITORS	CALL
Color I	
Color II	
Color III	
310A	\$239.00

PRINCETON GRAPHIC SYSTEMS His Res. Color CALL



APPLE IIe

Computer System, Controller, Two Disk \$ 1890 Drives, Monitor ...

TAVA PLUS COMPUTER SYSTEM (APPLE II + COMPATIBLE)

64K CPU Expandable to 128K 2 Disk Drives Controller Card Monitor, Parallel Port, Serial Port, 2 Game I/O's, CP/M® on board, DOS 3.5

Apple II+ Compatible Computer System W/48K of memory. One "Data Drive" disk drive, Controller card, 12" green screen Hi-Resolution Monitor. All Cables are included for a Compushack price of \$999.00

Additional Drive

With purchase of above System \$100.00

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR APPLE

Special of the Month!





TAVA CORP. DATA DRIVE

100% Compatible Disk drive for APPLE II + and APPLE IIe. Runs DOS, CPM® Pascal software APPLETTE DRIVE\$269

16861 ARMSTRONG, IRVINE, CA 92714 HEADQUARTERS/TELEX: 181667-ANSWER BACK: COMPDSHACK IRIN

TAVA PRODUCTS FOR APPLE

Cooling System and	
Power Monitor	\$59
Joystick	\$49
80 Column Card	149

HAYES MICROCOMPUTER PRODUCTS

Micromodem II 300 baud	\$	299	9.95
Smartmodem 1200 baud	5	529	9.95
PERSONAL ACCOUNTA	M	IT	

Software for your Apple IIe and Apple II+ \$199.00

EDD DDODLICTS

Lemon Surge Protector	\$49.95
Lime Surge Protector	\$79.95
Peach Surge Protector	\$89.95
Orange Surge Protector \$	129.95
Plum Surge Protector	\$48.95

DEC Rainbow 100

Keybaord, CPU, Z-80/8088, 64K, Serial RS232 Port, Two X-400KB Disk Drives, Monitor, CP/M86®/80 Software, CALL

COMMSOFT PHOTOCASTER

Features a packed system to take, process, store, print, send and receive color and black and white photos with your Apple Il computer.

PC 100 Disk software, I/O board, manual,

PC 101 All the above plus Panasonic TV Camera, RGB filter accessory \$749.95

CALL YOUR LOCAL COMPUSHACK DEALERS:

California	Concord	(415) 828-4752
	Irvine	[714] 261-1000
	La Mirada	(213) 947-9505
	San Fernando Valley	(213) 906-7000
	San Jose	(408) 973-1444
	San Ramon	(415) 838-2233
	Tustin	(714) 730-7227
	Walnut Creek	(415) 945-8011
Colorado	Denver	(303) 422-4545
Idaho	Twin Falls	*
Illinois	Chicago	(312) 964-4612
Montana	Great Falls	*
	Missoula	(406) 721-1811
New York	New York	(800) 228-5525
	Rochester	(716) 924-2544
	Rome	(315) 336-0266
Texas	Austin	(512) 258-1062
Washington	Richland	*
	Spokane	*
Wisconsin	Verona	(608) 845-7110
Canada	Toronto	(416) 249-8601
U.K.	London	01-935-0480

CALL FOR NUMBER

ALL FLOPPIES REPAIRED QUICKLY AT LOW COST

Chisel Your Code with a Profiler

This software tool can help you speed up compiled programs

by Dennis Leas and Paul Wintz

The time and effort required to construct a software program for a microcomputer application depend on the tools available. Without software tools it may not be feasible; with an assembler it may take months; with a compiler an application program can be written in only weeks.

A compiler is a tool that reduces the amount of toil required to design, code, debug, and document a program by about a factor of 10. Unfortunately, this 10 to 1 advantage is offset by at least a 2 to 1 size disadvantage. That is, a compiled program's object code is typically at least two times longer than it would be if the program had originally been written in assembly language by a competent programmer.

The amount of code generated is not usually a problem. Each additional 2000 bytes of code above a system's limit require another EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory) or ROM chip. Unless you plan to set up 1000 or more identical systems running the program, the extra ROM per system is preferable to the time and expense it would take to write the program in assembly language.

On the other hand, some applications are significantly hampered by

A profiler isolates a section of the code so that you can optimize it for fastest execution time.

the time required by the processor to execute compiled code. If the compiler produces twice as much code, the processor will take twice as long to execute the code. If the additional execution time cannot be tolerated, you must either rewrite the program in assembly language or find some way to make the compiler-generated code execute faster.

Enter the Profiler

A profiler is a computer program that allows you to modify the com-

piled program in order to reduce the execution time to nearly what it would be if the program had been written in assembly language, but at only a fraction of the effort and cost.

Why It Works

If you analyze a microprocessor system that is executing compiled code, you almost always find that the processor spends 90 percent of its time executing 10 percent of the code. In other words, the processor spends most of its time executing a particular subroutine or a small section of the code. The idea is to locate this particular section and then modify it to execute faster. Clearly, finding this section and rewriting it in assembly language is preferable to rewriting the entire program in assembly language.

A profiler isolates a section of the code so that you can optimize it for faster execution time. If the execution speed of this section of the code can be increased by a factor of 2, the execution speed of the total program will be increased by nearly the same factor. The final product is a compiled program that remains twice as large as the equivalent assembly code

Editor's Note: The profiler program discussed here, written in a combination of C and assembly language, was developed on a Wintek Sprint 68 microcomputer, a 6800-based software development system. However, this programming technique is sufficiently flexible for you to implement it on most microcomputers. . S. J. W.

When it comes to superior performance, we study our lines very carefully.

Superior printer performance is not a fluke. It evolves from analyzing printed line after printed line. Taking the time to test and retest. After 30 years of manufacturing precision parts, we know that there are no shortcuts.

And so we took the Gemini-10X and methodically put it through its 120 cps pace. We achieved a print head life of over 100 million characters with an extremely precise dot alignment creating each crisp character.

So far so good.

Next, sophisticated performance demanded versatility. A wide choice of character sets, a buffer expandable to 8K, and the ability to interface with all popular personal computers. We added macro

instruction, giving Gemini-10X the capability to perform up to 16 operations with one command. We included as standard a paper feed system that has a friction and fully adjustable tractor feed. Then we even built in the dexterity to print graphics and text on the same line.

Done.

And, of course, staying the best means constant reviewing and fine-tuning. Keeping the Gemini easy to find, easy to afford and so reliable it can be warranted for up to twice as long as its major competitors.

Only the most careful engineering has built the new hard-working Gemini-10X.
You'll applaud its performance.



THE POWER BEHIND THE PRINTED WORD.



but executes at about the same speed as if it had been written entirely in assembly language.

The profiler monitors an application program while it executes and then computes and displays a histogram of the length of time the application program spends executing different subsections of its code.

Our version of a profiler is an interactive program that first asks you to specify the section of code to be profiled by stating a start address and a stop address. The section of code to be analyzed could, of course, be the entire program. The profiler then divides this section of code into 16 subsections called "bins." As the applications program executes, the microprocessor interrupts every 1/6 second and the profiler examines the program counter. If the value in the program counter (the instruction address) falls within the section to be profiled, the profiler scores a hit and records which of the 16 bins contains the hit. This process continues until

the program finishes or one of the bins fills with a maximum of 255 hits. At this point you can elect to display a histogram of the bin hits in a bar graph on a standard video-display terminal or line printer.

Details of the Profiler

Our profiler's parameters were chosen mainly to facilitate writing the profiler program. The number of bins—16—is convenient for arithmetic operations and as a number of bars to display in horizontal bar graph format on a conventional video display terminal. Six interrupts per second appear to be sufficient and posed no design problems for our profiler because 8-inch floppy-disk drives spin the disk at a rate of 6 revolutions per second and generate an index pulse once per revolution. (On the Wintek Sprint 68 microcomputer the only additional hardware required for the profiler is a jumper on the floppy controller module to feed the index signal to an unused PIA control line to generate the interrupts.)

Our profiler consists of an interactive part and a kernel. The interactive part handles the user interface. It prompts you to enter the FWA (firstword address) and the LWA (lastword address) of the section of code to be analyzed. It then divides this range (LWA to FWA) into 16 equal bins and displays the bin size on the video screen. If the range is not a multiple of 16, it increases the LWA until it is, and so informs you. The interactive part of our version of the program was written in the C language and compiled into 6800 object code on a Wintek Sprint 68 microcomputer.

The kernel part of the profiler is an interrupt-handler subroutine. As a program executes in the normal way an interrupt occurs every 1/6 second. The kernel subroutine reads the value of the program counter from the stack and determines if it falls within the profile range. If so, it scores a hit, increments the appropriate bin counter, and ends with a return from interrupt. When a bin is full (255 hits) interrupts are disabled and the program executes to completion. Our version of the kernel

* WE ARE BYTE MAGAZINE'S THIRD OLDEST ADVERTISER *:

COMPLETE SYSTEMS FOR A WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS, FOR VARIED LEVELS OF SOPHISTICATION. 8 & 16 BIT, S-100 AND NON S-100, SINGLE AND/OR MULTI USER, FLOPPY AND HARD DISK CAPABILITY, SOFTWARE, PERIPHERALS, SERVICE AND SUPPORT.

COMPUPRO/GODBOUT SPOKEN HERE: We are proud of our recent designation as CompuPro Systems Center! We feature the high performance, versatile 8085/8088 dual processor 816 systems with unique version of MP/M that allows simultaneous use of both processors.

NEC APC: The best 8086 system on the market! Gives you more for your money! For under \$4,000: 8086 processor, two double sided, double density 8" drives, 128K RAM, elegant keyboard and monocolor display (color optional), MS DOS and/or CP/M 86.

EPSON QX 10: Truly user friendly. Our entire staff loves this system. You can draw pie charts and bar graphs in two minutes with no prior computer experience! Incredibly easy and satisfying to work with. For under \$3,000: 256K RAM, complete VALDOCS software, HASCI keyboard. We also stock HX20, new FX80 printer.

MASTER MAX: Z80, S-100 with dual 8" drives (Winchester option). Uses Intercontinental Micro CPZ48000 single card computer. 4 DMA channels & universal interrupt controller give great versatility and speed. \$2740 includes CP/M. OPTIONS: double sided drives, TURBODOS, ICMS slave cards, 220v/50HZ operation.

IMS MULTI USER SYSTEMS WITH TURBODOS: Z80, S-100 CP/M compatible. Slave cards give each user Z80 CPU. 64K RAM, 2 I/O. No speed degradation as users are added! Nationwide service depots.

GRAPHICS: MICROANGELO (S-100) OR MIRAGE (RS232). Monochrome or color. AUTOCAD: Interactive graphics software for architects, engineers, others. HOUSTON INSTRUMENTS digitizer and plotters.

ESQ 1: Legal time and billing software implemented on our MASTERMAX, IMS or GODBOUT. On site training and complete software for NY quad state area.

PERIPHERALS: CRTS (Televideo, WYSE, Hazeltine); dot matrix and letter quality printers, S-100 boards & mainframes, floppy disk subsystems (Shugart, Qume, Tandon, Per Sci). Full line of RAM and accessories for IBM PC.

SINGLE OR DUAL WINCHESTER SUBSYSTEMS: Dual version solves back up problems! Implemented for CP/M, Turbodos, TRS 80, IBM PC, Osborne, Apple, many others. Very low prices.

CROMEMCO DUAL PROCESSOR: Z80/68000. Also Z80 C10 p. c.

MODEMS: US ROBOTICS DC Hayes compatible modems at lower prices.

HAZELTINE ESPRIT III: \$795. Televideo 950 emulator, comparable performance for \$200 less! Quantity, OEM and dealer discounts.

3270 NETWORK: Teletype controllers, printers and terminals. Cost effective.

CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE PRODUCT SPECS ON ANY ITEM WE CARRY

WE EXPORT Overseas Callers: Phone (212) 448-6298
TWX 710 588 2844 or Cable: OWENSASSOC

JOHN D. OWENS Associates, Inc.

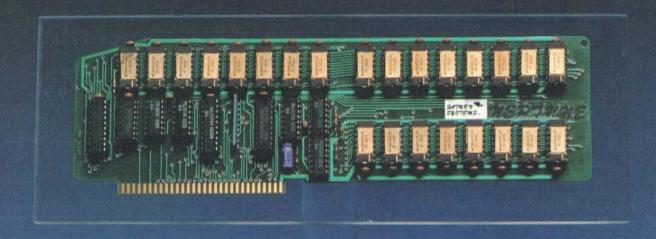
12 Schubert Street, Staten Island, New York 10305 (212) 448-6283 (212) 448-2913 (212) 448-6298

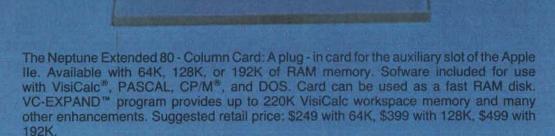
ANNOUNCING NEPTUNE

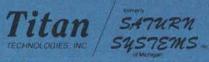
EXTENDED 80-COLUMN CARD FOR APPLE® IIe

. . . 64K to 192K memory . . . 80 – Column display . . .

.. Upgradable . . . FULLY SOFTWARE SUPPORTED . . .







P.O. Box 8050 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107 Telephone (313) 973-8422 In Europe, contact:
Pete & Pam Computers
New Hall Hey Road
Rossendale Lancashire
UK BB4 6JG
Telephone (0706) 227011
Telex 635740 PETPAM G

is a 20-line 6800 assembly-language program.

At this point you can direct the interactive part to display a histogram on the video screen or line printer. The histogram is displayed as a horizontal bar graph with the length of each of the 16 bars proportional to the number of hits in the corresponding bin. The profiler scales the bars so that the longest bar is equal to 80 (the number of characters per line on typical video-display terminals).

A Case History

Wintek started the development of a resident 6800 C compiler in 1979 by writing it in C, using the C compiler to compile itself, and writing a 6800 code generator. When first brought up on Wintek's Sprint 68 microcomputer, the C compiler ran too slowly; a test program required 10 minutes and 45 seconds to compile.

We ran the profiler on the compiler as it compiled the test program and obtained the histogram presented in listing 1. Note that the processor spent about half of the 10 minutes and 45 seconds executing the code in the range of 7898 to 8098 (hexadecimal memory addresses). We decided to take a closer look at this section by running the profile over the range 7898 to 8098. This higherresolution view, shown in listing 2, shows that the code between 7C18 and 7D18 offered the best prospect for improvement. Consequently, we carefully rewrote these routines in assembly language to obtain a modified C compiler. Next, the modified C compiler was used to compile the test program. The performance of the improved C compiler is presented in listing 3. When comparing listings 1 and 3, keep in mind that our profiler scales the histogram so that the largest bin count is 80. The results show that we removed the bottleneck and reduced the execution time from 10 minutes and 45 seconds to 6 minutes and 35 seconds.

Summary

The use of a profiler can greatly speed the development of compiled programs. Because 90 percent of program execution time is required by 10 **Listing 1:** Output of our profiler from the examination of the C compiler as it compiled a test program. The histogram shows the relative number of times that the processor was interrupted while executing code within each of the 16 different memory locations or bins. The listing shows that code within the memory area of 7898 hexadecimal took the most processing time to execute.

```
01 SYO: PROFILE HISTOGRAM
645 hits recorded
4898 ×
5098 *
5898 ***
6098 *****
6898 ****
7098 ***************
8098 ************
8898 ****
9098 ****
9898 *
A098 **
4898 ************************
C098 ****
```

Listing 2: Modified examination of the C compiler as it compiled the test program. By redefining the area of memory recorded by the profiler, we gained a more detailed histogram showing that the code within memory area 7C18 through 7C98 hexadecimal took most of the processing time.

```
01 SYO: PROFILE HISTOGRAM
519 hits recorded
7898 #
7918 ×
7978 *
7A18 ****
7A78 *
7E18 *
7378 *
7018 **
7098 *
7E18 *
7E98 *
7F18 *
7F98 *
8018 ****
```

Listing 3: Histogram for the revised C compiler. With the processing bottleneck removed, the listing shows a relatively even amount of time required for all sections of the compiler code. The execution time improved from 10 minutes 45 seconds for the original version to 6 minutes 35 seconds for the revised version.

```
01 SYO: PROFILE HISTOGRAM
1001 hits recorded
4898 *
4098 $
5098 *
5498 **
5898 *: ***
4098 ×
6498 *********************
6898 ***************
6C98 **
7093 ****************
7898 *******
フロタタ ***********************
   **************************************
8498 *****************
```

percent of the code, modifying the slow 10 percent of the code will be a more efficient use of your time than writing the entire program in assembly language. By developing your own profiler program you can significantly reduce the toil and time required for program development.

Dennis Leas is a software engineer for Wintek Corporation (1801 South St., Lafayette, IN 47904). He holds a degree in electrical engineering from Purdue University.

At the time the article was written, Paul Wintz was president of Wintek Corporation. He has since retired from the company and is living in New Zealand.

BUY FACTORY DIRECT CUSTOM COMPUTER SYSTEMS











Answers to some commonly asked

- The Company has been producing computers for 7 years now. We represent and manufacture many different lines of computers, peripherals and supplies.
- The XDS series from U.S. Micro Sales comes to you factory direct; thus cutting out the "middleman" distributor or dealer. You get a tremendous cost savings!! The XDS series is fully expandable including 5¼" and 8" floppies, cartridge disks, hard disks, tape backup, etc. We carry a complete line of single user systems, upgradable to multi-user, with the fastest operating speeds in the industry compared to such machines as Apple, IBM, Televideo, etc.
- U.S. Micro Sales XDS series allows you to use any standard CRT terminal, printer, modem, plotter, keyboard, etc. You are not stuck with peripherals which may not fit your needs, or poorly designed, or hard to operate. (i.e. IBM's keyboard, Apple's expandability)
- Our systems use the CP/M operating system which has the largest installed base of application software in the world. CP/M, versus some of the "fad" operating systems is tried and proven and has applications which have been on the market for years.
- 4: U.S. Micro Sales carries a complete line of peripherals 23 different CRT terminals, 18 printers, 6 lines of modems, etc. We also supply cables for whatever peripherals you order with your system.
- We provide highly documented manuals with each system. Also, the largest collection of free software utilities to work with your system, and a Customer Service "Hotline" to answer your questions and assist you with any field problems. We also offer extended warranties over our 1 year standard warranty!

Questions

- Q: How long have you been in the industry?
- Q: Why should I buy an XDS system?
- Q: Why not buy an IBM or Apple instead?
- Q: What software runs on your systems?
- Q: Where do I get peripherals when I buy your system?
- Q: Who helps me solve problems in the field?

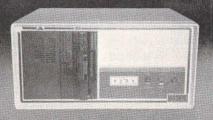
Our Toll Free Analysts are ready to answer these and any other questions you may have regarding your data processing needs.

WEST 1-800-854-8174 EAST

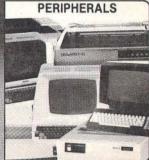
800-854-8174 1-800-435-9357

- Q: What free software will I get with my system?
- Q: What will "M" Disk do for me?
- Q: What disk formats is my system compatible with?
- Q: How can I expand or upgrade my system?
- Q: What is the difference between your cartridge disk and a conventional hard disk?









Floppy Disks: 51/4" and 8", (Any Format) — Hard Disk: 5, 10, 20, 40, and 85 Megabyte — Removeable Cartridge Disk — Cartridge Tape Backup: 17 and 60 Megabytes — Single User/Multi-User Configurations.

A New Shape Subroutine for the Apple

by Richard T. Simoni Jr.

Athletes pole-vault, race cars spin, and fighter planes fire at enemy aircraft. Is this the real world? No, I'm talking about fast, smooth animation on the Apple II high-resolution graphics screen. In the past year, dozens of new Apple II programs have achieved such awesome animation capabilities that several years ago most Apple programmers would scarcely have believed them possible. After trying unsuccessfully to match the quality of the commercially produced animation in my own assembly-language programs, I realized that the problem stemmed from the standard Apple shape subroutine that I was using to display the shapes I wanted to animate.

Standard Hi-Res Package

The hi-res (high-resolution) graphics package I was using is the standard package supplied by Apple Computer. It once was supplied with all Apple II computers sold, and it can now be found on the volume 3 disk of the Apple Software Bank Contributed Programs, available from Apple dealers. Indeed, this package was eventually incorporated into the Applesoft language to add hi-res commands. Written in machine language, the package includes subroutines to clear the screen, plot a point, draw a line, and draw a shape on the hi-res screen. Although the clear, plot, and line subroutines work well in animation, the shape

subroutine is much too slow to allow shapes to move across the screen quickly, smoothly, and without flickering.

The speed of the shape subroutine is the most important factor in animation for two main reasons. First, the speed with which the subroutine can plot the shape, erase it, and plot it again in its next position limits how fast any shape can move across the screen. Second, in a typical animation scheme, a shape moves from one position to the next in four phases, which correspond to the time required to plot the shape, the time the shape remains on the screen, the time required to erase the shape, and the time that the shape is not on the screen at all. These four phases repeat each time a shape moves to a new position. The time spent during each phase of the process determines how fast the shape moves and how smooth and flicker-free the animation looks. To maximize the smoothness, the time used in plotting the shape, erasing the shape, and leaving the shape off the screen must be minimized, for the human eye perceives these phases as contributing to the flicker of the image. On the other hand, if the amount of time the eye sees the image whole on the screen is significantly greater than the time required for the other phases, the image appears to move smoothly across the screen. Minimizing the time the image is totally off the screen is not difficult, for all calculations for the next plot can be done while the image is on the screen; when the image is erased, it can then be immediately plotted in the new position. The times required to plot and erase the shape, however, are directly determined by the speed of the image subroutine. If the subroutine is slow, the plot and erase times are long, and the image appears to flicker as it moves across the screen.

Representing Shapes

To understand why the standard Apple shape subroutine is too slow for most animation purposes, you must know how the subroutine works and especially how it expects a shape to be represented in memory. A shape is represented by a series of vectors in memory, with each vector specifying if a given pixel should be turned on. It also specifies which of the four adjacent pixels should be addressed by the next vector. This scheme best suits the representation of simple, single-line shapes such as those in figure 1. Unfortunately, if a shape must be filled in or if the shape has any detail drawn within its boundaries, as in figure 2, the shape's representation is awkward and inefficient at best. In these cases it is often necessary to overplot points and use many vectors that specify motion without plotting. Moreover, if the shape is large, the sheer size of

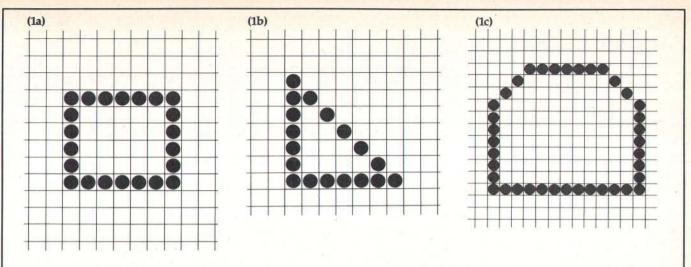


Figure 1: Because they are easily represented in memory by a series of vectors, these simple single-line closed shapes are suitable for display by the standard Apple shape subroutine on the hi-res graphics screen.

the vector table becomes unwieldy. When the time comes to plot these shapes, the subroutine steps through the table, and each vector takes up a certain amount of time. If the vector table represents the shape inefficiently, the end result is wasted time in the plotting of the shape.

Similarly contributing to the slow speed of the shape subroutine is the inclusion of scaling and rotation factors. In order to plot a shape, a calling routine must specify a scaling factor that determines the plotted shape's size (actual size, double size, triple size, etc.) and a rotation factor that determines the angle through which the shape is rotated before

plotting. Although these factors are useful in some applications, using them with shape animation rarely produces satisfying results, and these calculations slow the subroutine considerably.

A New Shape Subroutine

After realizing that the speed bottleneck in my programs was caused by the shape subroutine, I went about designing my own subroutine with two criteria in mind. First, the subroutine had to be high speed to minimize image flicker, and second, the method of representing a shape in memory had to allow complicated images to be plotted as quickly as

simple single-line shapes of the same overall size. One way to meet these criteria is to use a bit picture to represent the shape in memory. In other words, the shape is represented in main memory in the same form in which it is ultimately represented in the hi-res screen memory when the shape is plotted on the hi-res screen. Plotting the shape is then simple and fast: the bytes representing the shape in main memory need only be transferred to the hi-res screen memory. I used this technique in writing a fast shape subroutine suitable for animation.

The table of bytes that make up the bit picture is called the shape table.

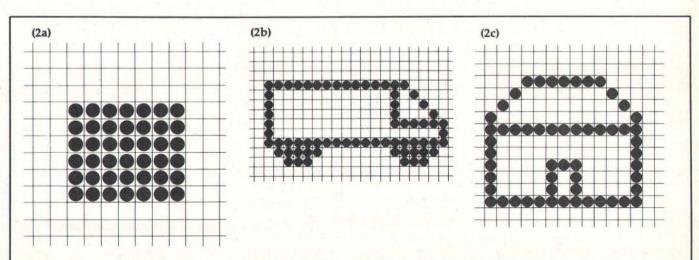


Figure 2: The detail within these shapes makes their representation as vectors in memory inefficient; therefore, the standard Apple shape subroutine is neither well suited nor easy to use for the display of these shapes on the hi-res screen.





Video Monitors

AMDEK 300 12" Hi-res green	145
AMDEK 300A 12" Amber	15985
AMDEK Color I Plus 13" Color.	329**
AMDEK Color II hi-res RGB	649**
COMREX 5600 12" hi-res amber	179**
NEC 1201M 12" Hi-res green	159"
TAXAN Vision I 12" med-res RGI	B329 ^{rs}
TAXAN Vision 3 12" hi-res RGB	499*
TAXAN 12" hi-res amber	149**
ZENITH 12" hi-res green	110m



PLEASE CALL FOR MORE DETAILS.



PRINCETON PGS HX-12 IDEAL FOR IBM PC!

High Resolution 12" RGB Color

- 80 character x 25 lines
 690 dots horizontal resolution
- 16 colors Includes IBM PC cable

Very affordable
 PLEASE CALL FOR MORE DETAILS
 AND PRICE



Sweet-P Graphic Plotter

A simple to operate plotter which easily interaces to the PC using a centronics parallel port. Complete with software, set of pens, paper and operators manual. List Price \$795.00 Special Offer

Diskettes

Buy 100 for only 3M Scotch \$21995 514 SS/DD diskettes

3M Scotch 5 1/4 SS/DD Box of 10 ... 25**
3M Scotch 5 1/4 DS/DD Box of 10 ... 35**
Verbatim 5 1/4 SS/DD Box of 10 ... 29**
Head Cleaning Disketle 5 1/4 27**



MICLOPIO	
WordStar Random House Thesaurus	269 ¹⁹
MailMerge SuperSort Only \$16	995
SpellStar Call for special package deal	pricing.

Popular Software	
dBASE II(MS-DOS or CP/M 86).	
LOTUS 1-2-3 Please call for	
PC Tutor by Comprehensive	69*
Home Accountant Plus	1159
T.I.M. III by Innovative	
EasyWriter II	
Crosstalk by MicroStuf	1291
Concurrent CP/M Digital Rsch	Cal
Peachtree GL/AR/AP Series 4 P.	
SuperCalc by Sorcim	1999
SuperWriter by Sorcim	269
Versaform	2601
VolksWriter by Lifetree	130
	1799
Microsoft Multi-Plan	
Flight Simulator	391
The second second second	
The state of the s	



VISICORP"

VisiCalc \$17995 VisiFile VisiTrend/Plot VisiSchedule Only \$22995 us VisiSchedule Unity VisiWord (req. 128K)

PORTABLE — PORTABLE 128K dual 320K disk drives, 9" display, serial & parallel ports, and MS-DOS.





\$499⁹⁵

Only

Now you can run Apple software on your IBM PC. Advanced technology from the IBM PC peripheral leader for the IBM PC peripheral leader for the IBM PC peripheral leader for the IBM PC peripheral software union and IBM enhancements while running Apple software including all peripherals. Now you can enjoy the best of both software worlds including hires games special packages not available on the IBM PC. Apple-ize your IBM today!

EPSON FX-80

160 cps 10" carriage, 2K buffer Epson FX-80 Tractor 39.95

OKIDATA ML92

Only

160 cps, 10" carriage, 80 columns

TRANSTAR 315 Color Printer

Prints 7 colors plus more than 30 shades, all in a single pass of the print head. And it's built by Seiko.

Letter Quality Printers

THE PERSON NAMED IN

NEC 3550 Sprinwriter for IBM PC

Only \$188995

Only

\$54995

\$49995

EPSON FX-100 GEMINI 10X GEMINI 15 C.ITOH 8510 C.ITOH 1550 NEC 8023A FACIT 4510

COMMODORE 64 CALL FOR NEW SPECIAL

PRICE

OMMODORE 1541 Disk Drive. Call

Datasette program recorder 65**
DATA 207-80 8 80 column pac 22**
MicroSystem RS-23 interface 58**
MicroSystem RS-23 interface 59**
MicroSystem RS-23 interface 59**
We carry a complete line of accessories and software for the Commodore Please call.

ATARI 1200XL

Only \$54995

We carry much more for Atari Call

Defender — Dig Dug Donkey Kong — Galaxian Pac Man — Certipede Qix — Star Raiders Missile Command — Miner 2049

YOUR CHOICE Only \$39" ea.

corona

IRM PC COMPATIBLE

DESKTOP COMPUTER

IBM PC COMPATIBLE

Please call or write for more details.

HAYES IBM PC MODEM

Smartmodem 1200B

With Communications Software

Only \$44995

Modems

RIXON PC212A (IBM PC). CALL CACTUS Technology (IBM PC). 299th

Hayes Smartmodem 300.
Hayes Smartmodem 1200.
Novation J-Cat 0-300 baud.
Anchor Mark 1300 baud.
Anchor Mark VIII 300 ½ 1200 bau

ATARI 800 with 48K

Please call for

That's right. If you compare the benefits of ordering from National Computer to all our competitors, you'll see why more smart shoppers buy from us everyday. We save you money even before you order with our toll free 800 line, and then if you find a lower advertised price we'll meet it. Since we stock what we advertise you can rest assured your order will be ship-ped promptly. In addition, if for any reason you are not satisfied with any merchandise you purchase from National Com-



Columbia VP Portable
Featuring IBM-PC and COMPAO
compatibility learned with the most
comprehensive software package in
the industry to deliver all the functions you need. Includes 128K RAM,
expandable to 256K, 2.5 % half-high
lipopy disk drives with 320K DSIDD.
9 green screen. 80x25* Characters.
Full IBM compatible keyboard. The
unit only weighs 32 lbs.



Apple Disk Drives

buy!

Fourth Dimension Special drive w/controller Only \$29995

Fourth Dimension	249
MicroSci A2	299
MicroSci A2 with controller	369
Rana Elite I	289
Rana Elite I w/controller	389
Corona 5 megabyte hard disk	1895



FRANKLIN ACE 1000 & 1200

PLEASE CALL FOR DETAILS stem packages at special prior



Apple II Accessories

PKASO Interface	135m
GRAPPLER Bufferboard 16K.	139 ¹¹
MicroModem II by Hayes	269**
A 100 Y GO CO GO	239**
	119"
ULTRATERM 128x48 Video card	339**
MICROSOFT	

MICKESOFI MICROSOFT PREMIUM

SYSTEM
ncludes: Z80 SoftCard, 16K Ram
lard, Videx Videoterm, Softswitch, 8
ZP/M User Guide by Adam Osborne
ist 755.00

Special \$45995 Z-80 SoftCard by MicroSoft 16K RamCard by MicroSoft



IBM Personal Computer Includes 64K, 2 DD/DS 320K drives keyboard, color video card, & MS

PLEASE CALL FOR SYSTEM PRICES



Columbia MPC IBM PC compatible system Includes 128K, 2 DS/DD 320K drives keyboard, video card, MS-DOS & CP/M 86 software. Monitor not includ-

PLEASE CALL FOR SYSTEM PRICES



ACCESSORIES For IBM PC Quadram Quadboard

64K only \$26995

128K 349** 192K 419** 256K 499** 512K QuadBoard 64K 299** 256K 489** 512K 749**

ASI MegaPlus

.cox 399** 192K 449** 256K 499** 64K with parallel & serial 379** 192K 499** 192K 499** 256K 549** MegaPak option (256K) for 512K total 64K with serial, parallel & clock, 339** 128K 399** 192K 459** 256K 499**

Serial, parallel, clock and game adapter port 195%

Apparat,Inc.



Monte Carlo Card

Disk Drives For IBM PC 5 megabyte internal drive & p/s 1529**
10 megabyte internal drive & p/s 1879**
For external drive model add \$300**

Call for prices on Davong and Rana drives
Tandon TM100-2 DS/DD
Trak DS/DD 500K 40 track drive 269**
Trak 4 drive floppy controller. 149**
Trak 5 megabyte 514** hard disk 799**
PC Mouse 249** Big Blue Z-80 Card Nine 4164 200ns Ram Chips

Your Guarantee of Satisfaction

We guarantee every item in this advertisement for 30 days. If, for any reason whatever, you are not satisfied with any merchandise purchased from us, we want you to return it to us at our expense. We will exchange it for exactly what you want, or will refund your money, and include any shipping charges you have paid.

NATIONAL COMPUTER PRODUCTS







National Computers Summer 1983 collection of State-of-the-art computer merchandise is available now. You'll find hundreds of products, including computers, printers, video monitors, modems and accessories for IBM PC, APPLE IIe and many other computer systems, all at the great prices you expect from us. It includes dozens of illustations and informative descriptions. For your copy send \$1.00, which we will credit to your next order.

OLL FREE ORDERING



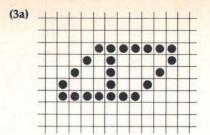
NATIONAL COMPUTER

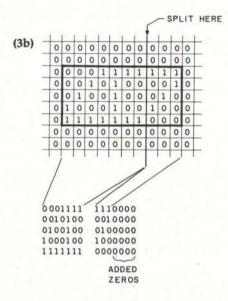
8338 Center Drive, La Mesa, CA 92041-3791

495° 125° 94°



information on products, and order inquiries call (619) 460-6502 Callf., Alaska, & Hawall Call (619) 698-8088





(3c)	1111000	0000111
	0010100	0000100
	0010010	0000010
	0010001	0000001
	1111111	0000000

(3d)	78	07
	14	04
	12	02
	11	01
	7 F	00

Figure 3: To form a shape table, start by drawing the desired shape on graph paper, using Is and 0s to represent "on" and "off" pixels (3a). Next, split each line of bits into 7-bit groups, padding the last group of each line with 0s if necessary (3b). Then, reverse the order of the binary digits in each 7-bit group (3c) and convert to hexadecimal (3d). Later you must add height and width bytes as described in the text.

A shape table is most easily formed through the use of the shape-editor program presented later in this article. To form a shape table manually, start by drawing the shape on a piece of graph paper with one pixel per square, as in figure 3a. Use 1s to represent on pixels and 0s to represent off pixels. Draw the smallest possible rectangle that still encloses

2 FOR THE SIZE OF 1

All apples taste different, so is our drive.

Features:

- *Brushless, direct shaft driven.
- *Fast track-to-track time, 3-6 msec.
- *40 tracks. Low cost.
- *One full year warranty.



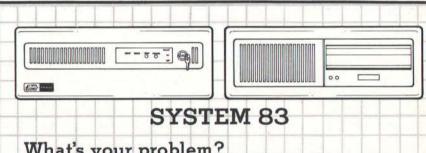
SEKON 64	\$695
Sekon-5 Drive	\$265
128K RAM-DISK	\$265
80 Column Card	\$115
Z80 Card	\$ 95
RS-232 Card	\$ 95
SEKON64 bare board	\$ 75
Parallel Interface	\$ 80
EPRON Card	\$120
Disk Controller	\$ 65
Language Card	\$ 50
RF with sound	\$ 25
RF modulator	\$ 19
DB25P connector	\$2.25
DB25S connector	\$3.05
57-30360 connector	\$5.75
DSDD Diskette	\$1.95
SSDD Diskette	\$1.90
*All items have a one year w	
,	

SEKON COMPUTER introduces another Second-to-none product, the SEKON-5 Disk drive, for Apple IIe, SEKON 64, IBM PC or other computers. Like our interface cards, SEKON-5 costs less and performs better. And it has a one full year warranty. Call your dealer or us for our extra special introductory offer. Dealer enquiries invited.

"SEKON, Second to None!"



SEKON INT'L. CORP. OF AMERICA (800) 423-4303, in CA (213) 936-1577 2210 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 577, Santa Monica, CA 90403 Telex 181121



What's your problem?

Software development; color graphics; high speed communications; industrial control & robotics (FORTH); word processing/document formatting; computer time-sharing; timing of Hawaiian marathon; farm management; CAD/CAM, laboratory control; CAT scan, dermatology graphics; medical analysis; pattern recognition (music/speech); relational database; telecommunications; mobile geophysical studies; data copying; automatic typesetting; data processing security.

What is your need? Let DUAL SYSTEMS be the solution. IEEE-696/S-100 based, 68000/UNIX™ multi-user/multitasking, 20/80M byte.

Call today for information!



*UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories

DUAL SYSTEMS CORPORATION

2530 San Pablo Avenue • Berkeley • CA 94702 (415) 549-3854 • 172029 SPX

Do you have the the entire S-100

We do.

And now you can too: The most powerful multi-processing CPU board you can buy. The world's first 256K static RAM memory board. And the most sophisticated hard disk controller board available.

Run 8-bit CP/M 80* and 16-bit CP/M 86* simultaneously in a single or multi-user environment. \$895.

Now you can upgrade to 16-bit without forsaking your investment in 8-bit software. Octagon's plug-and-play CPU Board 8/16™ is a complete computer-on-a-board with all this:

 Dual processors: 4MHz NSC-800 (executes full Z80* instruction set) and 8MHz 8088.

Intel 8272 floppy disk controller with 24-bit DMA.
 Runs up to four 5¼" or 8" floppies in any combination at the same time.

 8K PROM monitor. Boots operating system and also contains all the disk interface software you need for almost any operating system. Plus many useful debugging features, such as memory test, memory dump and memory search.

 Two serial ports (baud rate software selectable up to 19.2 Kbauds.)

CPU Board 8/16

Interrupt controller with eight vectored interrupts.

 Fixed frequency real-time clock interrupt for multi-user dispatching.

• IEEE-696 S-100 compatible.

Add the optional 8087 math co-processor for just \$300.

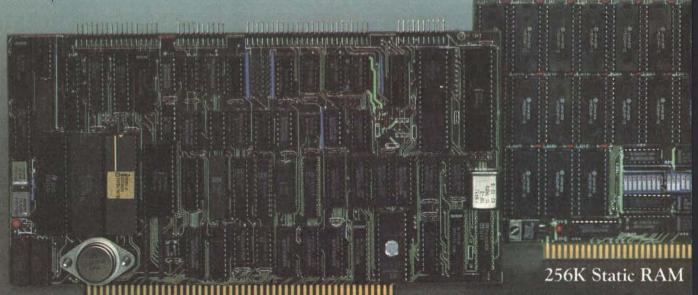
And save \$155 when you buy the operating system from Octagon, whether you take Concurrent CP/M 86 at \$195, CP/M 86 at \$150 or MP/M 86* at \$495.

CPU Board 8/16 is completely ready to run with no additional software. And both operating systems automatically include your CP/M 80 emulator, so you can run any 8-bit CP/M program—as well as auto-select bios that let you transfer files back and forth between 51/4" and 8" floppies.

World's first 256K Static RAM Memory Board, \$1850

Memory may be configured as either four totally independent 64K software-selectable blocks or as a single 256K block which responds to IEEE-696 extended addressing lines. Will accept either 8-bit or 16-bit bus requests.

And each 64K block can be one of 256 addresses—so theoretically you could address

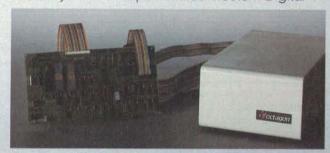


guts to take on micro industry?

up to 16MB of these boards in your system.
A partially populated 128K board with the same characteristics is just \$1095.

Sophisticated, reliable Hard Disk Controller. \$550.

Designed around LSI technology for greater reliability. With its sophisticated Western Digital



1010 hard disk controller chip to control up to four 51/4" drives, this unique board gives you automatic seek, automatic retries after error; comes with both CP/M 80 and CP/M 86 bios; and includes two serial ports and one Centronics-compatible parallel port.

Using the WD 1014, it detects and corrects single-bit errors and detects double-bit errors.

ECC generation and correction on data fields is user selectable.

And its phase lock loop lets you forget about critical timing adjustments. In fact, you never need to adjust it at all. There's no pot.

Octagon's Hard Disk Controller Board also gives you data rates up to 5MBits/sec., and CRC generation and verification on ID fields. Complete subsystem including board and 19.2 MB hard disk packaged with power supply: \$2195.

1-408-262-7777

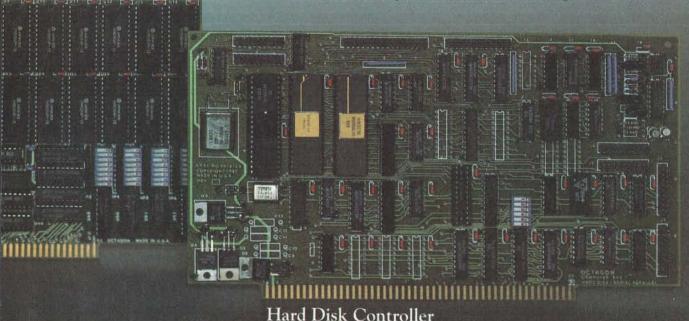
Call us now for more details. And take advantage of these introductory offers: Buy CPU Board 8/16 plus the Memory Board and get Concurrent CP/M 86 or CP/M 86 free. (Includes CP/M 80 emulator.) Or buy all three boards and get MP/M plus new Personal BASIC from Digital Research free.

You'll never need any other S-100 boards. It takes guts to say that, but try us out and you'll know: Octagon has what it takes.



2960 North First St., San Jose, CA 95134 408-262-7777

*CP/M 80, CP/M 86, MP/M 86 and Personal BASIC are trademarks of Digital Research. Z80 is a trademark of Zilog.



Listing 1: A fast shape subroutine that plots high-resolution shapes on the Apple II.

0000: 1800: 1800:			1 2 3		ORG		;ASSEMBLY LOCATION
1800:			4	* SHAPE SUBR			CHARD T. SIMONI, JR. *
1B00:			5		c pu	CTERRING TUROUS	H THE USER TABLE ONE *
1800:							G THE BIT PATTERN THE *
1800:						MBER OF TIMES (D	
1B00:							AND Y-REGISTERS), AND * ER PLACE IN THE HI-RES *
1800:			11	* SCREEN MEM	ORY.		*
1800: 1800:			7.7				**************************************
1800:					EQU		;LINE COUNTER
1800:					EQU		;USER TABLE POINTER
1B00:				ADDRL ADDRH	EQU		; IST SCREEN BYTE TO USE ; IN LINE YCOORD
1800:				ADDRADD	EQU		;OFFSET FROM LEFT BYTE
1800:				SHFTNUM	EQU		; NUMBER OF SHIFTS
1B00:				ENDLN WIDTH	EQU		;LAST LINE + 1 ;WIDTH OF USER TABLE
1B00:				INDEX	EQU		; POINTER IN USER TABLE
1800:			23		nonr	AN 7 TO CET BYT	E OFFSET FROM LEFTMOST
1B00:							NDER WILL BE CORRECT
1800:			26	* NUMBER OF	SHIE	TS TO PERFORM ON	BIT PATTERN.
1800: 1800:			27		S PE	ERFORMED USING LO	OKUP TABLE FOR SPEED.
1B00:	85	E3	29		STA	YCOORD	;STORE Y-COORD (COUNTER)
1B02:			30		TXA		
1B03:			31 32		ASL	A	
1B05:	7.00		33		TYA		
1806:			34 35		ROL	A	MULTIPLY X-COORD BY TWO
1807: 1808:			36		CLC		MOLITEI X-COORD BI IWO
1809:	8A		37		TXA		; A-REG = X-COORD*2 LO-BYTE
1BOA: 1BOC:			38 39			#>QUOTBL ADDRL	;ADD TABLE ADDRESS LO-BYTE ;STORE RESULT
180E:		LD	40		TYA	ADDITA	; A-REG = X-COORD*2 HI-BYTE
180F:			41			# <quotbl< td=""><td>; ADD TABLE ADDRESS HI-BYTE</td></quotbl<>	; ADD TABLE ADDRESS HI-BYTE
1811: 1813:			42			ADDRH #\$00	;STORE RESULT ;ZERO Y-REG FOR INDEXING
1815:			44			(ADDRL),Y	;LOAD X-COORD/7 FROM TABLE
1817:		EF	45			ADDRADD	;ADDRADD = X-COORD/7
1819: 181A:		ED	46		LDA	(ADDRL),Y	; REMAINDER FOLLOWS IN TABLE ; LOAD REMAINDER FROM TABLE
1B1C:			48			SHFTNUM	;SHFTNUM = REMAINDER
181E: 181E: 181E: 181E:			51 52	* INITIALIZE * THE Y-COOR	ED OF		WIDTH. ENDLN CONTAINS - 1. WIDTH CONTAINS THE
1B1E:	A5	E3	54		LDA	YCOORD	
1B20: 1B22:		00	55		LDY	#\$00	
1B23:	200	EB	56 57			(START),Y	
1825:	85		58		STA	ENDLN	; ENDLN = Y-COORD+LENGTH
1B27: 1B28:	-	FB	59 60		INY	(START),Y	
1B2A:			61			WIDTH	;GET & STORE WIDTH
182C:		P.C	62		INY	INDEX	INDEX-3
182D: 182F:		PC	63	*	STY	INDEX	;INDEX=2
132F: 182F: 182F:			66			LOOP THAT IS CYC	LED THROUGH ONCE FOR EACH
182F:	A6	FB	68	T.00P1	LDX	WIDTH	; X-REG=0 (COUNTER)
1831:		FC			LDY	INDEX	
1833: 1833: 1833:			71	*			OM USER TABLE TO ZERO PAGE
1833: 1835:	95	19	7.4		STA	STARTZ,X	;GET XTH BYTE OF LINE ;STORE IN STARTZ+X
1837: 1838:	CA		75 76		INY		MOVED ALL BYTES YET?
1839:	D0	F8	77		BNE	LOOP2	;NO, LOOP
1B3B:						STARTZ	;STARTZ=0
1B3D: 1B3F:		rc	79 80	*	SIY	INDEX	
183F:			81	* SHIFT THE	BIT	PATTERN SHFTNUM	TIMES
183F: 183F:		Fa		*	LDV	SHFTNUM	;IS SHFTNUM=0?
1841:	FO	16	84	Contractor of the Contractor o	BEQ	SKIP	;YES, SKIP THE SHIFTING
1843:			8.5	LOOP3	CLC	WIDTH	; NO, START SHIFTING
1844: 1846:	08		87		PHP		KEEP STACK IN ORDER
1847:	28		88	LOOP4	PLP		; RESTORE CARRY
1B48: 1B4A:			90		ROL		;LOAD ORIGINAL PATTERN
	2		30	1000			

the entire figure. Then split each line of binary digits enclosed by the rectangle into 7-bit groups. If, as in figure 3b, the last group doesn't have a full 7 bits, add enough 0s to the end of each line to bring the total up to 7 bits. Due to limitations to the subroutine, no more than seven 7-bit groups per line are allowed. Reverse the order of the bits in each group, as shown in figure 3c. Convert each new 7-bit group into its hexadecimal or decimal equivalent, whichever is preferred (figure 3d shows the hexadecimal equivalent) and, reading across each line left to right from the top to the bottom line, recopy the list of numbers in table (linear) form. The table is now complete except for two bytes that belong at the top of the table. The first of these bytes represents the height of the shapein other words, the number of lines of digits in figure 3b; the second byte represents the width of the shape in 7-bit groups—that is, the number of 7-bit groups used in each line in figure 3b. As previously mentioned, this width should be no more than seven groups. The complete table in hexadecimal form for the sample shape used in figure 3 is as follows:

05 02 78 07 14 04 12 02 11 01 7F 00

The shape subroutine itself is shown in listing 1, and the lookup tables used by the subroutine are shown in listing 2. Before calling the subroutine, several registers and memory locations must be set up with certain parameters, including the hi-res screen coordinates of the pixel where the upper left corner of the bit picture should be positioned. The low-order byte of the xcoordinate should be placed in the X register, and the corresponding highorder byte of the x-coordinate (either 1 or 0) goes in the Y register. The ycoordinate goes in the A register (accumulator). The low- and high-order bytes of the shape-table starting address should be stored in hexadecimal memory locations EB and EC, respectively. The subroutine can then be called with the usual JSR instruc-

Text continued on page 303

ROCKY MTN. MICRO, INC.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS & SERVICE FROM THE HIGH COUNTRY

IBM-PC HARDWARE

QUADRAM CORPORATION QUADHAM CORPORATION
QUADCHROME RGB Color Monitor
THE High Resolution Monitor for your IBM-PC
100% IBM Compatible, includes cable. 690 by
480 Resolutions: 16 colors
QUADBOARD Multifunction Board

Full expandability from 64K to 256K Parallel Printer Port Asynchronous RS232 Serial Modern Port Programmable Clock/Calendar RAM Disk Drive (software) S 299.00

Print Buffering from 8K to 512K Any Printer/Computer Combination Why wait on your printer?

Prices (wpower supply) start at \$ 139.00

QUADLINK RUN APPLE SOFTWARE ON YOUR
IBM/SWITCH BACK & FORTH BETWEEN APPLE & IBM PROGRAMS AT WILL USE YOUR IBM DRIVES, WRITE TO DISC

ODS3.3 \$ CALL
QUADCOLOR I IBM color card \$ CALL
QUADCOLOR II 640 by 200 \$ CALL
QUADCOLOR II 640 by 200 \$ CALL QUADCOLOR II 640 by 200 . QUADCOLOR III 640 by 400

TANDON TM 100-2 320K Drive TANDON "SLIM-LINE" TM50-2 \$242.00

STB SYSTEMS "SUPER RIO" CARD imate IBM add-on Eight +

 64-256K (786K w/opt Figure 1993)
 Two RS232 ports, one parallel
 Game Port • 64-256K (786K w/opt "PiggyBack" card)

 RAM disk . \$ CALL Simply The Best

QUME'S SUPERIOR

HALF-HEIGHT 320K DRIVE

QUMETRAK 142 FEATURES CERAMIC R/W HEAD, ADVANCED STEEL BAND HEAD POSITIONER & 4 DRIVE DAISY CHAIN CAPABILITY

Enhanced Word Processing Keyboard Model KB-5150 Familiar key placement for touch-typists. Key Familiar key placement for touchy, legends instead of obscure symbols \$ 199.00

IBM-PC SOFTWARE

	TOP 10 HI	T PARADE
MULTIPLAN	\$ 206.95	WORDSTAR
dBASE II	\$ 468.75	HOME ACCOUNTANT PLUS \$ 103.50
EASY WRITER II	\$ 240.75	EASY FILER \$ 275.00
		LOTUS 1, 2, 3 \$ CALL
PFS REPORT	\$ 93.75	PFS GRAPH

COLUMBIA DATA SYSTEMS

ENHANCED IBM ALTERNATIVE

NHANCED IBM ALTERNATIVE
IBM Hardware & Software compatability in a Multi-user 16 Bit computer. 128K two
serial ports, one parallel port and 8 expansion slots. Runs MS-DOS, CP-M 86 or MP-M
86, OASIS-16, MS-DOS "Super-Pak" includes Macro-Assembler, Diagnostics, Basica w/
colorgraphics PLUS Perfect Writer, Speller, Calc and File, Fast Graph & Space
Commanders SCALL

MILE-HIGH SAVER

BYTEWRITER 30 BY OLIVETTI LETTER QUALITY

\$579.00

ELECTRONIC SELF-CORRECTING TYPEWRITER

APPLE/FRANKLIN HARDWARE FRANKLIN ACES-THE APPLE II + /IIE ALTERNATIVES

ACE 1000 (64K) Upper & Lower Case
Automatic Key Repeat NOW WITH COLOR!
Numeric Keypad Larger power supply with fan Call for Special package price

RANA SYSTEMS - ELITE SERIES

300% Faster than Disc II Elite I (up to 163K)

ACE 1200 (128K)

Move over NE. Has everything the 1000 has plus Z80 Card (CP M) + 80 columns Built-in drive, built-in color Serial & Parallel Interfaces \$ CALL

VIDEX PSIO Dual Function Card Modem and Printer Ports \$ 169.00 MISCELL ANEOUS

PRESENTS THE V1200:
Removable mass storage for your Apple!
6 meg (formatted) per 5 disc carridge. Comes complete wdirve, cable, controller, software and one 6 meg Vistapak carridge.

\$1195.00 RAM EXPANSION \$ 49.95 Davong (16K)
Microsoft (16K)
Microtek (BAM 16K) \$ 75.00 \$ 73.00 **80 COLUMN CARDS** \$ 265.00 Vista, Vison 80
PRINTER INTERFACES/BUFFERS

ALF PRODUCTS, INC. 8088 Processor Powerful "IBM" chip on a card: ANTI-STATIC TOUCH MATS KENSINGTON, System Saver KRAFT, Joystick Paddles 32.00 \$ 55.00 Sup'r Mod Universal . Sup'r Fan Z80 with CP/M Softcard Premium Pack Softcard Plus (Franklin) \$ 245.00 \$ 445.00 \$ 129.00 T& G PRODUCTS 28.00 Select-a-port Trak-Ball

\$ 63.00 VIDEX, Enhancer II . \$ 160.00 Function Strip Microtek, RV611C par Apple Dumpling 16K Function Strip Enhancer, Rev. 6 Orange Micro, Grappler + \$ 119.00 Enhancer, Re Buffered Grappler + \$ 189.00 WICO, Joystick

WHAT'S NEW FOR IBM-PC COLUMBIA DATA SYSTEMS PORTABLE:

COLUMBIA 1600-VP

256K, 2 320K Slim Line Drives, 9" Monitor, comes w/MS-DOS Super Pak (as described in 256K, 2 320K Slim Line Drives, w Mornior, Comes White Columbia Data Systems section). 18" x 16" x 8" with cover. Weighs 32 lbs. Centronics

\$ CALL.

PRINTERS - DOT MATRIX C-ITOH Prowriter I – par Prowriter II – par EPSON FX-80 IDS, Prism Microprism S CALL S CALL OKIDATA 82A 83A 84 par \$1055.00 93 par STAR MICRONICS QUANTEX 7030 (Dot Letter Quality) \$1695.00 LETTER QUALITY BROTHER HR-1 BYTEWRITER (W/KEYBOARD!) Starwriter F-10-40 par 3550 IBM plug-in \$1899.00 COLOR INK JET CANON A1210 7 color 30 shades

MONITORS

	00 Amber \$	
30	00 Green	155.00
3	10 A, G-IBM including cable	179.00
C	color I composite	299.00
NEC, 1	201 Hi-Res, Green	161.00 635.00
TAXAN A	omber	129.00
G	Green	119.00
	mber Hi-Res	155.00
	Green Med Res	

DISKETTES & STOPAGE

	NOILE I LEO & OTOTIAGE		
ELEPHANT	10 each 51/4 SS/DD		19.9
	10 each 51/4 DS/DD	\$	26.9
MAXELL	10 each 51/4 SS/DD	\$	CAL
	10 each 51/4 DS/DD		CAL
VERBATIM	10 each 51/4 SS/DD	5	25.9
	10 each 51/4 DS/DD		36.9
ZIMAG	12 each 5¼ SS/DD	5	19.9
	ASE, 51/4		2.5
	, 5% interlock & swivel		5.5
DISK FILE.	51/4 Elephant "Trunk"	S	21.9

NEC APC

Advanced Personal Computer Standard 128K RAM-expands to 258K. Megabyte storage per disk. Available with two on-board drives.
 Excellent detached keyboard with keypad. 22 programmable function keys. Superior Resolution: 640 x 475 CALL for system quote.

MODEMS

ANCHOR AUTOMATION				
Signalman Mark 1			8	83.00
HAYES				
Smartmodem 300			S	211.00
Smartmodem 1200			5	CALL
Micromodem II			5	275.00
NOVATION				
CAT (Acoustic)			5	153.00
D-CAT			5	168.00
			\$	123.00
Auto Cat			S	219 00
Apple Cat II			5	273.00
212 Module (1200 baud opt. for Apple Cat II)			S	354:00
212 Apple Cat II (1200 baud)			5	626.00
Micromodem II NOVATION GAT (Acoustic) D-CAT J-CAT Auto Cat Apple Cat II 212 Module (1200 baud opt: for Apple Cat II)			505555	153 00 168 00 123 00 219 00 273 00 354 00

VISIT OUR WAREHOUSE OUTLET STORE

Rocky Mountain Micro, Inc. 10890 E. 47th Ave. MAIL ORDERS:

Denver, Colorado 80239

NATIONAL 1-800-862-7819

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

Denver, Colorado 80239

NO CREDIT CARD FEE

Personal checks (allow 10 days to clear), Visa, Master Card, wire transfers, include telephone number

COD orders accepted — \$300 maximum — \$10 nonrefundable surcharge — All products factory sealed with manufacturer's warranty

PO's accepted from qualified customers — Approval needed on all returns — 10% restocking charge unless defective plus shipping

All Colorado residents add 3.5% sales tax. City & County of Denver residents additional 3.6% sales tax

Shipping, Handling & Insurance \$5.00 minimum, .4% UPS ground; UPS Blue Label rate quoted at time of order

All prices subject to change without notice

Export orders accepted from foreign dealers. Contact F. L. Kleinberg & Co. TWX 910-940-2517

Telephone Order Desk Hours: 8 AM to 6 PM, Monday through Friday, 10 AM to 4 PM Saturday, Mountain Standard Time

IN COLORADO CALL: 303-371-2430

TECH ASSIST. & CUSTOMER SERVICE CALL 303-371-2430 YOUR SATISFACTION IS OUR

BEST ADVERTISING! WE SERVICE WHAT WE SELL

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:



Listing 1 continued:

1B4B:	2A			91	RO	L	A		;ROTATE LEFT TWICE
1B4C:	08			92	PH	P			;SAVE CARRY
1B4D:	4A			93			A		;SHIFT RIGHT ONCE
184E:	95	19		94	ST	'A	STARTZ,X		STORE SHIFTED PATTERN
1B50:				95	DE				
1851:	EO	FF		96	CP	X	#\$FF		; ROTATED EACH BYTE?
1853:	DO	F2		97	BN		LOOP4		;NO, LOOP
1855:	28			98	PL				KEEP STACK IN ORDER
1856:				99	DE	Y			Million Special St. Co.
1857:	DO	EA		100	BN	IE	LOOP3		;LOOP IF Y<>0
1859:				101	*				
1859:				102	* CALCULATE HI	-F	RES SCREEN	ADDRES	S FOR FIRST BYTE TO
1859:				103	* BE USED IN L	IN	NE YCOORD		
1859:				104	*				
1859:	A4	E3		105	SKIP LD	Y	YCOORD		
1858:				106		A	LOSTRT, Y		
185E:	18			107	CL	C			
185F:	65	EF		108	AD	C	ADDRADD		
1861:	85	ED		109	ST	'A	ADDRL		
1863:	B9	73	1E	110					
1866:	69	00		111	AL	C	HISTRT,Y #\$00		
1868:	85	EE		112	ST	A	ADDRH		GET ADDR FOR 1ST BYTE
1B6A:				113	*				
1B6A:				114	* MOVE SHIFTED) E	SYTES FROM	ZERO F	AGE TO HI-RES SCREEN
186A:				115	* MEMORY. FOR	NO	ON-EXCLUSIV	E-OR E	LOTTING, CHANGE
1B6A:				116	* 'EOR (ADDRL)	, 1	Y' TO 'ORA	(ADDRI),Y' (OPCODE \$11).
1B6A:				117	*				
186A:	A0	00		118	LD	YC	#\$00		
186C:	A6	FB		119		XC	WIDTH		
186E:	B5	19		120	LOOP5 LD	AC	STARTZ,X		
1870:	51	ED		121	EC	OR	(ADDRL),Y		
1872:	91	ED		122	ST	CA	(ADDRL),Y		; PLOT BYTE ON SCREEN
1874:	C8			123					The state of the s
1875:	CA			124	DE	X			
1876:	EO	FF		125	CE	X	#\$FF		THROUGH PLOTTING LINE?
1378:	DO	F4		126			LOOP5		NO, LOOP
1B7A:	E6	E3		127			YCOORD		YES, GO TO NEXT LINE
187C:	A5	E3		128	LI	AC	YCOORD		
187E:				129			ENDLN		:MORE LINES?
1880:	DO	AD		130			LOOP1		YES, LOOP
1882:	60			131					NO, RETURN
1883:									Description of the second
1883:				133	QUOTBL EC	DU	*+560		
1883:				134	HISTRT EC	UC	*+752		
100000000000000000000000000000000000000					DUNDAMENTAL DAY	-			

*** SUCCESSFUL ASSEMBLY: NO ERRORS

Listing 2: Lookup tables used by the listing 1 subroutine.

Listing 2 continued on page 303

SuperSoft FORTRAN Now for CP/M-86; MS DOS, and IBM PC DOS[®]

SuperSoft FORTRAN is the answer to the growing need for a high quality FORTRAN compiler running under CP/M-86 and IBM PC DOS. It has major advantages over other FORTRAN compilers for the 8086. For example, consider the benchmark program used to test the IBM FORTRAN in InfoWorld. p. 44, Oct. 25, 1982. (While the differential listed will not be the same for all benchmark programs, we feel it is a good indication of the quality of our compiler.) Results are as follows:

IBM FORTRAN: SuperSoft FORTRAN:

38.0 Seconds 2.8 Seconds

In its first release SuperSoft FORTRAN offers the following outstanding features:

- 1. Full ANSI 66 standard FORTRAN with important extensions
- 2. Standard data types, double precision, varying string length, complex numbers
- 3. Free format input and free format string output
- Compact object code and run time support
- Special functions include string functions. dynamic allocation, time/date, and video access
- 6. Debug support: subscript checking, good runtime messages
- 7. Full IEEE floating point
- 8. Full 8087 support—available as option (\$50.00).

Program developers:

SuperSoft's family of FORTRAN compilers means you can write your programs once and they will run under CP/M-80, CP/M-86, and MS DOS. This lets you get your applications running fast no matter what the environment.

The current compiler allows 64K code space and 64K data space with expansion anticipated in future releases.



"At last, a FORTRAN compiler that works great on my 8086, 8087, and 8088 based systems!"

SuperSoft FORTRAN: available NOW and working great!

Requires: 128K with CP/M-86®

and MS DOS

\$425 (in each environment) Price:

CP/M-80 version also available.

In conjunction with SuperSoft, SuperSoft FORTRAN was developed by Small Systems Services, Urbana, IL, a leader in FORTRAN development.

CP/M and CP/M-86 are registered trademarks of Digital Research.

Japanese Distributor: ASR Corporation International, 3-23-8, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 105, Japan, Tel. (03)-437571 Telex: 0242-2723.

European Agent: Micro Technology Ltd., 51 The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England TN2 5TH TEL 0892-45433. Telex: 95441 Micro-G.

Circle 373 on Inquiry card.



FIRST IN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY P.O.Box 1628 Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 359-2112 Telex 270365



'Dedicated to Your Satisfaction!'

LOW, LOW PRICES!

GREAT SERVICE! What more can you ask for!



\$499 00

. \$144.00

MODEMS

DISK DRIVES:

for your Apple Computer

51/4" SS/DD (Box of 10)

51/4" DS/DD (Box of 10)

51/4" SS/DD (Box of 10)

51/4" DS/DD (Box of 10)

Amdek: Color I Color II

Hayes:

OR ALL COM

51/4" SS/DD (Box of 6)

51/4" DS/DD (Box of 6)

NEW! Kangaroo: With library case

and 10 year warranty! 51/4" SS/DD (Box of 10)

C.ITOH: Prowriter I	PRINTERS:	
Gemini 10X:		
The improved & updated 10		\$CALI
Gemini 15X \$CAI SMITH CORONA: TPI \$CAI C.ITOH: Prowriter I \$ 369.00 F-10 Starwriter \$1150.00 F-10 Printmaster \$CALL JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS \$539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$499.00 M.B.I	77 T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
SMITH CORONA: TPI		
TPI \$CAI C.ITOH: Prowriter I \$ 369.00 Prowriter II \$ 689.00 F-10 Starwriter \$1150.00 F-10 Printmaster \$CALL JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS \$539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00 M.B.		\$CALI
C.ITOH: Prowriter I	SMITH CORONA:	
Prowriter I \$ 369.00 Prowriter II \$ 689.00 F-10 Starwriter \$1150.00 F-10 Printmaster \$CALL JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS \$ 539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00 M.B.	TPI	\$CALL
Prowriter II \$ 689.00 F-10 Starwriter \$1150.00 F-10 Printmaster \$CALL JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS \$ 539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00 M.B.I.	C.ITOH:	
F-10 Starwriter \$1150.00 F-10 Printmaster \$CALL JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS \$ 539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00	Prowriter I	
F-10 Printmaster \$CALL JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS \$ 539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00	Prowriter II \$ 689.00	
F-10 Printmaster \$CALL JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS \$ 539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00	F-10 Starwriter \$1150.00	
JUKI: The New! L/Q Printer 18CPS	F-10 Printmaster \$CALL	
18CPS \$ 539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00	JUKI:	
18CPS \$ 539.00 OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00	The New! L/Q Printer	CD
OKIDATA: Microline 92 \$ 499.00 M.B.I		2,
Microline 92 \$ 499.00 M.B.I.		
	OKIDATA:	
		DI.

CALL FOR PACEMARK PRICES!

HARD DISK

(IBM, Apple, TRS-80)

DRIVES:

DAVONG: (IBM, Apple)

PERCOM:



DISKS:

Ionte Carlo™

": Five Functions Memory/Serial/Parallel/Clock and joystick ports Quatro": Same features as the GT", but without joystick ports



\$19.50

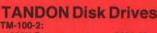
\$28.50

\$14.50

\$22.50

Dysan:

320K Bytes Tandon or Shugart or Equivalent Thin Line: 320K Bytes -



COLUMBIA DATA PRODUCTS MPC Personal Computer

. IBM PC Compatibility . 128K Ram . • 16 Bit Processor • 8 Expansion Slots/2 RS232/1 Parallel • · Floppy and Winchester

CALL FOR PRICES ON

COLUMBIA'S NEW

MBI:

with terminal program without terminal program	
300 Baud	\$209.00
1200 Baud	\$509.00
Novation:	
J-Cat	\$119.00
AppleCat II	\$279.00
SmartCat 1200 Baud	
NEW! U.S. Robotics:	
Password	\$CAL
21011 2211	

310G Green 310A Amber \$179.00 300G Green Taxan: Amber 12"

Princeton Graphics System: RGB Hi-Res . \$Priced too low!
Zenith: ZVM 121 Green . \$ 99.00

OTHER COMPUTERS WE ALSO STOCK:

Franklin ACE 1000/1200 Commodore 64K Panasonic JR200
Call for IBM PC and Apple Ile Prices

..... SCALL for lowest prices

Elite I \$CALL Fourth Dimension: With Controller \$CALL Without Controller \$220.00

PRODUCTS FOR YOUR APPLE

Continental:

Joysticks

Rana Series:

PRODUCTS FOR YOUR IBM-PC*: I-C-MAGIC: Programmable Graphics Screen Dump Prom Chip Quadram Corporation: Joysticks \$27.00 Quad Board: 64K **SCALL** Trakball \$49.00 Microfazer Maynard Electronics: Kraft Products: \$55.00 Floppy Disk Controller: Parallel Game Paddles \$33.00 SOFTWARE: Continental: Home Accountant Plus Infocom: Visicorp: Visidex \$27.00 Zork III . \$27.00 \$225.00 Deadline SCALL 256K Visicalc Lifetree Systems: Volkswriter

E	XPANSION CARDS:
Microsoft:	
16K Card	\$ 79.00
CP/M Z80 C	ard \$259.00
Generic:	
16K Card	\$CALL
Videx:	
80 Column (Card
with Softs	witch \$269.00
Advanced Lo	gic Systems \$CALL

Home A	CCCUIII	ten ii	XX	XX	XX	(4)	4	33.0	U
On-Line:									
Screenv	vriter II					+	\$	85.0	0
Silicon Va	lley S	yste	em	s:					
Final An	alysis	12/4/1				-	\$1	34.0	0
Word Ha	andler	100		1			\$1	25.0	0
VisiCorp:									
Visidex					. ,		\$1	80.0	0
Visifiles							\$1	80.0	0
Visicalc	7727		147	1			\$1	80.0	0
T&G Prod	ucts:								
Joystick	S	00000000	19124				\$	42.0	0
Game P									

Game Paddles \$ 33.00



For a Great Time, Call: 1-800-533-8987 P.O. Box 22573 · Minneapolis, MN 55422 · 1-612-529-7139

Circle 166 on inquiry card.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS: Payment: Personal checks are accepted although cashier's checks and money orders will be shipped first. VISA and Mastercard accepted—add 4% to total. Shipping: We calculate exact freight—for mail-in orders add 3% UPS GRD, 4% UPS BLUE - Monitors minimum \$8.00. Delivery: ASAP with 2-4 weeks on average. Price List: Features all of our up-to-date pricing. General: We replace or repair faulty goods at our discretion—refunds only at

6502 Register
X
A
Memory Location
EB EC

Table 1: Summary of parameters that must be set up prior to calling the shape subroutine: coordinates of upper left corner of bit picture (1a) and starting address (hexadecimal) of shape table (1b).

Text continued from page 298:

tion. A summary of the parameter setup is given in table 1.

The subroutine works by taking the exclusive-OR of each affected bit in page-1 hi-res screen memory with the corresponding bit of the bit picture. This exclusive-OR plotting has several advantages. First, a color need not be specified; the shape is drawn by calling the subroutine once and is erased by simply calling it again with the same screen coordinates. Second, any shape drawn using exclusive-OR plotting is nondestructive; that is, whatever the shape happens to plot over is restored when the shape is erased. This property can be used to form interesting backgrounds that need not be redrawn after shapes are plotted and moved on top of them. Cross-hair cursors are also free to move around without destroying the screen's previous contents.

Several details about the subroutine need to be explained. Zero page (hexadecimal locations 00 through FF) of memory is used for temporary storage; the particular locations used were chosen to avoid destruction of locations used by the Apple Monitor, Applesoft, Integer Basic, and the DOS (disk operating system). The subroutine does not operate correctly without the tables shown in listing 2. These tables may be stored anywhere in memory, but are best located immediately after the subroutine in memory. Three pertinent

Text continued on page 306

1050 L5 = 1

Listing 2 continued:

```
1E70- DO DO DO 20 24 28 2C
                             30 34
                                   38
1E80- 34 38 3C 21 25 29 2D 31 35 39 3D 21 25 29 2D
1E90- 35 39 3D 22 26 2A 2E 32 36
                                   3A 3E 22 26 2A 2E
1FAO- 36 3A 3F 23 27 2B 2F 33 37 3B 3F 23 27 2B 2F 1EBO- 37 3B 3F 20 24 28 2C 30 34 38 3C 20 24 28 2C
1ECO- 34 38 3C 21 25 29 2D 31 35
                                   39 3D 21 25
1EDO- 35 39 3D 22 26 2A 2E 32 36 3A 3E 22 26 2A 2E 1EEO- 36 3A 3E 23 27 2B 2F 33 37 3B 3F 23 27 2B 2F
1EF0- 37 3B 3F 20 24 28 2C
                             30 34 38 3C 20 24 28 2C
1F00- 34 38 3C 21 25 29 2D 31 35 39 3D 21 25 29 2D
1F10- 35 39 3D 22 26 2A 2E 32 36 3A 3E 22 26
1F20- 36 3A 3E 23 27 2B 2F 33 37 3B 3F 23 27 2B 2F 33
1F30- 37 3B 3F
```

Listing 3: This shape-editor program forms a shape table directly from a high-resolution screen image.

```
100 TEXT: HOME: POKE - 16298,0: POKE - 16300,0
110 RESTORE: FOR I = 768 TO 774: READ J: POKE I,J: NEXT I: POKE 232,0: POKE 23
3,3: DATA 1,0,3,0,45,5,0
120 DIM S%(105),T%(212)
130 XMAX = 42:YMAX = 35:ML = 101:MT = 10
140 H$ = "0123456789ABCDEF"
150 D$ = CHR$ (4)
160 GOSUB 3100: GOSUB 3300: GOSUB 3400
               SHOW CURSOR POSITION ON GRID
       XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3
REM WAIT FOR KEYBOARD COMMAND
Q = PEEK ( - 16384): IF Q < 128 THEN 430
420
430 Q =
440 POKE - 16368,0:Q = Q - 128
500
       REM
501
        REM
                   CURSOR MOVEMENT COMMANDS
502
        IF Q < > ASC ("I") THEN 550
520 XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3
530 IF Y > 1 THEN Y = Y - 1;CT = CT - 4
540 GOTO 410
550 IF Q < >
                       ASC ("M") THEN 590
560 XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3
       IF Y < YMAX THEN Y = Y + 1:CT = CT + 4
GOTO 410
570
580
        IF Q < >
                         ASC ("J") THEN 630
       XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1, CT + 3
       IF X > 1 THEN X = X - 1:CL = CL - 4
GOTO 410
620
630
        IF Q < >
                         ASC ("K") THEN 700
640 XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3
        IF X < XMAX THEN X = X + 1:CL = CL + 4
660
       GOTO 410
700
       REM
701
                   PLOT COMMAND
       REM
702 REM
710 IF Q < > ASC ("P") THEN 810
720 ELE = INT ((X - 1) / 14) + 3 * (Y - 1)
730 BIT = (X - 1) - INT ((X - 1) / 14) * 14
740 A = INT (S&(ELE) / 2 ^ BIT)
750 IF A / 2 < > INT (A / 2) THEN 810
760 S&(ELE) = S&(ELE) + 2 ^ BIT
770 FOR I = 2 TO 4: XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + I: NEXT I
780
        HCOLOR= 7: HPLOT 29 + X,62 + Y
800
        REM
                 ERASE COMMAND
801
       REM
802 REM
802 REM

810 IF Q < > ASC ("E") THEN 900

820 ELE = INT ((X - 1) / 14) + 3 * (Y - 1)

830 BIT = (X - 1) - INT ((X - 1) / 14) * 14

840 A = INT (S%(ELE) / 2 ^ BIT)

850 IF A / 2 = INT (A / 2) THEN 900

860 S%(ELE) = S%(ELE) - 2 ^ BIT
870 FOR I = 2 TO 4: XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1, CT + I: NEXT I
880 HCOLOR= 0: HPLOT 29 + X,62 + Y
890
        GOTO 430
901
        REM
                 CLEAR SCREEN COMMAND
902
        REM
910 IF Q < > ASC ("C") THEN 1030
        XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3
VTAB 23: PRINT "SURE YOU WANT TO ERASE THE SCREEN?"
920
       VTAB 22: CALL - 958: IF Q < > ASC ("Y") THEN 410 FOR I = 0 TO 105:S%(I) = 0: NEXT I
970 GOSUB 3300: GOSUB 3400: GOTO 410
         REM
                  TABLE COMMAND
1020
         REM
         IF Q < >
         IF Q < > ASC ("T") THEN 1520
VTAB 23: PRINT "SET CURSOR TO TOP LEFT CORNER OF": PRINT "DESIRED BIT MAP
1030
1040
        AND HIT RETURN";
```

Listing 3 continued on page 304



SYSTEMS CENTER

\$4495 System 8/16A System 8/16B \$5395 System 8/16C \$6895

* Fully Assembled and Burned-in * All Systems include SORCIM'S SUPERWRITER, SPELL CHECKER, MAIL LIST & FORM LETTER

MORROW I

MICRODECISION II OR III Now includes

QUEST ACCOUNTING SYSTEM \$1170 \$1470

FOLLOW THE STAR

HORIZON 64 K-2QD W/ NORTHWORD & INFO-MNGR. \$2695

Cromemco C-10 \$1525

eagle II with S.W. \$1595

Complete portable w/64 K RAM, 7 " AMBER, 2 DRV., 2 MODEMS, MX80 PRNTR, Sep. K.B., GRAPHICS w/Lots of S.W. & Tutorials, USI 12" AMBER MON. + MANY Options available \$2495

PERIPHERALS - BOARDS:

PCMATE by TECNAR

1st MATE 64 K + SERIAL + \$295 2nd MATE 2 SERIAL / 2 PARA. + \$229

Lab Quality D/A & A/D BD.S for IBM-PC & S-100 BUS

VOTRAX SPEECH SYSTEM \$275 **88M** TRANSMODEM 1200 \$495 BY RACAL VADIC

PRINTERS: C. itoh 1550 SERIAL \$750 TALLY MT 160 L CALL **EPSON** CALL **OKIDATA 82A** \$439

FLOPPY DISK DRIVES

100-2 5¼ " DSDD landon \$239

\$460 842 8" DSDD Dume 242 8" DSDD \$445 142 5¼ " DSDD \$190

IBM has recently selected the QUME Drive for their PC.

FULL DEALER SUPPORT VISIT OUR SHOWROOM Hrs. 9:00 A.M. - 5:30 P.M. M-F

Subject to Available Quantities Prices Quoted Include Cash Discounts Shipping & Insurance Extra



14425 North 79th Street, Suite B Scottsdale, Arizona 85260 TELEX 165025 **TECHNICAL 602-991-7870** SALES 800-528-3138

Listing 3 continued: 1070 PL = X:PT = VTAB 22: CALL - 958: PRINT : PRINT "SET CURSOR TO BOTTOM RIGHT CORNER OF" 1080 PRINT "DESIRED BIT MAP AND HIT RETURN"; 1090 L5 1100 GOTO 430 1110 PR = $X \cdot PR = Y \cdot L5 = 0$ XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1, CT + 3 1120 VTAB 22: CALL - 958 1130 IF PL > PR OR PT > P8 THEN VTAB 23: HTAB 1: POKE 50,63: PRINT "ILLEGAL BI T MAP CORNERS": POKE 50,255: FOR I = 1 TO 2000: NEXT I: VTAB 22: CALL - 95 1140 8: GOTO 410 VTAB 23: HTAB 1: PRINT "NOW FORMING SHAPE TABLE" 1150 1160 FOR I = 0 TO 212:T%(I) = 0: NEXT I 1170 L = PB - PT + 1:W = (PR - PL + 1) / 7: IF W < > INT (W) THEN W = INT (W) 1180 T%(0) = L:T%(1) = W:N = 2:Q = 0FOR Y = PT TO PB FOR X = PL TO PL + W * 7 - 1 1190 1210 IF X > PR THEN BN = 0: GOTO 1250 1220 ELE = INT ((X - 1) / 14) + 3 * (Y - 1) 1230 BIT = (X - 1) - INT ((X - 1) / 14) * 14 1240 BN = 0:A = INT (S%(ELE) / 2 ^ BIT): IF INT (A / 2) < > A / 2 THEN BN = 1 1250 IF BN = 1 THEN T%(N) = T%(N) + 2 ^ Q 1260 Q = Q + 1: IF Q = 7 THEN Q = 0:N = N + 1 1270 NEXT X: NEXT Y 1280 HOME: POWE = 16302 C 1280 HOME : POKE - 16303,0 VTAB 2: PRINT "DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE TABLE IN HEX": PRINT " 1290 AL?": PRINT : PRINT 1300 GOSUB 3500 IF Q < ASC ("D") AND Q < > ASC ("H") THEN 1280 1310 = 0: FOR I = 0 TO L * W + 1 1330 Z = Z + 1IF Q = ASC ("D") THEN PRINT TAB(Z * 4); T%(I); GOTO 1360 PRINT TAB(Z * 3); MID\$ (H\$, INT (T%(I) / 16) + 1,1); MID\$ (H\$,T%(I) - INT (T%(I) / 16) * 16 + 1,1); 1340 1350 1360 IF Z = 8 THEN Z = 0: PRINT NEXT I 1370 PRINT: PRINT: IF PEEK (37) < 21 THEN POKE 34, PEE PRINT "DO YOU WANT TO SAVE THE OBJECT TABLE": PRINT " PEEK (37) < 21 THEN POKE 34, PEEK (37) 1380 ON DISK?" 1390 1400 GOSUB 3500 IF Q < > ASC ("Y") THEN 1470
PRINT : PRINT "WHAT DO YOU WANT TO NAME": INPUT " THE FILE? ";N\$ 1410 1420 FOR I = 0 TO L * W + 1: POKE 16384 + I, T%(I): NEXT I PRINT DS; "BSAVE"; NS; ", A\$4000, L"; L * W + 2 1430 PRINT "FILE SAVED USING NAME "; N\$ 1450 PRINT : PRINT : GOTO 1390
POKE 34,0: HOME : VTAB 2: PRINT "DO YOU WANT TO RETURN TO THE": PRINT "
SCREEN EDIT MODE?" 1460 1470 1480 **GOSUB 3500** IF Q < > ASC ("Y") THEN 2260 GOSUB 3100: POKE - 16304,0: GOSUB 3310: GOTO 410 REM 'RETURN' PSEUDO-COMMAND 1490 1500 1510 IF Q < > 13 THEN 1600 1520 ON L5 + 1 GOTO 430,1070,1110 1600 DEM SAVE TABLE COMMAND 1601 PEM REM 1602 ASC ("S") THEN 1800 IF Q < > 1610 XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3
VTAB 23: INPUT "FILE NAME FOR SAVE? ";N\$
VTAB 24: PRINT "NOW SCANNING IMAGE";: HTAB 1 1630 1640 1650 21 IF S*(Z1) = 0 AND Z1 < 105 THEN Z1 = Z1 + 1: GOTO 1660 $1670 \ Z2 = 105$ IF S8(Z2) = 0 AND Z2 > 0 THEN Z2 = Z2 - 1: GOTO 1680 IF Z1 > Z2 THEN Z1 = 0:Z2 = 1 VTAB 24: PRINT "NOW SAVING IMAGE TO DISK";: VTAB 23: PRINT 1680 1690 PRINT D\$; "OPEN"; N\$: PRINT D\$; "WRITE"; N\$
PRINT Z1: PRINT Z2 1710 1720 1730 PRINT S%(I) 1740 1750 NEXT I PRINT DS: "CLOSE": NS 1760 VTAB 22: CALL - 958: GOTO 410 1770 1800 1801 REM LOAD TABLE COMMAND 1802 REM IF Q < > ASC ("G") THEN 2100 XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3 VTAB 23: PRINT "SURE YOU WANT TO LOAD?" 1810 1820 1830 GOSUB 3500

VTAB 22: CALL - 958: IF Q < > ASC ("Y") THEN 410

VTAB 23: INPUT "FILE NAME FOR LOAD? ";N\$

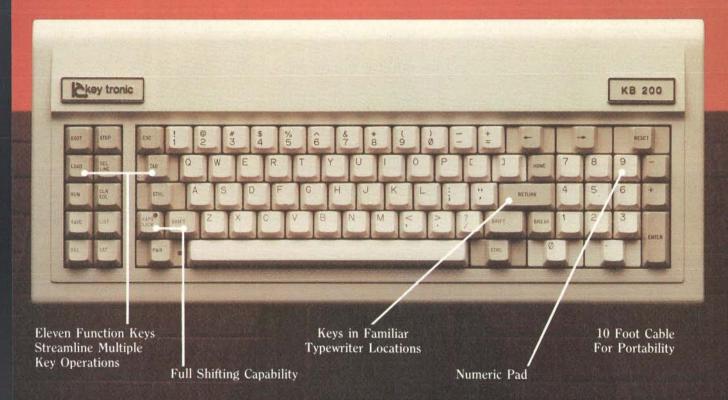
PRINT D\$;"OPEN";N\$: PRINT D\$;"READ";N\$ 1840 1850 1860 1870 INPUT Z1: INPUT Z2 1880 FOR I = 0 TO Z1:S%(I) = 0: NEXT I: FOR I = Z2 TO 105:S%(I) = 0: NEXT I FOR I = Z1 TO Z2 1890 1900 1910 INPUT S%(I) 1920

NEXT I PRINT DS: "CLOSE": NS 1930 GOSUB 3300: GOSUB 3400 1940

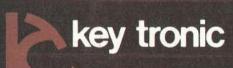
1940 GOSUB 3300: GOSUB 3400: PRINT "NOW RETRACING IMAGE ON SCREEN"
1950 VTAB 22: CALL - 958: VTAB 23: PRINT "NOW RETRACING IMAGE ON SCREEN"
1960 ELE = Z1:BIT = 0:CL = ML + 4 * ((ELE - INT (ELE / 3) * 3) * 14)
1970 CT = MT + 4 * INT (ELE / 3)
1980 A = INT (S% (ELE) / 2 ~ BIT): IF INT (A / 2) = A / 2 THEN 2000
1990 FOR I = 2 TO 4: XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1, CT + I: NEXT I: HPLOT 30 + (CL - ML) / 4

Listing 3 continued on page 306 Circle 231 on inquiry card. ->

KEY TRONIC POLISHES THE APPLE II* KEYBOARD



Enhance your APPLE II* Computer System with a Key Tronic keyboard peripheral. This detached, low-profile keyboard is plug-compatible with the existing keyboard socket of the Apple II. It also features reliable microprocessor electronics, solid-state capacitance switches, and positive tactile feedback.



Price: \$298.00
To Order Model KB-200 Call Toll Free
1-800-262-6006 (8am-4pm Pacific Standard Time).
Warranty information may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to the address below.

THE RESPONSIVE KEYBOARD COMPANY

DEPT. E1 • P.O. BOX 14687 • SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99214 USA

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS:

BASIC TIME Los Angeles, CA (213) 538-9711 (800) 323-8437

C-J SALES, INC San Francisco, CA (415) 941-6892 J C SALES Los Angeles, CA (213) 340-6136 DIGITAL ENTRY SYSTEMS, INC. Boston, MA (617) 899-6111 COMPUTER-MATE, INC. Dallas, TX (800) 442-4006 (Texas) (800) 527-3643 (Continental U.S.)

(800) 527-3643 (Continents COMPONENTS UNLIMITED, INC. Lynchburg, VA (804) 384-6000 PERIPHERAL SUPPORT, INC. Chicago, IL (312) 593-5900 SSE PRODUCTS, INC. Elmont, NY (516) 872-9001 QED ELECTRONICS, INC. Philadelphia, PA (215) 657-5600 RHINO SALES COMPANY

Brighton, MI (313) 227-1788

FUTURE ELECTRONICS, INC.
Montreal, Quebec (514) 694-7710
Ottawa, Ontario (613) 820-8313
Toronto, Ontario (416) 663-5563
Calgary, Alberta (403) 259-6408
Edmonton, Alberta (403) 486-0974
Vancouver, B.C. (604) 438-5545

Listing 3 continued:

```
2000 CL = CL + 4:BIT = BIT + 1: IF BIT < > 14 THEN 1980
2010 IF ELE > = Z2 THEN GOSUB 3310: GOTO 410
2020 BIT = 0:ELE = ELE + 1
2030 IF ELE / 3 = INT (ELE / 3) THEN CL = ML:CT = CT + 4
2040
        GOTO 1980
2100
2101
        REM
                 HELP COMMAND
2102
        PEM
        IF Q < > ASC ("H") AND Q < > ASC ("/") AND Q < > ASC ("?") THEN 2200 VTAB 21: CALL -958: POKE -16303,0
2110
2120
2130
        GOSUB 3170
2140
        POKE - 16304,0
        VTAB 20: PRINT : CALL - 958: HTAB 2: PRINT "ACTUAL SIZE";: HTAB 21: PRINT
2150
         "VIEWING WINDOW"
2160
        GOTO 430
2200
        REM
2201
                QUIT COMMAND
        REM
2202
        REM
        IF Q < > ASC ("Q") THEN 430
XDRAW 1 AT CL + 1,CT + 3
2210
2220
        VTAB 23:
                    PRINT "SURE YOU WANT TO QUIT?"
        GOSUB 3500

IF Q < > ASC ("Y") THEN VTAB 22: CALL - 958:

HOME : POKE - 16303,0: POKE - 16298,0: VTAB 24
2240
2250
                                                                  - 958: GOTO 410
2260
2270
        GOTO 9999
3000
        REM
3010
        PEM
                SUBROUTINES
        PEM
3020
3100
        HOME
3200
        POKE 230,32: CALL 62450: HGR : SCALE= 1: ROT= 0
3300
3300 POKE 230,32: CALL 62450: HGR : SCALE= 1: ROT= 0
3310 PT = YMAX + 1:PB = 0:PL = XMAX + 1:PR = 0
3320 VTAB 21: HTAB 2: PRINT "ACTUAL SIZE";: HTAB 21: PRINT "VIEWING WINDOW";: C
ALL - 958: PRINT
3330 X = INT (XMAX / 2):Y = INT (YMAX / 2)
3340 MR = ML + XMAX * 4:MB = MT + YMAX * 4
3350 CL = ML + (X - 1) * 4:CT = MT + (Y - 1) * 4
        RETURN
3360
3400
        HCOLOR= 7
3410 FOR I = ML TO MR STEP 4: HPLOT I,MT TO I,MB: NEXT I 3420 FOR I = MT TO MB STEP 4: HPLOT ML,I TO MR,I: NEXT I
3430
       RETURN
3500 Q = PEEK ( - 16384): IF Q < 128 THEN 3500
               - 16368,0:Q = Q - 128
        RETURN
3520
9999
        END
```

Text continued from page 303:

tables are named QUOTBL, LOSTRT, and HISTRT. QUOTBL is a lookup table used internally by the subroutine to divide the *x*-coordinate by 7. LOSTRT and HISTRT are each 192 bytes long, and they contain the low- and high-order bytes of the address of the leftmost byte of each y-coordinate in page 1 of hi-res screen memory. For plotting on page 2 of the hi-res memory, a hexadecimal 20 should be added to each byte in the table HISTRT. Although I wanted the subroutine to be fully relocatable, I compromised this requirement in favor of additional speed. However, as I have written it, relocating the subroutine requires changing only the two locations referencing QUOTBL in lines 38 and 41 of listing 1.

A Note on Color

One of the most difficult aspects of using the Apple high-resolution graphics mode is trying to control the color of objects displayed on the screen. This difficulty arises because a color cannot be individually assigned to each pixel on the screen; the color depends instead on such factors as whether an object is drawn with pixels horizontally alternating between on and off and whether the on pixels have even or odd x-coordinates. Through careful programming and shape-table composition, you can control colors in this manner using the shape subroutine presented in this article. In newer Apples, however, two more colors are added to the hi-res screen by defining the previously unused high-order bit in each word in hi-res screen memory. Unfortunately, these colors cannot be easily displayed using the shape subroutine because the subroutine forces the extra bit in the hires screen to 0. For a complete description of color in the Apple hires screen, see page 19 of the *Apple II Reference Manual* (Cupertino: Apple Computer Inc., 1979).

The Shape-Editor Program

Although it is not difficult to form the shape table for a given shape, it is often time consuming. When writing a program that uses shapes, you rarely know in advance the exact pixel pattern that makes up the shape. Even if you know the pattern, you're probably not sure whether the shape will look good on the hi-res screen. It might take you hours to develop a suitable shape if you have to write out each trial on graph paper, form the shape table, and use the subroutine to display the shape before you can tell if it is satisfactory. This time-consuming method can bring the creative process to a halt. A more desirable situation would be one in which you could easily experiment with different shapes on the hires screen until you were satisfied with the results and then form the shape table directly from the screen image. I had this concept in mind when writing the shape-editor program shown in listing 3. The program features complete hi-res editing, both actual size and a blown-up view of the shape being drawn, disk storage of the current shape (the source file) for future editing, and assembly of a shape table from any portion of the current screen.

The editor program requires an Apple II with 32K bytes of memory, a disk drive, and Applesoft in ROM (read-only memory). When you run the program, the list of commands shown in photo 1 comes up on the screen. After you press the space bar, the left area of the screen becomes blank, and a grid appears on the right. The blank area is the "slate" on which you can draw different shapes actual size. Anything drawn also appears enlarged on the grid, making it easier to see details of the shape. Once the grid has been drawn, a

LMC's 32-Bit Virtual Memory MegaMicro Achieves New Price/Performance Breakthrough

LMC's MegaMicros are among the most powerful and expandable microcomputers ever offered. They provide mainframe or super-minicomputer performance at prices competitive with today's far less powerful 8- and 16-bit microcomputers. And, they are available for delivery now. A typical multiuser MegaMicro system which includes a half meg of RAM and 20 megs of fast (30 ms. average access time) winchester disk storage as well as UNIX, C and FORTRAN costs only \$15,000 (and even less with OEM or quantity discounts). These are true multiuser systems allowing one to thirty-two users simultaneously to address 16 megabytes of virtual storage per user process even with very little true RAM.

LMC Mega-series computers incorporate: the NS16032 central processing unit which has true 32-bit internal logic and internal data path configured on the multibus (IEEE 796) 16-bit interface (making hundreds of peripheral boards and products available); demand-paged virtual memory implemented in hardware; and hardware 64-bit double-precision floating point arithmetic. These features give the MegaMicro remarkable performance.

In addition, the NS16032 instruction set architecture is symmetrical making the processor ideally suited to high-level languages such as FORTRAN, C, and PASCAL and to structured modular programming. Consequently, LMC's MegaMicros make efficient use of large operating systems and are supplied with an implementation of UNIX that includes the Berkeley 4.1 enhancements to take advantage of demand-paged virtual memory. Also included are C and FORTRAN 77; PASCAL, PL/I, ADA and other high-level languages will be available soon as options.

OEMs who wish to run C or FORTRAN benchmarks are invited to send evaluation code to LMC. Full technical specifications and prices of LMC's MegaMicros are available on request.

LMC MegaMicros The Logical Alternative™

*UNIX is a Trademark of Bell Laboratories



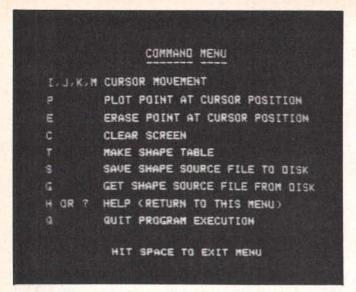


Photo 1: The command menu that appears at the beginning of the shape-editor program (listing 3). This menu also appears whenever the Help key is pressed.

ACTUAL SIZE VIEWING WINDOW

Photo 2: A view of the screen-edit mode of the shape-editor program. The figure on the grid is an enlarged view of the actual-size shape on the left side of the screen. The cursor is the small horizontal line in a square above the lower left corner of the displayed shape.

small horizontal line appears in one of the small squares in the grid. This is the cursor, which always shows the current drawing position of the program.

Once the cursor appears on the screen, you can execute any of the commands listed in the menu (photo 1) by pressing the corresponding letter on the keyboard. The letters I, J, K, and M are used for moving the graphics cursor up, left, right, and down, respectively. The Plot command plots a point at the current cursor position, and the Erase command erases the point at the current cursor position. Neither the Plot nor the Erase command causes any harm if the command has already been used at the cursor position (e.g., if the Plot

command is used at a position where a point already exists). The Clear command clears the screen after prompting you to verify that the screen should indeed be cleared. By using the cursor-movement, Plot, Erase, and Clear commands, you can draw the desired shape on the screen and modify it as many times as necessary. A shape being drawn in this screen-edit mode is shown in photo 2.

With the Table command, you can make a shape table from any segment of the screen where you have drawn a shape. After choosing the Table command by pressing the T key, you must choose the smallest rectangle that encloses the shape; this is the same rectangle chosen when forming

the shape table manually as previously described. You specify the boundaries of this rectangle by moving the cursor to the upper left position of the rectangle and pressing the Return key and then doing the same for the lower right corner of the rectangle. The corners are inclusive; that is, the rows and columns that contain the corners become the outermost edges included in the shape table. A portion of the rectangle selection process is shown in photo 3. After you select the desired rectangle, the program will form the shape table. The time this takes (typically 15 to 30 seconds) depends on the size of the shape. The completed shape table is displayed on the screen in either decimal or hexadecimal form, de-

GRAPHIC SOFTWARE

A self-teaching guide of 61 BASIC programs that will show you how to write your own 2D and 3D graphics software: create 2D and 3D shapes, translate, rotate, scale, stretch, clip, remove hidden lines, shade, perspective views, surface intersections, animation, applications to science, business, engineering. Named 'The best book available for micro graphics' by Creative Computing. Special IBMpc version also covers separating text from garphics, hardware requirements and more.

| Book 'Graphic Software for Micros'-\$21.95 | 'IBMpc Graphics'-\$24 |
| Apple Disk \$19.95 | | IBMpc Disk \$21.95

DATA PLOTTING SOFTWARE-

18 programs to process and display business and scientific data: Pie, bar, stock market charts, histograms, 3D views of surfaces, log plots, semi-log plots, curve fitting, regression, statistical analysis. Data management programs create disk data files, recall, update, list, refile. Special features- text over graphics, auto-scaling, auto-replot when data changes. All programs in BASIC, modular, menu driven, fully explained. Use as-is or modify and combine for custom applications.

□Book 'Data Plotting Software for Micros'-\$28.50
□Apple Disk \$19.95 □IBMpc Disk \$19.95

SOFTKITS_{TM}: Our publications are called SOFTKITS. They contain ready-to-run programs written in BASIC listed alongside theory, equations and sample problems. This format allows you to learn how such programs are written, modify and combine them for custom applications, or use them as-is. Disks (Apple and IBMpc) contain the same programs in Applesoft BASIC or IBMpc BASICA..

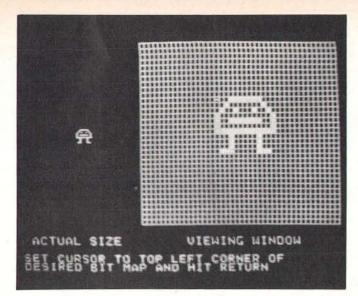


Photo 3: A view of the first step in forming a shape table. The desired shape is selected by defining a rectangle enclosing the shape. Here, the user has positioned the cursor to the correct position to define the upper left corner of the rectangle.

OD YOU WANT TO SEE THE TABLE IN HEX OR IN DECIMAL?

8B 82 78 87 84 88 12 12 81 28 75 3F 88 84 88 84 88 84 8E IC

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE THE OBJECT TABLE ON DISK?

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO NAME THE FILE?

Photo 4: A view of the screen after the shape-editor program has formed the shape table for the shape shown in photo 3.

pending on how you answer a prompt. The program will then save this object-file shape table on disk as a standard binary file if you so desire. You are then asked whether to return to the screen-edit mode or end the program. Photo 4 shows the final shape table formed from the sample shape used in photo 3.

The Save and Get commands let you store on disk and later retrieve any picture drawn in the screen-edit mode. The Save command prompts you for a file name and then saves to disk a representation of the shape drawn on the grid. The Get command can then be used to retrieve and display the picture as long as the saved file remains on disk. Because the Get command erases any draw-

ing previously on the screen, you are first asked to confirm that a file is to be loaded. Once the picture is retrieved, it can be modified or assembled into a shape table just as if the picture had been entered using the keyboard commands.

The Help command (executed by pressing the H or? key) returns you from the screen-edit mode to the menu shown at the beginning of the program for a quick command-letter check. Pressing the space bar returns you to screen-edit mode with the contents of the screen unaltered. The Quit command ends the program. Because any drawing on the screen is lost once the program is ended, you are asked to confirm the Quit directive.

Summing Up

Using the techniques and programs described in this article, you can implement professional-looking animation on the Apple without having to work around the limitations of the standard Apple shape subroutine. Although I wrote my shape subroutine with animation in mind, the subroutine is useful in any graphics applications where detailed shapes must be drawn. Using the graphics editor as a development tool, virtually any shape can be easily displayed on the hi-res screen.

Richard T. Simoni Jr. (29 Farnham Park Dr., Houston, TX 77024) is currently enrolled as a senior electrical engineering/computer science/math science major at Rice University in Houston, Texas.

MAIL LIST SOFTWARE-

□ Apple Disk \$19.95 □IBMpc Disk \$19.95

a series of ready-to-use mail list programs arranged in a tutorial sequence that show how to write mail list software: Create random access data files, store on disk, recall, update, sort by zip code, sort in alphabetical order, list, print mail labels. Programs progress step-by-step from elementary file handling concepts and build to ready-to-use mail list software. Perfect for small businesses who want to customize their own software. Programs listed in the book in IBMpc BASICA; disks available for Apple and IBMpc.

STRUCTURAL SOFTWARE-

11 programs combining structural analysis with graphics: Create a 3D mesh interactively, rotate in 3 dimensions, store on disk. Then recall, do linear and non-linear 3D truss analysis, linear 3D frame analysis using the 'direct stiffness' method. Also do combined stress analysis, calculate geometric properties of beam cross-sections. Truss programs graphically display deformed shape of structure. All programs in BASIC fully documented with theory, equations, sample problems.

□Book 'Structural Analysis Software for Micros'-\$42.50
□Apple Disk \$42.50 □IBMpc Disk \$42.50

TO ORDER: Send check on US bank, money order in US funds, VISA/MASTERCARD no with exp date to KERN PUBLICATIONS, PO Box 1029-BJ, Duxbury, MA 02332. Ad \$2 per book 4th cl mail in US and Canada; \$4 1st cl or UPS in US; \$4.50 1st cl Canada; \$12 air Europe and Central America; \$18 elsewhere. For faster delivery call (617)934-0445.



KERNPUBLICATIONS

computer mail order

PRINTERS

EPBON	
MX80, MX80 FT, MX100	CALL
RX80	CALL
FX80. FX100	
DKIDATA	
82. 83. 84	CALL
92.93	CALL
BTAR	
Gemini 10X	\$299.00
Gemini 15	
Elizabeth Control	

Gemini 10A	3299,00
Gemini 15	\$479.00
Serial Board	\$75.00
SMITH CO	ANOR
TP-1	\$499.00
TP-2	CALL
Tractor Feed	\$129.00
CITC	
	#200 00

Tractor Feed	\$129.00
CITOH	
Gorilla	\$209 00
Prowriter 8510P	\$379.00
Prowriter 1550P	\$689.00
Starwriter F10-40P	
Printmaster F10-55P	\$1599.00
Tractor Feed	\$109.00
DAISYWRI	

2000 Letter Qualit	TA
2500 "NEW"	CALL
Tractor Feed	\$109.00
DIA	BLO
620	\$949.00

		IDS	
Call	for	ALL Configurations on	
	44	managed managed and	

NE	c
8023	\$399.00
7710/7730	\$2149.00
3510/3530	\$1549.00

CABLES & CONNECTIONS
PRINTER CABLES

PRINTER CABLE	
Atari to Parallel	\$29.00
Atari To Serial	\$29.00
Apple to Parallel	\$69.00
Apple of Parallel/Graphics	\$99.00
Apple to Serial	\$89.00
IBM to Parallel	\$35.00
IBM to Serial	
Parallel to Parallel	
Serial to Serial	\$29.00
Grappler Plus	\$129.00
PKASO	\$139.00
Atari to Modem Cable	\$29.00
CBM 64 to IEEE Board	\$79.00
Apple 80 Column Card	

HEWLETT PACKARD



Marie Control			
HP41	CV	\$209	.OC

HEGICA WEL	,
HP 75	49.00
HP 41C	\$146.00
HP 10C	\$52.00
HP 11C	\$69.00
HP 12C	\$92.00
HP 15C	\$92.00
HP 16C	\$92.00
For HP41/41Cv	
HPIL Module	\$99.00
HPIL Cassette or Printer	\$359.00
Card Reader	\$144.00
Extended Functions Module	\$64.00
Time Module	\$64 00

EAGLE



EA	GLE
HE 1	\$1369.00
IIE-2	\$1649.00
11E-3	\$2399.00
IIE-4	\$3199.00
PC-E	\$1579 00
PC-1	\$2399.00
PC-2	\$2799.00
PC-XL	\$3599 00
1620	\$3599.00
1630	\$5499.00
1640	\$6499.00

MONITORS

AMD	EW
300G	
300A	\$159 0
310A	\$169.0
Color I	\$279.0
Color I plus	\$299 0
Color II	
Color III	\$349.0
Color IV	\$999.0

Pi 1. 9 G	\$99.0
Pi 2, 12 G	\$119.0
Pr 3. 12 A	\$159.0
Pi 4, 9 A	\$139 (
1400 Color	\$299
ZENITH	
ZVM 121	\$95.0
ZT1 Terminal	\$369.0
BMC	
12 Green	\$85.0
9191 13 Color	
TAXAN	
12 N Green	\$129.0
12 A Amber	\$139.
PANABONI	C

PANASONIC		
	TR 120 Hi-res Green	\$159.00
	CT 160 Dual Mode Color	\$299.00
	NEC	
	JB 1260	\$119.00
	JB 1201	
	JC 1212	\$299.00
	JC 12-202	\$299.00
	JC 1203	\$549.00
	GORILLA	
	12" Green	\$89.00

TIMEX SINCLAIR 1000



16K Memory	\$44.95
2040 Printer	\$99.95
Vu Calc	\$17.95
Check Book Manager	\$13.95
Organizer	\$14.95
Budgeter	\$13.95
Stock Option	\$14.95
Loan & Mortage Amort	zer \$12.95
Mindware Printer	\$109.00

IBM'

NEC 3550 PRINTER ... \$1799

PERCOM/TANDOM DRIVE

5% 32UK Floppy	2514.00
10 Meg Hard	\$1495.00
AMDEK	
310A Amber Monitor	\$169.00
DXY Plotter	\$599.00
Color II	\$399.00
AST	
Combo Plus	CALL
Mega Plus	
Mega Pack	CALL
1/O Plus	CALL
PROFESSIO	INAL
SOFTWA	RE
THE RESIDENCE OF STATE OF STAT	W. COOR THE CALL

DOLLANDE	-
PC Plus Word Processing	\$319.00
MICRO PRO	2
Word Star/Mail Merge	\$319.00
InfoStar	\$299.00
Spell Star	
CaliStar	\$159.00
MICROSTU	F
Crosstalk	\$139.00
MICROSOF	т
Multiplan	\$199.00
ABHTON-TA	TE

ASHTON-T	ATE
D-Base II	\$449.00
ius	
EasyWriter II	\$209.00
EasySpeller	\$129.00
EasyFiler	\$129.00
CONTINES	ITAL

SOFTWARE	
1st Class Mail/Form Letter	\$89.00
The Home Accountant Plus	\$109.00
SYNAPSE	
File Manager	\$119.00

	PFS	
	APPLE	IBM
File	\$89.00	\$99.00
Report	\$89.00	\$89.00
Graph	\$89.00	\$99.00
Write	m/a	\$99.00

VISICORP

FOR APPLE, IBM & FRA	NKLIN
Visidex	\$189.00
Visifile	\$189.00
Visiplot	\$159.00
Visiterm	\$89.00
Visitrend/Plot	
VisiSchedule	\$229.00
Desktop Plan	.\$189.00
Visicalc (Apple, CBM, IBM)	\$179.00
Visicorp prices for IBM may vi	ary slightly



PC-1500
POCKET COMPUTER
\$169.

PC1250....\$89.00

CE-150 Printer, Plotter & C.	
Interface for 1500	
CE 125 Printer/Micro Cassi	
For 1250	
CE 152 Cassette Recorder	
CE 155 8K Ram	\$94.0
CE 158 8K Ram Battery	\$129.0





BC-555	\$795.00
BC-1000	\$1599.00
BC-160 Drive	\$539.00
R5500 Letter Quality Printer	\$699.00

MODEMS

HAYES	
Smart	\$219.00
Smart 1200 (1200 Baud)	\$519.00
Chronograph	\$199.00
Micromodem 100	\$309.00
Micromodem II	\$279.00
Micromodem II (with term)	\$299.00
Smart Com II	599 00
Smart 1200B	\$469.00

J-Cat	\$119.00
Cat	\$144.00
D-Cat	\$159.00
103 Smart Cat	\$189.00
Apple Cat II	\$279.00
103 212 Smart Cat	\$439.00
212 Apple Cat II	\$609.00

NOVATION

Apple Cat II 212 Upgrad	de 2309.00
ANCHO	R
Mark 1 (RS-232)	\$79.00
Mark II (Atan)	\$79.00
Mark III [T 1 991	\$109.00
Mark IV (CBM-PET)	\$125.00
Mark V (Osborne)	\$95.00
Mark VI (IBM-PC)	\$179.00
Mark VII (Auto Ans Auto I	Dial) \$99.00
Mark VIII (1200 Baud)	\$269.00
TRS 80 Color Compute	599.00

READY FORMS

9 Volt Power Supply

1"or2"Address Labis(Tract.Feed)\$9.95
15"Report Paper (Tract. Feed)\$24.95
81/2"Blnk Wht Paper(Tract.Feed)\$19.95
81/2"Bink Env(Tract.Feed)\$14.95

♦ TeleVideo



to the second of the second of

LEHIVIII	WALD
910	\$559.00
912	\$689.00
920	\$739.00
925	\$719.00
950	\$929.00
	CALL
COMPU	TERS

	800A	\$1259.00
	802	\$2199.00
	803	
	802H	\$4695.00
	806/20	\$4949.00
	816/40	
	1602	\$3399.00
		14.00

FRANKLIN



Call for Price & Information on Franklin 1000, 1100, 1200 and other NEW Franklin Hardware & Software & Special System Pricing

MICRO-SCI

Apple & Fra	nklin
A2	\$249.00
A40	\$349.00
A70	\$459.00
C2 Controller	\$79.00
C47 Controller	\$89.00

R	IN	A
Section 1	200	Sall

PROPERTY.	
Elite I (Apple/Franklin)	\$279.00
Elite II (Apple/Franklin)	CALL
Elite III (Apple/Franklin)	CALL
1000 (Atari)	CALL

1000 (Atari)		
MEMORY		
MPC		
Bubdisk (128K Non Volitare)	\$849.00	

\$299.00
\$729.00

INFOCOM	
Deadline(AP.,IBM,AT.&C-64)	\$35.00
Star Cross	\$29.00
Zork I, II or III	\$29.00

BRODERBUND

Apple Panic	\$23.00
David's Magic	\$27.00
Star Blazer	\$25.00
Arcade Machine	\$34.00
Choplifter	\$27.00
Serpentine	\$27.00
SIRIL	
Bandits	\$28.00

Bandits	.\$28.00
Beer Run	
Free Fall	\$24.00
Sneakers	
Snake Byte	.\$24.00
Fast Eddie (Atari)	\$21.00
Turmoil (Atari)	.\$21.00
Deadly Duck (VIC)	.\$21.00

AMDEK DIBK DRIVES

Amdisk I, 3" Mini Dis	k for
Apple II & IIE	\$229.00

FLOPPY DISKS

maxell.

MD-1 (Box of 10)	\$32.00
MD-2 (Box of 10)	\$44.00
FD-1 (8")	\$40.00
FD-2 (8 DD)	\$50.00
ELEPHAN	T

DS DD	\$29.95
VERBATUM	
SS DD	\$26.00
DS DD	\$36.00

\$24.95

HEAD

Disk Head Cleaner 514.9

Circle 93 on inquiry card.

computer mail order west





800-648-3311

In NV call (702)588-5654, Dept. 801, P.O. Box 6689, Stateline, NV 8944

No risk, no deposit on C.O.D. orders. Pre-paid orders receive free shipping within the UPS Continental United States with no waiting period for ce checks or money orders. Add 3% (minimum \$3.00) shipping and handling on all C.O.D. and credit card orders. Larger shipments may require addicharges. NV and PA residents add sales tax. All items subject to availability and price change. NOTE: We stock manufacturer's and third party softwarmost all computers on the market. Call today for our new catalog.

computer mail order

Ecommodore



CBM 8032





CB	M	64	1	
	\$ 2	23	9	00

/IC 20 99°°

20 Color Printer/Plotter	\$169.00
25 80 Column Printer	\$219.00
26 80 Col. Printer	\$319.00
30 Datasette	\$69.00
41 Single Disk Drive	\$249.00
00 VIC Modem	\$59.00
50 AD/AA Modem	\$89.00
01 14 Color Monitor	
PROFESSIONA	

BOFTWARE

011004	909.95
CARDCO	
t Pen	\$32.00
ette Interface	\$29.00
ilei Printer Interface	\$69.00
Fenans Interdace (20)	e 25 00

lot Expans. Interface (20).... \$79.00 PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE

	7
wer	\$79.00
ministrator	
	\$199.00
ord Pro 5 Plus	\$299.00
	\$299.00
ord Pro 3 Plus	\$199.00
ord Pro 2 Plus	2159.00

Pet 64	\$569.00
Pet 4032	\$599.00
CBM 8032	\$599.00
Super Pet	\$999.00
B128-80	\$769.00
BX256-80	\$969.00
2031	\$299.00
4040	\$699.00
8050	\$949.00
8250	\$1199.00
9060	\$1999.00
9090	\$2199.00
4023	\$379.00
6400	\$1399.00
64K Upgrade Kit	
Spell Master	\$149.00
Z-Ram	\$549.00
Silicon Office	\$749.00
The Manager	
Soft Rom	\$129.00
Jinsam	CALL
ADA 1450 (Serial)	\$99.00
ADA 1600 (Parallel)	\$89.00

1010 Program Recorder	\$74.00
102040 Col. Printer/Plotter	\$249.00
1025 80 Col. Printer	\$449.00
1027 Letter Quality Printer	\$299.00
1050 Disk Drive	\$379.00
850 Interface	\$169.00
1030 Direct Connect Moder	
CX30 Paddles	\$12.0
CX40 Joystick	\$8.0
CX42 Remote Joystick	CAL
CX77 Touch Tablet	\$69.00
CX80 Trak Ball	\$49.0
CX85 Keypad	\$105.0
CX418 Home Manager	\$69.00
CX488 Communicator II	\$229.00
KX7098 Atari Accountant	\$209.0
KX7101 Entertainer	
KX7102 Arcade Champ	

CX418 Home Manager	\$69.00
CX488 Communicator II.	\$229.00
KX7098 Atari Accountant	\$209.00
KX7101 Entertainer	\$69.00
KX7102 Arcade Champ.	\$75.00
Pacman	\$33.00
Centipede	\$33.00
Defender	\$33.00
Galaxian	\$33.00
Missile Command	\$29.00
Star Raiders	\$33.00
Caverns of Mars	\$32.00
Dig Dug	\$33.00
Donkey Kong	\$39.00
Donkey Kong. Jr	\$39.00
E.T. Phone Home	\$39.00
Eastern Front (1941)	\$39.00
QIX	\$33.00
Superman II	\$39.00
Star Trux	\$33.00
Asteroids	\$29.00
Basketball	\$29.00
Computer Chess	\$29.00

My First Alphabet\$29.00

\$74.00
r\$249.00
\$449.00
\$299.00
\$379.00
\$169.00
lemCALL
\$12.00
\$8.00
CALL
\$69.00
\$49.00
\$105.00
\$69.00
\$229.00
\$209.00
\$69.00
\$75.00

DATABOFT
Pacific Coast Highway \$17.00
Canyon Climber \$17.00
Tumble Bugs
Shooting Arcade
Clowns and Balloons, \$17.00
Graphic Master \$24.00
Graphic Generator \$13.00
Micro Painter \$24.00
Text Wizard\$34.00
Spell Wizard\$34.00
Bishop's Square\$25.00
Sands of Egypt \$19.00
Moon Shuttle\$25.00
Basic Compiler\$54.00
Tele-talk

CBS	
K-razy Shoot Out	\$29.00
K-razy Kritters	\$29.00
K-razy Antics	. \$29.00
K-star Patrol	
Stick Stand	\$3.99

SYNAPSE File Manager 800 plus .

Chicken (ROM) ... Picnic Paranois (ROM)

Slime (ROM)

Shamus (ROM)

Protector (ROM) Dodge Racer (C/D)

Nautilus (C/D) ...

Survivor (C/D)

Dreibe (C/D)

Shadow World (C/D)

Necromancer (C/D)

Pharoh's Curse (C/D).

Fort Apocalypse (C/D)

Claim Jumper (ROM)

1450XL (64K Ram)NEW

800XL (64K Ram) NEW 1200XL (64K Ram)NEW 1400XL [64K Ram]NEW

> \$89.00 .\$34.00

\$34.00

\$34.00

\$34.00

\$28.00

\$26.00

\$25.00

\$26.00

\$26.00

\$26.00

\$26.00

\$28.00 \$30.00

Gorf IR

LJ.K.
Letter Perfect 40/80 Col. Disk\$109.00
Letter Perfect 40 Col. ROM \$179.00
Letter Perfect 80 Col. ROM \$179.00
Data Perfect 40/80 Col. Disk 899.00
Mail Merge
CALL FOR APPLE/LJK PRODUCTS

SPINNAKER

Snooper Troops # 1	\$34.00
Snooper Troops # 2	\$34.00
Face Maker	\$24.00
Story Machine	\$24.00
Delta Drawing	
Rhymes and Riddles	\$21.00
Kindercomp	\$21.00
ROKLAN	
Wizard of War (ROM)	\$34.00

of War (ROM)	\$34.0
Invader (ROM)	\$29 0
OM)	\$34.0

Crush. Crumble & Chomi Crypt of the Undead \$24.00 Curse of Ra Datestones & Ryn \$15.00 Invasion Orion King Arthur's Heir \$24.00 Morloc's Tower \$16.00 Rescue at Rigel \$24.00 \$16.00 Star Warrior \$29.00

\$29.00

\$16.00

\$119.00

\$149.00

Atan Voice Box

Temple of Apshai

Apple Voice Box

Upper Reaches of Apshar

MEMOR	Y
Axion 32K Ram	\$65.00
Axion 48K Ram	
Axion 128K Ram	\$299.00
Intec 32K Board	\$74.00
Intec 64K Board	\$99.00
Intec 64K Board (400 or	nly)\$149.00

JOYSTICKS

Wico Joystick	\$24.95
Famous Red Ball	\$26.95
Apple Trackball	\$59.00
Atari/VIC Trackball	\$55.00
Apple Adaptor	\$16.00
Kraft Apple Joystick	544.00

PERCOM

DISK DRIVES FOR A	TARI
AT88-S1	\$369.00
AT88-A1	\$299.00
AT88-S2	\$569.00
AT88-S1 PD	\$419.00
AT88-S2 PD	\$669.00
ATB8-DDA	\$139.00
AT44-S1	\$579.00
AT44-S2	
Texas Instruments Drive.	\$369.00

C.M.O. TO

Juggles House

APPLE/FRANKLIN \$27.00 eer Run \$24.00 sicalc \$179.00 \$45.00 rcade Machine \$34.00 sifile \$189.00 \$23.00 pple Panie \$35.00 \$24.00 Free Fall PFS Report \$89.00 \$29.00 Zork III Lat Pak \$31.00 \$24.00 Snooper Troops #1 \$24.00 Wavy Navy \$21.00 \$89.00 .\$16.00

Mission Asteroid

Facemaker ... Crossfire

Pool 1.5

\$27.00

\$28.00

\$27.00

.\$27.00

CBM 64	
1. Word Pro 64	\$69.95
2. Kickman (20/64)	.\$14.95
3. Gorf (20/64)	\$14.95
4. Microspec Data Base 64	.\$69.00
5. Logo 64	.\$39.00
6. Microspec Gen. Ledger 64.	\$79.00
7. Zork	.\$24.95
8. Frogger (64)	\$23.00
9. Quick Brown Fox (20/64)	\$49.00
10. Shamus	\$29.00
11. Deadline	.\$35.00
12. Assembler 64	\$14.95
13. Zork I	\$19.00
14. Radar Rat Race (20/64)	\$12.00
15. Protector	\$32.00
16. Starcross	\$29.00
17. Easy Mail 64	\$14.95
18. Grave Robber	
19. Wall Street	
20. Trash Man	\$32.00
21. HES Writer	.\$35.00
22. HES Mon	\$29.00
23. Road Toad	\$24.00
24. Fasy Script	\$79.00

1. Donkey Kong	\$39.00
2. Zaxxon	\$29.00
3. E.T. Phone Home	\$39.00
4. Miner 2049er	\$35.00
5. Dig Dug	\$33.00
6. Preppie	\$24.00
7. Donkey Kong Jr	\$39.00
8. Canyon Climber	\$17.00
9. Snooper Troops #2	\$34.00
10. Text Wizard	\$34.00
11. Picnic Paranoia	\$34.00
12 Eastern Front	\$39.00
13. Shamus	\$34.00
14. Letter Perfect	\$109.00
15. File Manager 800	\$69.00
16. Choplifter	\$27.00
17 Astro Chase	\$25.00
18. K-razy Shoot Out	\$29.00
19. Pac Man	\$33.00
20. Baja Buggies	\$25.00
21, Crush, Crumble & Chomp	\$24.00
22. Hell Fire Warrior	.\$19.00

26. Three Little Pigs	\$25.00
27 Upper Reaches of Apshar	\$16.00
28. Starbowl Football	\$24 95
29 Dreibs	\$26.00
30. Protector	\$34.00
31 Frogger	\$31.00
32. Jawbreaker	\$27.00
33. Wizard of Wor	\$34.00
34 Kindercomp	\$21.00
35. Moon Shuttle	\$25.00
36. 747 Simulator	\$18.50
37. Temple of Apshar	\$29.00
38. Spell Wizard	\$34.00
39. Nautilus	
40. K razy Antics	. 529.00
41. Soft Porn	
42. Qix	.\$33.00
43. Wizard & Princess	\$29.00
44. Centipede	.\$33.00
45. Strip Poker	.\$24.95
46. Juggles House	.\$23.00
47. Jumpman	\$24.00
48. Slime	\$26.00
49 Gord	\$32.00

50. Juggles Rainbow\$23.00

DISK	DRIVES FOR ATARI	
AT88-S1	\$369.00	ý
AT88-A1	\$299.00)
AT88-S2	\$569.00	ì
AT88-S1 PE	\$419.00	í
AT88-52 PC	\$669.00	,
ATB8-DDA	s139.00)
AT44-51	\$579.00)
	\$969.00	
Texas Instr	uments Drive \$369.00	į

computer mail order east

23. Zork II ...

25. Atan Writer

Circle 93 on inquiry card.

\$29.00

VISA

PA call (717)327-9575, Dept. 801, 477 E. 3rd St., Williamsport, PA 17701

ERNATIONAL DRDERB: All shipments outside the Continental United States must be pre-paid by certified check only. Include 3% (minimum 0) shipping and handling. EDUCATIONAL DISCOUNTS: Additional discounts are available from both Computer Mail Order locations to qualified ational Institutions. APO & FPO: Add minimum \$5.00 shipping and handling.

The Debate Goes On

A discussion of the future of microcomputer languages

by Jerry Pournelle

I've written several large computer programs. The two largest, an accounting package and my minimum database do-all program, were originally written in BASIC. Another large program, my interstellar trader game, was written in Pascal. Recently I've had to make extensive revisions in all three-with interesting results.

First, I find it impossible to work with BASIC programs. My accounting package, although originally in BASIC, was long ago translated to CBASIC and from that to CB-80 (also called Compiled CBASIC). The translations make it possible to maintain the programs. If that hadn't been done, I wouldn't even try.

Example: my accounting program doesn't do depreciation, because almost all my accounting is done to satisfy the IRS, and the IRS wants depreciation handled in a rather special way. When I first began using microcomputers to keep my books, I wrote what I thought was a simple BASIC program to keep track of depreciation. It didn't have to do

much: simply list the item, when it was bought, the useful life, purchase price, amount claimed this year, and cumulative amount claimed over the life of the item. Each year I add new items at the end of the list, then run the program to figure and list out depreciated items.

The program has some checking to do, of course; the last year's claimed amount can't make the cumulative amount claimed be larger than the purchase price. Also, if the item was purchased this year, you can't claim a full year's depreciation, and have to prorate it by the number of months you've used the equipment. Even so, it's a simple program.

It's simple, but this year it took me about as long to update that simpleminded little BASIC program as it did to add major new features to the accounting package. When I get a chance, I'm going to scrap my depreciation program and write it over, probably in CB-80 because it has to handle files, and I've still got some problems doing file handling with CP/M Pascal.

What I'm not going to do is put up with normal BASIC programs, with their line numbers, cramped printout format, and the primitive text-editing capabilities.

With CB-80 it's possible to write structured programs. Moreover, the compiler can be used to catch a lot of bugs. Example: my minimum database has a procedure to check the size of any entry. This is useful, because entries that are too long can't be printed properly (especially if they're to be printed on a mailing label). The original program got its input by calling a subroutine that both input the data and checked the input length.

Alas, that's silly. If you forget to specify the input length before calling the input subroutine, then the input length is checked against what the program was last told the input length should be; and that can cause really boffo problems. I know, because I did forget, not once but several times.

The remedy was simple: use a function to get input and check

Four Answers To Your S-100, Multi-User Problems.

Intercontinental Micro Systems makes everything you need for S-100 bus multi-user systems, networks or single user systems.

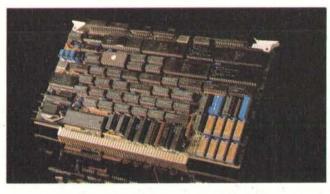
At a price that won't break your budget. Quite simply, our single board computers, slaves, 256K memories and personality boards let you build a system *now*, not later. The hardware works, the software works, and the prices are what you'd expect from a company that uses the most advanced design, software and production techniques to keep costs down.

What you won't expect is the almost awesome sophistication of Intercontinental Micro System's products.

So stop messing around with multiple sourc-

ing, hardware integration problems and software nightmares. Come to Intercontinental Micro and get it all — price, performance and delivery.

Read the specs, then call, write or circle the bingo number below. We'd be glad to send more information and help solve your S-100, multi-user system problems.

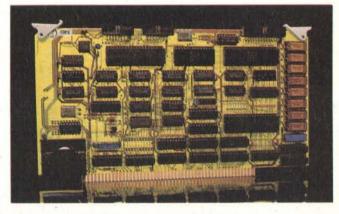


CPZ-48000 SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER.

□ IEEE 696.1/D2 S-100 compliance. □ Z80A," 4MHz Operation.
□ Floppy disk controller (FDC). Single or double sided. Single or double density. 8" or 5\\(^14\)." □ Two synchronous or asynchronous serial I/O channels (SIO). □ Two parallel I/O channels (PIO). □ Four channel DMA controller. □ 64K on board RAM.
□ Memory management unit (MMU). Addresses up to 16 megabytes of system memory. □ Eight Vectored priority interrupts. □ Provisions for 2K or 4K onboard EPROM. □ Software selectable baud rates. □ IBM Bisync, HDLC, SDLC and other protocols. □ CP/M\(^*MP/M\)" and TurboDOS\(^*\) operating systems available. □ Turbo-Disk\(^*\) implementation included.

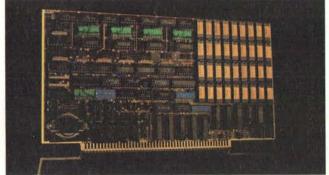
CPX-MX SLAVES.

□ IEEE 696.1/D2 S-100 compliance. □ Compatible with CPZ-48000 SBCP any Z-80A based CPU with extended address capability or 16 bit based CPUs complying with IEEE 696.1/D2 bus specification. □ Z-80B™ 6MHz (CPS-6X) or Z80A4MHz (CPS-4X) operation. □ Two synchronous (CPS-MS) or asynchronous (CPS-MA) serial I/O ports. □ TurboDOS™ & CP/NET™ compatible. □ Master confiscation of slave memory for diagnostic purposes. □ Two parallel I/O ports; eight data bits + 2 handshake lines per port. □ 64 Kbytes of onboard dynamic RAM. □ Master/slave memory-to-memory transfers under DMA control @ 571 Kbyte/sec transfer rate when used with CPZ-48000 SBCP. □ Software selectable baud rates. □ Usable as an intelligent I/O processor in single user system.



256KMB-100 256K MEMORY.

□ IEEE S-100 bus, spec 696.1/D2 compliance. The 256KMB-100 is compatible with most IEEE S-100 board products now on the market. □ Linear addressable to 2 megabytes. □ 225 nanosecond access time, maximum, 160 nano-seconds, typical. □ 295 nano-second read-write time, minimum. □ Bank selectable 16K increments. □ I/O port address bank selection. □ Configures for phantom deselection. □ Parity error detection, visual and/or interrupts. □ Bank selection compatible with CROMIX." CP/M2.2." MP/M." Alpha Micro, and other major systems.



PERSONALITY BOARDS.

□ Centronics printer. □ 8 inch floppy disk. □ 5¼ inch floppy disk. □ RS232 serial communications. □ Synchronous/ asynchronous modem. □ Priam smart/smart E hard disk. □ Long distance serial communication (2000 ft @ 9600 baud). □ Shugart Associates Systems Interface (SASI). □ Clock/calendar. □ Konan David.Jr.**hard disk. □ Archive tape drive.



Circle 212 on inquiry card.

1733 South Douglass Road, Ste.E Anaheim, California 92806 (714) 978-9758 Telex: 678401-TAB-IRIN



e us a

Our inventory is so huge, we've probably got just what you want in stock. We'll ship it out right now. At the right price.

APPLE SOFTWARE

PFS: REPORT

SCREENWRITER II.....

Z-TERM PRO*..... BANK STREET WRITER.....

TIP DESK #1.....

APPLE MECHANIC.....

PFS: (NEW) PERSONAL FILING SYSTEM 85.00

129.95

99.00

PFS: GRAPH...

LISA 2.5.

DICTIONARY THE HOME ACCOUNTANT ..

VISICORP

DISKETTES		MI
SCOTCH 3M		T/
S.S.D.DEN 40 TRK, 10, 16 SECTOR	23.50	HE KR
D.S.D.DEN 40 TRK, 10, 16 SECTOR	36.50	Da
VERBATIM DATALIFE		Da
MD 525-01, 10, 16	.26.50	TE
MD 550-01, 10, 16		R
DISKETTE STORAG	=	100
		Se F0
51/4" PLASTIC LIBRARY CASE	2.50	
FLIP & FILE (50 Disk Capacity)	5.95	A
		25
PRINTERS		25
RIBBONS FOR MX-80	8.95	51
RIBBONS FOR MX-100. C-ITOH F-10 40 CPS PARLL or SER	1250.00	51
C-ITOH F-10 55 CPS PARLL OF SER	1639.00	- 11
C-ITOH PROWRITER PARALLEL	410.00	11
EPSON MX-80 W/GRAFTRAX PLUS NEWL EPSON RX-80	SCALL	Alg
NEW! EPSON RX-80	SCALL	Ta
EPSON MX-100 W/GRAFTRAX PLUS		Ta
EPSON GRAFTRAX PLUSBMC PB101 PAR		Ta
NEC 8023A		Ta
		Ta
APPLE HARDWARE		15
PREMIUM PAK	455.00	6
MICROSOFT Z-80 SOFTCARD	249.00	
MICROSOFT RAMCARDVIDEX ULTRATERM	79.00	- 11
VIDEX 80x24 VIDEO CARD	260.00	LO
T/G JOYSTICK	44.95	VO
T/G PADDLE		EA
KRAFT JOYSTICK	21 95	HC FII
VERSA E-Z PORT MICROBUFFER II‡ 16K W/GRAPHICS	199.00	DB
MICROBUFFER II± 32K W/GRAPHICS	219.00	TH
SUPERFAN II. SUPERFAN II W/ZENER. RANA ELITE I.	84 50	T. JF
RANA ELITE I	318.00	JE
GRAPPLER+	139.00	M
7710A ASYNCHRON, SER, INTERFACE	149.00	VI
MONITORS		VI
		VI
USI AMBER 12" BMC GREEN MONITOR	160.00	VI
TAXAN 12" AMBER	125.00	VE
NEC GREEN		CC
MODEMS		CF GF
	+0F 00	PF
NOVATION J-CAT	209.00	PF
NOVATION APPLE-CAT (300 Baud)	310.00	PF
NOVATION APPLE-CAT (1200 Baud)	605.00	Ca
MICROMODEM W/TERMINAL PKG	309.00	- 11
NOVATION APPLE-CAT (1200 Baud) HAYES MICROMODEM II. MICROMODEM W/TERMINAL PKG. HAYES SMART MODEM (300 Baud)	227.00	- 10
HATES SMART MODEM (1200 Baud)	340.00	Z0 S1
SIGNALMAN MODEM W /RS-232C	85.00	DE
IBM HARDWARE		TH
IDW HANDWANE		AF

SEATTLE 64K RAM +

64K MEMORY UPGRADE.

APPARAT COMBO BOARD......175.00

QUADBOARD 64K.

.338.00

.69.00

MICROSOFT 64K278.00
MICROSOFT 64K
T/G JOYSTICK
KRAFT JOYSTICK 48.00
ARAFI JUTSTICK
Davong Systems, Inc. Call for prices and stock.
IBM 16K
RAM KITS15.75
Set of 9 NEC 4116 200ns. Guaranteed one year.
FOR IBM-PC, set of 9
ALPHA BYTE IBM MEMORY
EXPANSION BOARDS
256K W /RS-232C 349.00
256K W /RS-232C
512K W /RS-232C
512K W /RS-232C & SUPERCALC 2749.00
IBM DISK DRIVES
Alpha Byte's add-on drive kits for the IBM-PC -
each kit includes installation instructions.
Tandon TM100-1 Single head 40 trk195.00 Tandon TM100-2 Double head 40 trk262.50
Tandon TM100-2 Double head 40 trk262.50
Tandon TM55-2 Half Height
Tandon 51/4",100-3 Sgl head 80 trk250.00 Tandon 51/4",100-4 Dbl head 80 trk369.00
randon 574 ,100 4 bbi field 00 th005/00
ISOLATORS
6 SOCKET SWITCHED34.95
U SOURET SWITCHED.
IBM SOFTWARE
LOTUS 1,2,3 380.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2145.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2145.00 EASYWRITER II247.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2 145.00 EASYWRITER II 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2 145.00 EASYWRITER II 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II 419.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JETDRIVE-DOS 2.0. 40.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2 145.00 EASYWRITER II 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JETDRIVE-DOS 2.0 40.00 MOVE IT 109.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2 145.00 EASYWRITER II 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JETDRIVE-DOS 2.0 40.00 MOVE IT 109.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 MOVE IT 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2 145.00 EASYWRITER II 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I. M. III 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JETDRIVE-DOS 2.0 40.00 MOVE IT 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIDEX 192.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2 145.00 EASYWRITER II 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JETDRIVE-DOS 2.0 40.00 MOVE IT 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERD / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIDEX 192.00 VISIFILE 249.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 T.I. WHILL 379.00 T.I. M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVE-DOS 2.0. 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 1889.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 229.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 T.I. WHILL 379.00 T.I. M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVE-DOS 2.0. 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 1889.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 229.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 109.00 MOVE IT 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITEL 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVE DOS 2.0 44.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 WOVE IT. 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITER WISIPLE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 MOVE IT 109.00 MOVE IT 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERUD / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERUD / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERUD / VISIPLOT 225.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 50.00 CONCURRENT CP/M* 86 315.50 CP/M 86 DIGITAL RESEARCH 60.00 GRAPHICS HARD COPY SYSTEM 19.50 PFS: FILE 97.50 PFS: FILE 97.50
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVET 05.20. 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 WOST 1 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 245.00 VISITER 05.00 VISITER 05.00 VISITER 07.00 VISITE
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 MOVE IT 109.00 MOVE IT 109.00 VISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERUD / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERUD / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERUD / VISIPLOT 225.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 50.00 CONCURRENT CP/M* 86 315.50 CP/M 86 DIGITAL RESEARCH 60.00 GRAPHICS HARD COPY SYSTEM 19.50 PFS: FILE 97.50 PFS: FILE 97.50
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 MOVE IT 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISICALC / VISIPLOT 235.00 WISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIDEX 192.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSAFORM 312.00 CONCURRENT CP/M* 86 315.50 CP/M 86 DIGITAL RESEARCH 60.00 GRAPHICS HARD COPY SYSTEM 19.50 PFS FILE 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS REPORT 97.50 Call for additional IBM software prices.
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 MOVE IT 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 188.00 VISITREND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA FORM 312.00 CONCURRENT CP/M 85 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M 86 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M 85 315.50 COP/M 86 DIGITAL RESEARCH 60.00 GRAPHICS HARD COPY SYSTEM 19.50 PFS FILE 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 CAll for additional IBM software prices.
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT+ 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JFORMAT 39.00 JFORMAT 39.00 MOVE IT 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIDEX 192.00 WISIDEX 192.00 VISIPLE 249.00 VISIFILE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 97.50 CP/M 86 DIGITAL RESEARCH 60.00 GRAPHICS HARD COPY SYSTEM 19.50 PFS. FILE 97.50 FS. GRAPH 97.50 PFS. REPORT 97.50 CAIL for additional IBM software prices.
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 DRASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JEDRIVET DOS 2.0. 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 250.00 VISIT
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVETON 2.0. 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERIO / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERIO / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERIO / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIFIE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA FORM 312.00 CONCURRENT CP/M 85 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M 86 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M 87.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 CAIL for additional IBM software prices IBM GAME SOFTWARE ZORK I. II, III. 28.00 DEADLINE 35.00 DEADLINE 35.00
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL. 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS. 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JFDRIVE-DOS 2.0. 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 VISICALC / 256K. 189.00 VISICALC / 256K. 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT. 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT. 235.00 VISITERS WAITER GRAPHICS TABLETS. 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS. 270.00 VERSA FORM. 312.00 CONCURRENT CP/M' 86. 315.50 CP/M 86 DIGITAL RESEARCH. 60.00 GRAPHICS HARD COPY SYSTEM. 19.50 PFS. FILE. 97.50 PFS. GRAPH. 97.50 PFS. REPORT. 97.50 PFS. REPORT. 97.50 CAIL for additional IBM software prices. IBM GAME SOFTWARE ZORK I. II, III. 28.00 STARCROSS. 28.00 DEADLINE 35.00 THE WARP FACTOR. 31.16
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVET 05.20 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 WOVE IT. 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSAFORM 312.00 CONCURRENT CP/M* 85. 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M* 86. 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M* 86. 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M* 87.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 CAIL for additional IBM software prices. IBM GAME SOFTWARE ZORK I. II, III. 28.00 STARCROSS 22.00 DEADLINE 35.00 THE WARP FACTOR 31.16 APPLE PANIC 23.61 TEMPLE OF ASPHAI. 34.95
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVET 05.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 WOSTER 1 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 WISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISIFIE 249.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 1270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA FORM 312.00 CONCURRENT CP/M 86 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M 86 315.50 COMMURRENT CP/M 87.50 PFS IILE 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 Call for additional IBM software prices IBM GAME SOFTWARE ZORK I, II, III. 28.00 STARCROSS 28.00 DEADLINE 35.00 THE WARP FACTOR 31.16 APPLE PANIC 23.61 TEMPLE OF ASPHAL 33.95 FROGGER 27.26
VOLKSWRITER V 1.2. 145.00 EASYWRITER II. 247.00 HOME ACCOUNTANT + 105.00 FIRST CLASS MAIL 85.00 DBASE II. 419.00 THE WORD PLUS 117.00 T.I.M. III. 379.00 JETDRIVET 05.20 40.00 MOVE IT. 109.00 WOVE IT. 109.00 WISICALC / 256K 189.00 VISITERND / VISIPLOT 235.00 VISISCHEDULE 229.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSA WRITER GRAPHICS TABLETS 270.00 VERSAFORM 312.00 CONCURRENT CP/M* 85. 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M* 86. 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M* 86. 315.50 CONCURRENT CP/M* 87.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 PFS GRAPH 97.50 CAIL for additional IBM software prices. IBM GAME SOFTWARE ZORK I. II, III. 28.00 STARCROSS 22.00 DEADLINE 35.00 THE WARP FACTOR 31.16 APPLE PANIC 23.61 TEMPLE OF ASPHAI. 34.95

oha Byte's add-on drive kits for the IB	
ch kit includes installation instruction	ns.
ndon TM100-1 Single head 40 trk	195.00
ndon TM100-2 Double head 40 trk.	
ndon TM55-2 Half Height	
ndon 51/4",100-3 Sgl head 80 trk	250.00
ndon 51/411,100-4 Dbl head 80 trk	360.00
1001 374 ,100 4 DDI 11680 00 UK	
201 47000	
SOLATORS	
SOCKET SWITCHED	34.95
BM SOFTWARE	
	200
TUS 1,2,3	380.00
LKSWRITER V 1.2	
SYWRITER II	247.00
ME ACCOUNTANT +	
RST CLASS MAIL	
ASE II	.419.00
E WORD PLUS	117.00
M. III	.379.00
ORMAT	39.00
TDRIVE-DOS 2.0	40.00
OVE IT	
SICALC / 256K	.189.00
SITREND / VISIPLOT	.235.00
SIDEX	192.00
SIFILE	
SISCHEDULE	229.00
SISCHEDULE	270.00
RSAFORM	.312.00
RSAFORM	.315.50
/M 86 DIGITAL RESEARCH	60.00
APHICS HARD COPY SYSTEM	19.50
S: FILE	
S: GRAPH	
S: REPORT.	
If for additional IBM software prices	
ii for additional fBM Software prices	
BM GAME SOFTW	ADE
RK I, II, III	
ARCROSS	28.00
ADLINE	35.00
E WARP FACTOR	31.16
PLE PANIC.	23.61
MPLE OF ASPHAI	34.95
OGGER	27.26

TI T	VISICONE	
	VISIDEX	189.00
49.00	VISITERM	
	VISICALC	
29.00	VISIFILES	
579.00	VISISCHEDULE	
749.00	VISISUNEDULE	225.00
		-
	CP/M® SOFTWAR	{E
00	We carry CP/M® software in all po	nular disk
PC —	formats. Call for availability and price.	
	ware also available on IBM.	THOUSE GOTT
95.00		****
62.50	DBASE II	
62.50	MAC	
250.00	ZSIDPASCAL MT + W/SSP	92.00
369.00		
	PL/ 1-80	
	MULTIPLAN	199.00
	Transport to the second	
34.95	MICROPRO	
	APPLE/IBM/8" CPM	
	SPELLSTAR	174:00
80:00	MAILMERGE	
45.00	WORDSTAR	
47.00	INFOSTAR	
05.00		273.00
85.00	NEW PRODUCTS COMING! CALL.	
19.00		
17.00	APPLE & ATARI GA	AMES
79.00		
39.00	ZAXX0N	
40.00	CHOPLIFTERCRUSH, CRUMBLE AND CHOMP	27.20
09.00		
89.00	TEMPLE OF APSHAL	
235.00	WIZARD AND PRINCESS	
92.00	SOFT PORN ADVENTURE	
49.00	ULYSSES & GOLDEN FLEECE	
29.00	ULTIMA II	42.00
270.00	FROGGER	
312.00	ZORK 1,11,111	
315.50	STARCROSS	
60.00	DEADLINE	
	FLIGHT SIMULATOR	
.19.50 .97.50	SARGON II	28.95
	THE WARP FACTOR	31.16
97.50	WIZARDRY	37.95
.97.50	CRISIS MOUNTAIN	26.32
	GORGON	31.16
	BANDITS	
RE	LUNAR LEEPER	
	TIME ZONE	77.96
28.00	CANNON BALL BLITZ	25.95
28.00	ROBOT WARS	
35.00		
31.16	MICROSOFT	
23.61	MICROSOFT	

WORDSTAR	279.00
INFOSTAR	279.00
NEW PRODUCTS COMING! CALL.	
Wen house a second constant	
APPLE & ATARI GA	MES
ZAXXON	31.16
CHOPLIFTER	
CRUSH, CRUMBLE AND CHOMP	24.95
TEMPLE OF APSHAL	
WIZARD AND PRINCESS	27.26
SOFT PORN ADVENTURE	
ULYSSES & GOLDEN FLEECE	
ULTIMA II	
FROGGER	
ZORK I,II,III	
STARCROSS	
DEADLINE	
FLIGHT SIMULATOR	
SARGON II	
THE WARP FACTOR	
WIZARDRY	
CRISIS MOUNTAIN	
GORGON	
BANDITS	
TIME ZONE	
CANNON BALL BLITZ	
ROBOT WARS	
HUDUI WANS	32.30
MICDOCOFT	
MICROSOFT	
APPLE/IBM/CPM	
FORTRAN	150.00
BASIC COMPILER	299.00
C080I	

16.50
24.95
125.00
95.00
199.00

To order or for information call

From	Chic	cago:
(312)	454	-1236

From New York: (212) 509-192

In Los Angeles: (213) 706-0333

From Dallas: (214)744-4251

By Modem: (213) 991-1604

CALL OUR MODEM LINE FOR WEEKLY SPECIALS

31304 VIA COLINAS WESTLAKE VILLAGE, CA 91362

*For all your computer product needs, come visit us at our new California store.

Satisfaction Assurance — Your satisfaction is assured by our 30 day moneyback guarantee on all hardware products we sell. No refunds after 30 days. All manufacturers' warranties are honored by manufacturers. Defective software will be replaced free during the first 30 days, however, no refunds or exchanges on software. Proof of purchase required. All returns must be authorized in advance. How To Order — All orders must be paid prior to shipment. Order by phone or by mail. Use Visa, M/C, check or COD. COD limit \$300. Shipping charges: Visa, M/C orders = actual shipping costs. Prepaid orders add \$3 (under 25lbs.) or \$6 (over 25lbs.) COD's use prepaid rates and add \$4 surcharge. Foreign, FPO and APO orders add 15% of order total. Calif. orders add 6% sales tax, L.A. County add 6½% sales tax. Prices quoted are subject to product availability and may change without notice.

length. Define the function so that you must give it a maximum input length as a parameter when you call it. Now if you forget to do that, the compiler will complain.

When I did this, it came to me with blazing clarity that I'd hit on a major secret of good programming practice: let the compiler do much of the work for you. CB-80 is well designed to let you write structured code with good error checking.

However: it doesn't force you to write good code. You can still do things the wrong way if you want to. Pascal doesn't force you to write good code either, but it tries harder than CB-80. Marvin Minsky (cofounder of the MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory) once said that Pascal was a voluntarily worn straitjacket. In some ways he's right: one uses Pascal precisely because it won't let you do certain things. This can be annoying when you're writing the program, but it's surely a blessing when, later on, you haul it out and try to remember what you did.

With that for background, let's speculate on the future of computer languages.

Viable Languages

I used to worry about conducting language discussions, because probably half my readers don't write programs. However, the mail indicates that even those who don't write programs find the subject interesting. It is, after all, a matter of some importance: what languages will prevail in the microcomputer field?

No one knows. I have some informed guesses, and I get a lot of feedback from both amateur and expert readers; but I've lost the operator's manual to my crystal ball, so my predictions aren't 100 percent reliable. For all that, the subject is too important to ignore, and every now and then it's valuable to review just where things are in the field.

Let's set a ground rule. It's obvious that microcomputers will continue to grow in capability even as their prices fall. The distinction between microcomputer and minicomputer is already blurred. In the next few years, memory will continue to drop

in price while system speeds increase; within two years, one will be able to buy the equivalent of a VAX the top-of-the-line minicomputer from Digital Equipment Corporation-for \$6000 or so, what people now pay for a good microcomputer. This future "microcomputer" will run at 12 to 15 MHz and have a halfmillion to a million bytes of memory; in other words, the microcomputer will in effect have the power of machines that people now pay \$75,000 and up for.

What languages will programs for the new generation of "microcomputers" be written in?

The first thing to note is that "efficiency" of the language isn't very important. There's enough computing power and memory to make up. True, languages that are really slow, or waste great gobs of memory, aren't likely to become popular; but cheeseparing benchmark comparisons won't matter a lot.

Given that, let's look at the candidate languages.

DECADES OF SERVICE

Washington Computer Services

CALL

CONFIGURATION

8086. 16 bit processor; Two 8

PERFECT FOR:

Accounting

ALSO PC-8800 Personal Computer

68000 16 bit multi-user, S-100, UNIX V 7

8086 16 bit, 128K RAM, S-100, Gazelle

ALTOS

BODBOUL

NorthStar

EPSON NEW 0x-10 Micro with VALDOCS software: \$2995.

Chang Lab's Microplan • IBM emulations • CP/M-86, MSDOS, UCSD P.

• Word Processing

CAD/CAM graphics (1024 × 1024 resolution)

DataBase Management

NEC on N.Y.S. Contract #P-07220

MORROW DESIGNS

8 & 16 BIT BOARDS

& SYSTEMS

DSDD disk drives; 128K RAM (to

97 Spring Street

New York, New York 10012

TO ORDER: CALL OUR TOLL-FREE NUMBER: (800)221-5416 In N.Y. State and for technical information: (212) 226-2121

HOURS: 9:30 AM-5:30 PM (EST) Monday-Friday

an affiliate of

(((WASHINGTON))) est. 1912

CUSTOM COMPUTER ROOM WIRING SINCE 1960.

TELEX: 12-5606 CABLE: WASHCOMP NYK

FULLY CONFIGURED BUSINESS SYSTEMS

The following are some examples of the fully assembled and tested business and scientific computer systems which we ofter



ditt.

\$ SEATTHETER

Systems Group

California Computer Systems

Omber Systems

SCION MicroAngelo Hi Res Graphics Systems

NEC APC

The Premier Multi-User Computer System The Premier Multi-User Computer Sys 8000 SX. multi-processor, turbo DOS SOUD IS. S-100 desk top maintrame

8000 S up to 16 user 3270 Software Available On-Site Service Contracts Available

Where Do You Turn To Solve Your Computer Puzzle?



Turn to us!

We'll show you the easiest way to put the pieces together.

Matched, Compatible, Proveneone Else's Engineering to Supplement Yours.

640K); green or RGB color screen SOFTWARE

Over 2000 business scientific, professional applications & educational packages are available. Call with your requirements for our advice or a quotation. We feature DBase

8" DISK DRIVE SALE NOW! 8" SHUGART SABOIR \$385 8" SHUGART SA 851R \$540 QUME DATATRACK 8 or MITSUBISHI \$50 2 for \$1025 \$550 2 for \$1050 Enclosure, power supply for 2 8" drives A & T MORROW DISCUS 2D + CP/M® MICROSOFT BASIC, CONT. \$350 SCALL

TERMINALS **AMPEX** QUME TELETYPE IBM 3101 TELEVIDEO ANN ARBOR DIGITAL EQUIP. CORP. LEAR SIEGLER VISUAL HAZELTINE

PRINTERS

Teletype 40. 300 LPM-typerwriter quality. RS-232 interface. This quality printer is available in many

from Only \$3200 configurations including forms access, quietized case, etc. Teletype 43 from \$995 ANADEX DIABLO MANNESMANN TALLY **EPSON NEC AMERICA** CENTRONICS C ITOH FACIT QUME DATA PRODUCTS OKIDATA TOSHIBA DIGITAL EQUIP. CORP. TELETYPE OLIVETTI INTERGRAL DATA SYS TEXAS INSTRUMENTS DANTEX

Similar savings on SSM, DELTA, DYNABYTE, TELEVIDEO, DIGIAC, ADDS, DEC. DATA GEN., ATARI, TECHMAR, EPSON, ZENITH, MORROW, AND MANY OTHERS PLEASE! Do not confuse us with mail order dealers. We are a full service distributor serving the data processing & installation needs of business & industry from micros to mainframes. System houses, educational institutions & governmental agencies given special consideration. Leasing available

N. Y. State agencies, municipalities, and schools - call us for information on our O.G.S. term contracts on hardware & software.

DEALER and INTERNATIONAL INQUIRIES WELCOME

For fast delivery, send certified check, money order or call to arrange direct bank wire transfer. Personal or company checks require two to three weeks to clear. Prices subject to change without notice: call for latest prices. Prices include 3% cash discount. N.Y. residents add sales tax. Qantex is a trademark of North Atlantic Industries, Inc. CP/M™ is a trademark of Digital Research. All sales subject to our standard sale conditions (available on request). Call for shipping charges. Above prices do not include customization or installation. DBase II is a trademark of Ashton Tate. P.O.'s accepted upon our credit ap-

Expensive.



The new RCA APT expands your data communications

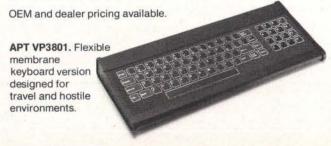
For business, professional and personal data communications, you'll find more userfriendly features and greater communications capabilities in the RCA APT than in other terminals selling for up to three times the price.

The new APT terminals are ideally suited to multi-data base time sharing and dedicated, direct computer-connected applications. They feature menu-controlled operation and a programmable "personality" to match specific communications requirements for your data bases.

A single keypress can dial a stored number, send the log-on sequence to the host computer, and return terminal control to the user. Password protection prevents unauthor-

ized access to designated numbers. APT can also be used as an auto-dialer for voice communications.

APT terminals list for \$399, in your choice of full stroke or membrane keyboard versions. Either style is also available with a display monitor for \$598 list. The data display monitor alone, VP3012D,\$229 list.



Expansive.



(All Purpose Terminal) capabilities for a lot less money.

Quite simply, matching features with price, there is no other professional quality terminal available today that can do as much at such low cost.

For more information, just clip the coupon at right. The new RCA APT. Expansive. Not expensive.

OTHER FEATURES

RS232C port for direct computer connections at data rates to 9600 baud, or for connecting high speed modems and other accessories. Parallel printer port for hard copy. Numeric keypad, can dial phone numbers not in terminal directory. Built-in speaker with adjustable volume control for audio monitoring of phone line. Smooth scroll display. Automatic screen blanking to reduce possibility of burn. Briefcase size: 17" x 7" x 2". Weight: under 4 lbs.

To: RCA MicroCompo New Holland Ave Lancaster, PA 17	nue ·	H	Л
Please send me t specifications.	he APT brochure with o	complete	
Name			Y
Title			
Company	4		
Address			10-50
City	State	Zip	
	tion or to order, call 80 ellect to 717-393-0446.		BYT-88

317

APL

APL, for those who don't know, is an interpreted language (like LISP or BASIC). It makes use of many curious symbols, such as squashed squares and bent arrows. It is very powerful. You can multiply matrices with a single command, invert them with another, and do transformations of the results with two more commands. A single line of APL code can do complex arithmetic, logs, trigonometry, and fairly complicated logical operations. Alas, APL has been described, with good reason, as a "write only" language: you're just not likely to understand your program an hour after you've written it. Used interactively, though, it's hard to beat.

I foresee a place for APL in the microcomputer future: it will turn small computers, especially portables, into *very* powerful desk calculators. It will already run on an Osborne 1, I understand that they're working on a version for the Otrona, and I expect that trend to continue. If someone will write a good in-

troductory text, and APL implementers will do good tutorials with lots of examples, it's possible that APL will become quite popular for quick-and-dirty problem solving. It won't ever be as popular as BASIC for calculator-like computation, but it will contend with it.

FORTH and LISP

I expect LISP to absorb FORTH. Not completely, of course, because nothing ever wins completely; but I know of nothing you can do with FORTH that you can't do with LISP, while LISP lets you do a lot that FORTH can't even approach.

FORTH is sometimes used to write operating systems, and was for some time the only powerful language available to Atari programmers. Like LISP, FORTH boasts a number of fanatic adherents. My mad friend used to say that FORTH was a kind of assembly language that used the programmer as a preprocessor.

LISP (LISt Processing language) was one of the earliest "higher level" computer languages. It was written

by John McCarthy in the 50s and has dominated the artificial intelligence field ever since. It's a very strange language, using peculiar notation and *lots* of parentheses; but it's very powerful.

The main problems with LISP are (1) it's hard to learn from books, although not so hard to learn if you've access to people who already use it, and (2) it uses memory like mad, so that there haven't been good LISPs for microcomputers.

FORTH has some similarities to LISP but doesn't use as much memory. People I respect have convinced me that LISP is much more powerful than FORTH. Having half learned both LISP and FORTH, it's my opinion that they're equally difficult to master; both require a good bit of concentration, and you have to work until something clicks—what the Gestalt psychologists call "the Aha! experience." They're also rather easy to forget if you don't use them regularly.

Incidentally, those who'd like "a LISP experience" without much in-



Don't take no for an answer!

WINCHESTER CARTRIDGE DISK DRIVES FOR MICROCOMPUTERS

Feature	DMA Systems 5¼" Drives	3.9" Drives	Other 51/4" Drives
Now in production	yes	no	no
Data interchange	yes	no	no
Contamination control	yes	no	no
Retractable heads	yes	no	no
Standard cartridge	yes	no	yes
40 ms access time	yes	no	no
5 Mb capacity (formatted)	yes	yes	yes
Capacity growth capability	yes	no	no
Removable-only drive	yes	yes	yes
Fixed/Removable drive	yes	no	no

A comparison of Winchester cartridge disk drives shows there's really no comparison.

Only DMA Systems allows you to interchange data between drives.

Only DMA Systems has a unique retractable head that ensures data integrity by never touching the disk.

Only DMA Systems has a selfsealing clean air system that prevents contaminants from reaching the data —even after thousands of insertions.

And only DMA Systems gives you a choice of fixed/removable or removable-only drives. Both models match mini-floppy front panel dimensions and adapt to existing 5½" Winchester drive controllers.

What's more, DMA Systems is the only manufacturer delivering

microcomputer Winchester cartridge disk drives.

But DMA Systems drives don't just outperform other cartridge systems. They outperform all other types of microcomputer backup.

Consider the alternatives...
Floppies have low capacity, poor reliability and slow access time.

Streamers are unreliable and can't provide random access.

There's only one drive manufacturer who can answer "yes" to all of vour needs: DMA Systems.

For more information write DMA Systems, 601 Pine Avenue, Goleta, CA 93117. Or call (805) 683-3811, Telex 658341.



Just what the industry needs.



CARTRIDGE RIBBONS FOR

APPLE PRINTERS

NEC 8023A

C. ITOH PROWRITER

\$9.95 EA \$107.46 DOZ

LABEL

\$2.99_{/ K}

ACROSS 31 x 15/16 CONTINUOUS LABELS

CARTRIDGE RIBBONS FOR

EPSON

MX-80 MX-100

\$6.99_{EA} \$11.95_{EA}
\$86.29_{EA} \$75.49 DOX

86.²⁹EA \$75.⁴⁹DOZ 84

DISKETTES

5 1/2 SINGLE SIDE
DUAL DENSITY
MD.1

\$29.⁹⁰

DUAL SPOOL RIBBONS FOR

OKIDATA PRINTERS

80, 82, 83 EA DOZ 92, 93 S2.75 S29.70

\$5.99 \$64.69

CONCEPTS

FLIP'N'FILE

DISC STORAGE BOX HOLDS UP TO 60 DISKETTES

24.95 \$29.95

COMPLETE LINE OF OTHER RIBBONS AVAILABLE. PLEASE CALL

ALL ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE SHIPPING

Check-Mate



51 DIAUTO DR.

****₩ ° P.

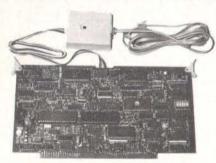
P.O. BOX 103

RANDOLPH, MA 02368

TOLL FREE 800-343-7706 IN MASS 617-963-7694

WE ACCEPT MASTER CARD & VISA MASS. RESIDENTS ADD 5% SALES TAX PHONES OPEN 9AM-7PM EASTERN TIME

The Bell 212 Modem for the S-100 Bus has Arrived



PMMI & Racal Vadic joined forces to bring you the first Bell 212A-compatible modem for the S-100 bus. The MM-212 is a top quality modem designed to meet all physical, electrical & timing requirements of the IEEE 696/S-100 specification. FCC registered for direct connection to the telephone line.

UNBEATABLE FEATURES:

- Bell 212A (1200 baud) or Bell 103 (45.5-300 baud) modes
- 1200 baud synchronous & asynchronous
- Access to PMMI's 24 hour a day test center
- Microprocessor based design
- Auto answer and auto dial
- Five year limited warranty
- Full or half duplex
- Maskable interrupts
- · Self test modes

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, call or write for free brochure or send \$10°C (refundable w/purchase) for MM-212 Owner's Manual.



COMMUNICATIONS

5201 Leesburg Pike, Suite 604 Falls Church, VA 22041 (703) 379-9660

PMMI modems: performance proves

ALL MODEMS ARE NOT CREATED EQUAL

vestment should get Daniel P. Friedman's *The Little LISPer*. This rather odd book 'is a programmed text based on lecture notes from a two-week 'quickie' introduction to LISP for students with no previous programming experience and an admitted dislike for anything quantitative.' It has to be experienced to be appreciated; I found myself alternately fascinated and throwing the book across the room. It certainly shows—not tells, but shows—you a lot about LISP.

As memory gets cheaper, small computers get more powerful, and communications get simpler, I expect many publishers will offer better LISP interpreters (and compilers; LISP is a hybrid, with the possibility of both interactive-interpretive mode and compiled mode), as well as more online tutorials, so that LISP will be easier to learn. FORTH and LISP users both tend to be fanatics. I'm neither, so it's only an informed guess, but I suspect that as LISPs get more common, LISP will get the bulk of the recruits who would otherwise have gone to FORTH.

COBOL and FORTRAN

Every time I say anything negative about COBOL, I get half a dozen letters reminding me that there are many *billions* of dollars' worth of COBOL programs. Surely those won't go away?

I think they will. Not instantly, and I doubt that COBOL will vanish entirely, but I do not see a large place for COBOL in the microcomputer world. If it were going to catch on, it would have by now; and it just hasn't. That, in my judgment, is just as well. COBOL is a language whose time has passed. It doesn't force readable code, it takes experts to maintain large COBOL programs, and it doesn't have most of the features required for structured programming.

It does do certain things well. COBOL has built-in commands for sorts and merges and other fairly complex operations. On the other hand, it's not hard to translate well-written COBOL programs into some other language, such as Pascal, while

DEALER & DEM

OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE

Look over the Rainbow.

Learn RainbowTM computer-based instruction ends manual labor. No slaving over computer manuals, you learn to use the Rainbow on screen, in minutes, not months.

The Rainbow shows more character, 132 columns instead of the usual 80. So you can screen a 12 month spreadsheet, without losing 6 months.

One of the Rainbow's best features is the service and support from Digital, the world's second largest computer company.

Keyboard is designed with separate function groups and special keys like "HELP", "DO", and "NEXT SCREEN".

The Rainbow's sleek, comfortable keyboard with standard typewriter keypad fits almost anywhere, even on your lap. Of the hundreds of software applications now available many are Digital Classified and serviced.

Only the Rainbow automatically runs the widest range of the popular 8-bit and 16-bit CP/M® software.

After you look over the Rainbow[™] personal computer on paper, look over the Rainbow in person. To learn where, call 1-800-DIGITAL or write **Digital Equipment Corporation**, 200 Baker Avenue, Concord, MA 01742.

Not even the world's largest computer company gives you so much. But the second largest does.

© Digital Equipment Corporation 1983 CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc. digital

If you stick with timesharing after reading this ad, you haven't read this ad.

Typically, financial planning on a timesharing service runs \$2,000 a month and more. Month after month after month.

And it doesn't take a spreadsheet to figure that as a \$24,000a-year-after-year expense.

The incredibly cheap alternative.

The Financial Planner™ from Ashton-Tate can stop this cash drain once and for all.

You pay \$700—one time—for the Planner. And handle your financial planning quickly, easily and completely on your microcomputer.

Without having to share your time or your money with anyone.

A forecaster's dream come true.

The Financial Planner has enough depth to solve the most complex business problems you can foresee, yet can be used almost intuitively.

The Planner automatically performs calculations on individual items, rows, columns and entire models. Understands conditional logic. Solves simultaneous equations. Computes Present Value and Internal Rate of Return. Reads and writes dBASE II™ files. And much, much more.

But you use abbreviated names, not mysterious formulas. And you communicate with the computer in the English-like vocabulary of FPL™ (Financial Planning Language), so you can easily set up your budgeting and evaluation models.

Editing and report-writing are an integral part of the package, and you can preview results on the screen, then produce presentation-quality financial reports directly.

And when you have your models and reports just right, you can automate them so even your President can run them.

With the Planner, you produce P & L forecasts and financial consolidations in minutes. Explore

"what if" alternatives. Analyze new business ventures and mergers. Plan real estate acquisition and development. And fine tune operations until you reach the financial objectives you've set.

It's one of the most comprehensive business tools available on any computer. All for a fraction of what you've been spending on timesharing services to do the same things.

For the ardent skeptics.

It may sound too good to be true, but you can check out the Financial Planner with no financial risk.

Run through a hands-on demo at your nearest computer or software store. Then take a package home and use it for 30 days on your IBM PC or CP/M microcomputer. If it's not everything we said it was, just return it and you'll get your

For the name of your nearest dealer, contact Ashton-Tate at 10150 West Jefferson Boulevard, Culver City, CA 90230. Or better yet, call (213) **Financia** 204-5570 today. Planner"

Time's a-wasting.

ASHTON-TATE

CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research

C Ashton-Tate 1983

those programs not easily translated are generally almost impossible to maintain. For that matter, you can call some of those splendiferous special routines, such as Sort, from inside languages like Modula-2...

FORTRAN is another language that won't go away entirely, but will, I think, fade into the background. For a while it looked as if FORTRAN, augmented by the RATFOR (RATional FORtran) preprocessor, might stake out a large place in microcomputerland, but that didn't happen.

FORTRAN, which is very useful for crunching lots of numbers, is not all that well designed for anything else. You can write complex textoriented programs in FORTRAN; the original Crowther and Wood Adventure of the Colossal Cave was written in FORTRAN. It wasn't designed for that, though, and FORTRAN programmers usually must resort to tricks to make it handle text well.

Because so very many COBOL and FORTRAN programs are in existence, neither language will die; but as time goes on, most of those programs will be translated into other languages with better structural features, while fewer and fewer programmers will use either language for writing new programs for microcomputers.

PL/I

The PL/I programming language is very popular among mainframe and large minicomputer programmers. It was one of the earliest of the "higher level" languages and one of the first designed to allow formal structuring. It has good string handling, relatively good portability, and better input/output and file handling than Pascal.

In fact, considered a feature at a time, PL/I sounds nearly ideal. My late mad friend found it so attractive that he wrote nearly all his programs in it.

There is a good implementation of PL/I for CP/M microcomputers; what's more, it's not likely to go away. Dr. Gary Kildall, president of Digital Research and author of CP/M, is a PL/I enthusiast. Much of

the original CP/M was written in a subset of PL/I. Kildall has committed Digital Research to provide PL/I for all CP/M upgrades; this presumably includes new systems based on the 68000 and 8086 chips.

Despite these advantages, PL/I hasn't caught on in the microcomputer world. Joan K. Hughes wrote one of the standard PL/I textbooks (PL/I Structured Programming) but wrote all the programs for her microcomputer consulting firm in CBASIC because PL/I was not then available for CP/M microcomputer systems; later, she found that she had too much invested in CBASIC programs to change over.

Then, too, many computer users—including myself—do not find PL/I programs readable, nor is the language easily learned. "Easily" is, of course, a relative term; PL/I is not much harder to learn than, say, FORTRAN. It has many more statements than Pascal, but PL/I programmers find that a desirable feature.

Like CB-80, PL/I requires separate compile and link operations, but

Marymas INDUSTRIES, INC.

In Texas Orders Questions & Answers 1-713-392-0747

22511 Katy Freeway Katy (Houston) Texas 77450 To Order 1-800-231-3680 800-231-3681

SAVE BIG DOLLARS ON ALL TRS-80° HARDWARE & SOFTWARE

TRS-80® BY RADIO SHACK. Brand new in cartons delivered. Save state sales tax. Texas residents add only 5% sales tax. Open Mon.-Fri. 9-6, Sat. 9-1. We pay freight and insurance. Come by and see us. Call us for a reference in or near your city. Ref: Farmers State Bank, Brookshire, Texas.

WE OFFER ON REQUEST

Federal Express (Overnight Delivery)

Houston Intercontinental Airport Delivery (Same Day)

U.P.S. BLUE (Every Day)

References from people who have bought computers from us probably in your city. We have thousands of satisfied customers. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

ED McMANUS



1

1

No Tax on Out of Texas Shipments!

Save 10% 15% OR MORE

Telex 77-4132 (Fleks Hou)

See us in the Wall Street Journal every Tues., Wed., and Thurs.

WE ALWAYS OFFER

- We accept Master Card, VISA, and American Express.
- We use Direct Freight Lines. No long waits.
- We always pay the freight and insurance
- ☑ Toll free order number
- Our capability to go to the giant TRS-80° Computer warehouse 5 hours away, in Ft. Worth, Texas, to keep you in stock.

JOE McMANUS

VISA

both are relatively straightforward. When PL/I first came out, the only manuals were written in the early Digital Research style of high density and low readability, while CBASIC had remarkably clear documentation. This may have contributed to CBASIC's early ascendancy.

The newest Digital Research PL/I manuals have been completely rewritten. They are clear, readable, and filled with examples. A lot of minicomputer programmers are quite familiar with PL/I. Therefore, now that the distinction between micro and mini is becoming blurred, it's possible that PL/I, despite its relatively late start, will experience rapid new gains in popularity. The language certainly can't be counted out.

The C Programming Language

The "C" language was developed at Bell Laboratories. Until recently its fate was intimately dependent on the future of the Unix operating system. In the past couple of years, though, CP/M versions of C have appeared. One, Leor Zolman's BDS C Compiler, almost single-handedly made C a formidable contender because many useful programs were written in it.

BDS C had severe limits; now lots of C compilers without those limits are available. In addition, CP/M-68K, the CP/M operating system for machines using the 16-bit 68000 processor chip, comes with a limited C compiler. This will undoubtedly stimulate new users to learn something of the C language.

C is popular, and both C and the Unix operating system have fanatical supporters. The language is powerful and is certainly easier to learn than assembly language.

The drawback is readability. C programs are not self-documenting; one could argue that there ought to be at least one comment for each line of code. Alas, the programs are almost readable, and while one is writing C programs the purpose of each line is quite clear, so that further comments seem silly and are often omitted. Six weeks later the program is nearly incomprehensible.

A second problem with C-at least

with the compilers I have been able to work with—is that it generates very large programs. For example:

```
/* A Very Simple Program. */
main ()
{ printf("This is a very simple
    program. \ n");
}
```

is a program that merely prints the quoted message. (The \n specifies a "newline," i.e., carriage return and linefeed.)

We compiled it with Lattice C, which is a well-regarded C compiler. The program itself is 384 bytes long. It compiles into 178 bytes of object code. It must be linked to turn it into a command file before it can be run. That produces a program 11,008 bytes long. This seems excessive.

When we installed our M-Drive (a "silicon disk" program that deludes the computer into believing that extra memory is a very fast disk drive), we required a program to format the "memory disk." The program furnished us by Compupro was written in Whitesmiths C and was 16K bytes long. Tony Pietsch found this absurd and wrote a format program in assembly language: it was only 487 bytes long.

There are good reasons for this obesity. The C language was originally intended for use with the Unix operating system, and much of the seemingly excessive code that must be packed into programs compiled in C is there to compensate for the missing Unix. We may understand this and still be unhappy at the code size. There may be implementations that don't generate superfat code, but we haven't come across one.

C has become increasingly popular—with fanatic supporters. It will certainly survive. However, I don't expect it ever to become a highly popular language, and if I had to bet on its future, I'd say that it will take a respectable niche, after which its growth will be quite slow in comparison to the microcomputer world in general.

Until recently, those interested in learning more about the C language

pretty well had to read *The C Programming Language* by Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie. This book is better written than many computer texts, but it isn't easy reading, and it was never intended for microcomputer users.

I have recently received C Programming Guide by Jack Purdum. I found this much clearer than Kernighan and Ritchie. Purdum's book has plenty of illustrative examples and even compares C programs with similar programs in BASIC. It recognizes that many readers will be using CP/M systems and explains some of the problems they may encounter. There's a very good discussion of pointers; this is especially welcome because C makes extensive use of pointers. I recommend this book to anyone interested in learning more about the Clanguage. Read it before trying to tackle Kernighan and Ritchie.

I have a large number of C compilers and hope to do an extensive comparison of them for a future issue.

Pascal and Modula-2

Pascal has been the real success story in microcomputing. Last year more books were published about Pascal than about BASIC. (By books, I mean titles; there were probably more copies sold of BASIC books than Pascal books.)

The Pascal language was devised by Prof. Niklaus Wirth of Zurich. It was originally intended as a teaching language that would force students to write readable, structured programs, and thus train them to think about programming in a logical way. It generated a number of enthusiastic converts who developed Pascal into a practical language. The structured features caused many program bugs to be caught by the compiler, so that once a program written in Pascal is made to run, it often runs properly without much debugging.

Pascal is now taught in many universities. Some even require Pascal proficiency for graduation in any science. Pascal courses are found in high schools, and that practice is also spreading. Thus the language ODORE 64 \$18995*

COMMODORE 64 Computer-only \$189.95° when purchased with any of these three packages,

COMMODORE 64 \$189.95 with the purchase of 1541 Disk Drive Disk Drive \$299.95 1525F Printer \$289 95 ALLFOR \$779.85

COMMODORE 64 \$189.95 with the purchase of 1541 Disk Drive \$299.95 1 1701 14" color monitor ALL FOR \$299.95 \$789.85

COMMODORE 64 \$189.95 with the purchase of Disk Drive \$299.95 Fast printer-includes 1526 \$349.95 IF C/cable direct connect to 64

7495 COMMODORE VIC-20 with the purchase of Datasette program recorder \$69.95 Gortek educational software \$24,95 All for \$169.85

NEW ROYAL 64K ALPHATRONIC Computer CP/M, color graphics, 3 video outputs-RGB for hi res 80 col color displays composite video: use with any regular monitor; modulated RF for use with your TV. Centronic printer port, 40/80 col display, KC std audio cass. port RE:\$695.00 Your cost: \$489.95 Optional 320 5¼" disk drive, \$379.95

> TI COMPACT COMPUTER CC-40 only \$19995 Most advanced portable, fits in your briefcase! Will perform as well as the \$1000 unit! One set of A batteries = 200 hours of operation (appx)

HX-1000 Printer/plotter HX-2000 Wafertape (digital tape drive) \$124.95 RS-232 Interface HX-3000 RS-232 int. w/parallel IFC 109.95 Solid state software/wafertape software-call us!

Texas Instruments **Home Computer** TI-99/4A

\$9995

NET after \$50 rebate from TI

	100 pay 03 \$143.33		
	Peripheral expansion box	\$199,95	
	RS-232 card	139.95	
	Disk controller card	199.95	
١	Expansion Sys. disk drive	319.95	
ı	Memory expan. card (32K)	229.95	
	P Code card (req. exp. card)	199.95	
	Telephone modem	159.95	
	Color monitor	339.95	
	Extended Basic	79,95	
	LOGO	89.95	

	ALL FOR SE	39.85	
	COMMODORE 64 Computer		\$239.95
1541	Disk drive		279.95
1525E	Printer/direct connect ro 64		269.95
1626	Printer/direct connect to 64		339.95
1701	14" color monitor		289.95
1530	Datasette program recorder		79.95
1600	Telephone modem for VIC-20/C	om. 64	69.95
1650	Modem, new-auto. dial/answer		109.95
Softwa	re for Commodore 64 & VIC-20	at discou	nt! Call us!

DATA 20 Accessories * Z-80 card For Commodore 64 \$269.95 * 80 column card For Commodore 64 * 40 column card For VIC-20 169 95 40 column card w/8K mem built-in for VIC-20 Video Pack 64K For VIC-20 139.95 329.95

FREE with the purchase of each of the above () products—Word Master/word processing software,
Mailing List software & Telecommunications software.

ATARI COMPUTERS AT BELOW COST Atari 400-16K after \$50,00 rebate & free

software (you pay us \$189.95) Atari 800-48K \$27 *after the \$100.00 rebate \$27995

(you pay us \$379.95) Atari 1200XL-64K \$39995° *after \$100.00 rebate (you pay us \$499.95)

410 Recorder \$ 84.95 449,95 810 Disk Drive 850 Interface module 169.95 49.95 ATARI SOFTWARE at Discounted prices!

A661G

A656

CS83

GM40

CS831

F85

DON'T BUY ANY PORTABLE COMPUTER UNTIL YOU SEE THE NEW COMMODORE!

* * * COMMODORE'S SX-100 PORTABLE! * * *

34 95

29.95

29.95

29.95

29.95

24 95

Full 64K

Color Monitor built-in

Disk drive built-in

FREE software package Completely compatible with the Commodore 64

* LOTS OF SOFTWARE AVAILABLE! GET THE BEST!

COMPLETELY PORTABLE!

IBM Selectric II

15" Carriage-BRAND NEW in IBM FACTORY CARTONS! DUAL PITCH, CORRECTING, includes TWO ELEMENTS, cover & instruction manual. (IBM Service Dept. will accept service contract from you, the buyer).

rebate from Mattel.** You pay us \$99.95

** To qualify for Mattel rebate you must purchase two game cartridges with the Model 2609

Original retail \$295.001

MATTEL ELECTROPICS

INTELLIVISION

\$4995 * *Net price

after \$50

DISKETTES In packs of 10 Memorex 54" SS/DD \$24 SS/DD \$24.85 Verbatim SS/DD Maxell SS/DD 33 95

COMPUTER PRINTERS & MONITORS

Diablo 620 Letter quality, 25 cps Letter quality, 40 cps \$ 999.95 Diablo 620 1799.95 NEC 8023A 100 cps with tractor 499.95 Color printer, 30 shades, 50 cps Graphics 120 cps bi-directional Transtar 499 95 Okidata 82A 424 95 Par/Ser., 120 cps, friction/tractor 664.95 Okidata 83A Okidata 92P
Okidata 92P
Okidata 93P
160 cps, graphics, bi-directional
160 cps, graphics, frict/tract, letter quality
Star Gemini 15 100 cps, 2.3K buffer, Epson comp.
Star Gemini 15 100 cps, 15", 136 col, 2.3K buffer
Zenith
12" green monitors, good resolution
Sanyo
15" b/w monitor, high res-below cost! 539 95 889.95 369.95 489 95 99.95 169.95 529.95 IDS 80 column color printer/all options ins 1595.00 132 columns color/all options 1695.00

YOU'VE GOT TO TRY THIS TO BELIEVE IT! FITS IN A BRIEFCASE - AC/DC - GREAT

Personal Electronic Typewriter

EP-20 Dot Matrix printing on standard typing paper • Bright, 10-digit display with print/no-print modes • Upper & lower case lettering plus international symbols • Calculations in 4 basic math functions • Operates on flashlight bat-teries or A/C adaptor • Compact and light Incl. batt weight (5.1 lbs.), fits into a briefcase

VERY QUIET - PERFECT FOR USE BY STUDENT, ETC. IN THE LIBRARY, STUDY HALL

SANYO

WHEREVER! Optional AC adaptor \$12.95

NEW FABULOUS SANYO COMPUTER MBC-555

IBM PC Compatible, uses IBM software, 8088 CPU,

128K memory, 160K disk storage, color graphics,

centronic port, 80 column, MS/DOS Basic, diag-

nostics, utilities, speaker, joystick port, word pro-

cessing & spread sheet software included. Retail: \$995.00 call for best price! Optional:

cruncher, RS-232 hard disk available & more!



Your Cost KXT 1505 Vox dual cassettes KXT 1515 Voice actuation, dual cassettes, remote KXT 1521 Voice, remote, dual cassettes, etc. 139.95 1525 Voice act. Remote, dual cassettes OGM 219 95 KXT 1530 Microprocessor, voice, remote,top of line! 319.95 NEW. CORDLESS TELEPHONE Model 3830 179.95

60

NEW LINE OF CASIO WATCHES

LW6 Ladies' water sports, 150 ft, calendar, second display LW601C Ladies' water sports, 150ft, S/S case, alarm, calendar & more! AQ200 Analog, Seiko Digiana type, dual time, calendar, alarm, stop watch, hrly time signal, chrome plated, beautifu!!

Men's chrono/alarm/dual time, goldtone, all metal

Calculator watch, "E" sign, alarm, chrono, constant Game watch, sophisticated at great discount! Ltd. quan

Game watch, great game at discount! Limited quantity!
AM/PM, calendar to 2009, dual time mode, stop watch!

"E" sign, alrm, stop watch, constant w/chrome

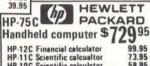
Alarm/chrono-dual time, silvertone

Compact & sophisticated-auto redial & more! Sugg. Re: SONY CORDLESS TELEPHONE S299.95 Model SPP-11 Innercom, auto. redial, rechargeable & more. High quality unique Sony design

NEW CORDLESS PHONE! "Remote Phone High quality-750 ft. range, rechargeable, last

FIRESTICK Super Antenna increases cordless phone range 10 to 20 times

number re-dial, paging. Y/C: \$7995



99.95 **HP-10C** Scientific calculator 58 95 HP-15C Scientific calculator HP-16C Financial/business calc HP-97 Programmable print calc HP-41C Programmable calc 99.95 595.00 HP-41 C Programmable calc HP-41 CV Programmable calc Optical wand 158.95 213.95 97.95 283.95 Printer for 41CV Card reader for 41CV/C 152 95 IL thermal print/plotter Video interface (HP 82163A) 249.95 HP IL Systems on hand IL interface module 99.95 Digital cassette drive Extended function mem mod 439.95 61.99 Extended memory module 61.99 Time module

olivetti LEADS THE WAY

Electronic Typewriters/Computer Printers The incredible NEW PRAXIS 41! Heavy duty office typewriter ready to interface & use as a letter-quality computer printer! Multi-language (French, Spanish, Italian, German, English), three pitch (Pica 10, Elite 12, Micro 15). This unit out-performs many \$1200.00 typewriters. Comes with compute port built-in, opt'l serial

or parallel interface available



ROYAL ALPHA 2001 ELECTRONIC Great unit for HEAVY DUTY WORK!

Memory module for 41 C/CV Quad memory mod for 41 C

Decimal tab, dual pitch & more! Sugg. List:\$695.00 FOR THE FIRST TIME \$7

TIMEX

16K RAM 45 95 Printer by Timex Call us for Timex software-buy 4 software/get 1 software free!

Place your order today!

MX-80FT

160 cps call for price FX-80 100 cps call for price (NEW!) (Replaces **RX-80** MX-80) MX-100 call for price!

128K RAM expansion, 320K to 640K drives, 8087 number

SALES COMPANY

P.O. Box 74545 216 S. Oxford Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90004 Cable "OLYRAV" LSA Phone (213) 739-1130 Telex: 67 34 77

Order Desks: 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Mon thru Sat-TOLL-FREE: (out of CA) 800-421-8045 (in CA) 800-252-2153 TELEX:67 34 77 CABLE: "OLYRAV" LSA Goods subject to availability: this ad supercedes all previous ads; FOB our warehouse; prices subject to change without notice, not responsible for typographical errors to verification, minimum shipping & handling:\$5.95. Send for our catalog-\$2 domestic, \$5.95 foreign. Some of the goods not available all stores Call first to be surely

325



ROYAL

25.00 65.00 "THE ORIGINAL BIG BOARD"

OEM - INDUSTRIAL - BUSINESS - SCIENTIFIC

SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER KIT!

Z-80 CPU! 64K RAM!

(DO NOT CONFUSE WITH ANY OF OUR FLATTERING IMITATORS!)



WANT MORE INFO?

(64K KIT

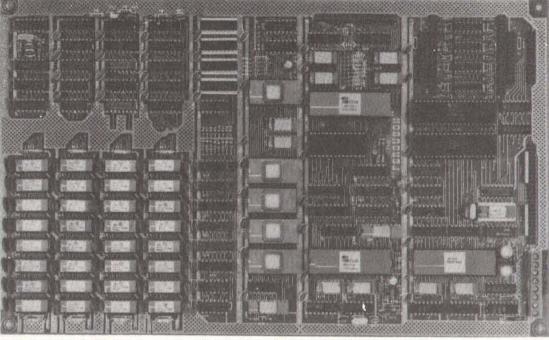
BASIC I/O)

SIZE: 81/2 x 13% IN.

SAME AS AN 8 IN. DRIVE.

REQUIRES: +5V @ 3 AMPS + - 12V @ .5 AMPS. Schematics -

PARTIALLY ASSEMBLED KITS For All Sockets Installed And Soldered Add \$50. (Not For Blank PCB)



THE BIG BOARD PROJECT: With thousands sold worldwide and over two years of field experience, the Big Board may just be one of the most reliable single board computers available today. This is the same design that was licensed by Xerox Corp. as the basis for their 820 computer.

The Big Board gives you the right mix of most needed computing features all on one board. The Big Board was designed from scratch to run the latest version of CP/M*. Just imagine all the off-the-shelf software that can be run on the Big Board without any modifications needed.

FULLY SOCKETED!

FEATURES: (Remember, all this on one board!)

64K RAM

Uses Industry standard 4116 RAM's. All 64K is available to the user, our VIDEO and EPROM sections do not make holes in system RAM. Also, very special care was taken in the RAM array PC layout to eliminate potential noise and glitches.

Z-80 CPU

Running at 2.5 MHZ. Handles all 4116 RAM refresh and supports Mode 2 INTERUPTS. Fully buffered and runs 8080 software.

SERIAL I/O (OPTIONAL)

Full 2 channels using the Z80 SIO and the SMC 8116 Baud Rate Generator. FULL RS232! For synchronous or asynchronous communication. In synchronous mode, the clocks can be transmitted or received by a modern. Both channels can be set up for either data-communication or data-terminals. Supports mode 2 Int. Price for all parts and connectors: \$39.95

BASIC I/O

Consists of separate parallel port (Z80 PIO) for use with an ASCII encoded keyboard for input. Output would be on the 80 x 24 Video Display.

BLANK PC BOARD — \$119

The blank Big Board PC Board comes complete with full documentation (including schematics), the character ROM, the PFM 3.3 MONITOR ROM, and a diskette with the source of our BIOS, BOOT, and PFM 3.3 MONITOR.

24 x 80 CHARACTER VIDEO

With a crisp, flicker-free display that looks extremely sharp even on small monitors. Hardware scroll and full cursor control. Composite video or split video and sync. Character set is supplied on a 2716 style ROM, making customized fonts easy. Sync pulses can be any desired length or polarity. Video may be inverted or true. 5 x 7 Matrix - Upper & Lower Case.

FLOPPY DISC CONTROLLER

Uses WD1771 controller chip with a TTL Data Separator for enhanced reliability. IBM 3740 compatible. Supports up to four 8 inch disc drives. Directly compatible with standard Shugart drives such as the SA800 or SA801. Drives can be configured for remote AC off-on. Runs CP/M* 2.2.

TWO PORT PARALLEL I/O (OPTIONAL)

Uses Z-80 PIO. Full 16 bits, fully buffered, bi-directional. Uses selectable hand shake polarity. Set of all parts and connectors for parallel I/O: \$19.95

REAL TIME CLOCK (OPTIONAL)

Uses Z-80 CTC. Can be configured as a Counter on Real Time Clock. Set of all parts: \$9.95

CP/M* 2.2 FOR BIG BOARD

The popular CP/M* D.O.S. to run on Big Board is available for \$139.00.

BIG BOARD SOFTWARE SPECIAL - \$149

Through special arrangement with CDL we offer a powerful package of TDL Z-80 software that has a suggested retail of almost \$600. Includes: Extended Disk Business Basic, ZEDIT text editor, MACRO II Macra Assembler, LINKER, DEBUG I and DEBUG II. Supplied on 8 in. diskette with extensive manual.

PFM 3.3 2K SYSTEM MONITOR

The real power of the Big Board lies in its PFM 3.3 on board monitor. PFM commands include: Dump Memory, Boot CP/M*, Copy, Examine, Fill Memory, Test Memory, Go To, Read and Write I/O Ports, Disc Read (Drive, Track, Sector), and Search PFM occupies one of the four 2716 EPROM locations provided. Z-80 is a Trademark of Zilog.

Digital Research Computers

P.O. BOX 461565 • GARLAND, TEXAS 75046 • (214) 271-3538

TERMS: Shipments will be made approximately 3 to 6 weeks after we receive your order. VISA, MC, cash accepted. We will accept COD's (for the Big Board only) with a \$75 deposit. Balance UPS COD. Add \$4.00 shipping.

USA AND CANADA ONLY

*TRADEMARK OF DIGITAL RESEARCH. NOT ASSOCIATED WITH DIGITAL RESEARCH OF CALIFORNIA, THE ORIGINATORS OF CPM SOFTWARE

**1 TO 4 PIECE DOMESTIC USA PRICE.

Circle 145 on inquiry card.

has a secure place and is probably second only to BASIC in popularity among microcomputer users.

Pascal does have some very severe drawbacks, particularly as implemented for small computers. The original language had primitive (and not well-designed) input/output structures, so that most I/O has to be done through extensions to the language. The extensions have not been standardized, which compromises portability. (Portability refers to the ease of getting programs that run on one kind of machine to run on any other.) The language also has internal limits. Many of them have been discussed at length in previous columns.

Most of Pascal's deficiencies have been corrected in Niklaus Wirth's newest language, called Modula-2. As I write this, we don't have many implementations of Modula-2; but the two potential U.S. publishers of Modula-2 for microcomputers, Volition Systems of San Diego and Logitech of Palo Alto, promise new compilers Real Soon Now. Fortunately, the two companies are in communication and seem willing to agree on standard ways of extending Modula-2. They may set a de facto standard that newer publishers will have to meet, and thus avoid the cacophony of dialects that afflicts Pascal.

My experience has been that Pascal programmers tend to become Modula-2 enthusiasts. Much of the excitement and popularity of Pascal may thus be transferred to Modula-2. There are good reasons for this. Modula-2 is more powerful than Pascal and a lot easier to use. It is also very easy to translate Pascal programs into Modula-2; 90 percent or more of the work can be done by a translator program written in Modula-2. Add that Modula-2 is suitable for writing systems programs— I've seen a very powerful operating system written in Modula-2-and it's not hard to predict that Modula-2 will become increasingly more popular as it becomes available.

My own prediction is that Modula-2 will swallow a good chunk of both Pascal and C. So far not many experts join me in that fore-

Finally, investment software from Dow Jones.

Dow Jones & Company, publisher of The Wall Street Journal and Barron's, is proud to introduce DOW JONES SOFTWARE."

These products turn your personal computer into a powerful investment and business tool. With them, you can analyze and manage timely information available by telephone connection from the leading provider of online business and financial news and information, Dow Jones News/Retrieval®

DOW JONES SOFTWARE is reliable, easy-to-use, fully supported-from a company you can trust. Available at selected computer stores. For more information call 1-800-345-8500 Ext. 48

OW ONES SOFTWARE

Finally, portfolio management software

from Dow Jones. The DOW IONES MARKET MANAGER™

easily manages single or multiple portfolios with stock quotes from Dow Jones News/Retrieval®. Evaluate current positions and maintain a year-to-date record of all securities transactions. Now you can easily maintain all your records for concise portfolio evaluation. Available at selected computer stores.

TODAY'S		45/12/60							
C 0 0 1 trytia	¥ #	DATE	States T	MEDICAL TON	PRICE	\$W4,08	PRICE	UNNEWLIZE SAIN/LODE	-
A AAPL A AAPL A AAPL	::	3/15/92 3/15/92 3/17/92	100 100 300	6,500 1,540 2,683	(5.20 (5.40 (4.27	5,050 5,050 10,100	20 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2	3, mirz 3,510 7,547	1
1707H.	NAT.		100	1,921		20,200		14,079	
N DEE	8 8	1/15/92 1/27/92	30 39	4,120	92.56 86, 36	5,843 2,931	117 174	1.73E 772	
STUTAL :	teit		.71	6,207		8,794		2,567	
6 03 6 03 6 03	5 p 5 p 5 p	2/08/83 2/08/83 2/08/83	30 200 73	1,057 8,051 2,544	33,14 33,26 33,92	2,519 10,075 3,778	50 378 50 378 50 378	3,424 1,234	1
STOTEL !	D.F		325	10,000		16,372		5,100	
n 18m n 18m n 18m	::	5/20/82 5/20/82 6/01/82	100 50 30	4,213 3,182 3,106	63.15 63.64 62.16	11,700 9,850 5,850	117 117	5,387 2,648 2,740	
etotes.	i Derr		200	12,403		25,400		10,797	
		TERR LONG	1,000	30,663		68,766		32,107	

Holdings by Portfolio Reports display each tax lot valued to the stock market

ONES SOFTWARE

1-800-345-8500 Ext. 48

Compatible with Apple systems and the IBM PC.

Items Cited Augusta Not available Computer Linguistics POB 390145 Mountain View, CA 94039 \$500 **CB-80** Pascal MT+ with Speed Programming Package \$500 Digital Research POB 579 Pacific Grove, CA 93950 (408) 649-3896 Janus Compiler 8080/8085 \$300 R&R Software 8088/8086 \$400 POB 1512 Madison, WI 53701 (608) 244-6436 \$500 Lattice C Lifeboat Associates 1651 Third Ave. New York, NY 10028 (212) 860-0300 **Books Cited** C Programming Guide \$17.95 Jack Purdum. Indianapolis: Que Corporation, 1983, 250 pages, software. The Little LISPer \$3.95 Daniel P. Friedman. Palo Alto, CA: Science Research Associates, 1974, 64 pages, softcover.

cast, but I've seen nothing to make me change my views on the matter.

Ada

The Department of Defense estimated that if all DOD programs were written in a single language, the resulting savings would run to billions of dollars. After long consideration by a number of middle-and high-level committees, Ada was created to be *the* DOD programming language.

Ada will certainly have a large place in the computer world; any language supported by the Department of Defense would have to. As I've said before, learning to program in Ada is surefire job insurance.

Ada was designed by a committee, and it shows: it has tons of bells, whistles, features, and gimmicks. This tends to complicate the language, and some computer science experts have professed concern: given the complexity of Ada, how can you verify the language? That is:

can you be sure the compiler is doing all—and only—what you think it will, or can there be mysterious unintended side effects? If one side effect is to launch a missile without permission, all the savings resulting from Ada's creation could literally go up in smoke.

It's very hard to estimate Ada's future in the microcomputer world. No full Ada compilers for microcomputers are yet available, and this situation isn't likely to change for a while. I think Ada's future in microcomputerland depends in large part on just how quickly we get an Ada compiler we can use.

Incidentally, I have just received Augusta, a program that compiles a subset of Ada on the Z80. It has only just come, so I have been unable to compare it with Janus (the other Ada-subset compiler for microcomputer systems). Augusta seems to run, and the manual is written in clear English with numerous examples. It does not support pack-

ages, multitasking, real numbers, enumerated types, user-defined types and records, or exception error handling. I find the Janus documentation more complete and better organized, but this is impressionistic, not based on detailed objective comparison.

Bottom Line

If I had to pick a single language for future microcomputers, it would be Modula-2. That, however, is based on certain expectations about future Modula-2 implementations; just now (May Day 1983) I have no Modula-2 for CP/M systems.

If I were going to buy and learn one single language of those available today, I'd be hard put to choose. The two I'd consider would be CB-80 and Pascal MT+ with the Speed Programming Package. Both Pascal MT+ and CB-80 are expensive; the term "overpriced" is a value judgment I find myself tempted to use. Even so, I like Pascal MT+ somewhat better than I do the other Pascal implementations I have.

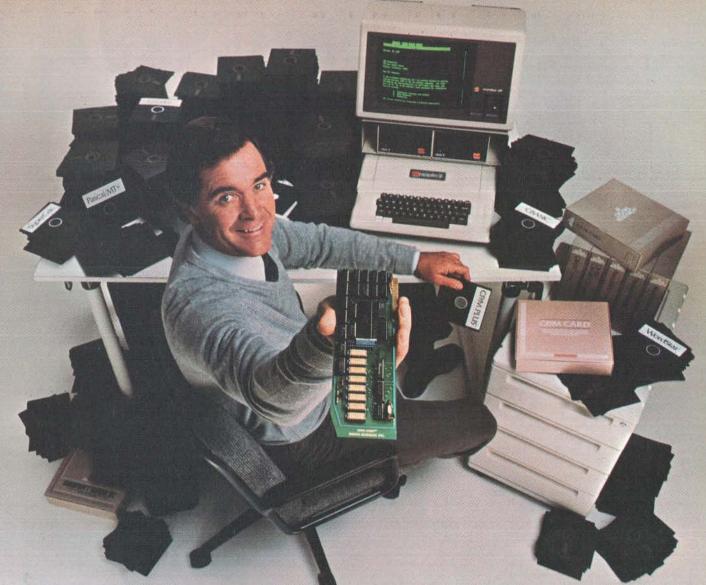
Deciding between Pascal and CB-80 isn't easy. Pascal, which also serves as a good introduction to Modula-2, is probably the more valuable to have learned over the long haul; but I find just now that I use CB-80 (and CB-86) more than I use Pascal.

It may be, of course, that I've missed the real contender; that Logo, Smalltalk, or some such will sweep the field. I don't think that will happen, but it isn't impossible.

The language debate will continue.■

Jerry Pournelle welcomes readers' comments and opinions. Send a self-addressed envelope to Jerry Pournelle, c/o BYTE Publications, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Please put your address on the letter as well as on the envelope. Due to the high volume of letters, Jerry cannot guarantee a personal reply.

Jerry Pournelle is a former aerospace engineer and current science-fiction writer who loves to play with computers.



Plug 3,000 new applications into your Apple.

THE CP/M Card™ plugs CP/M Plus™ into your Apple.
The CP/M Card gives you the option of running your Apple II
with the speed and capability of a professional Z-80 system
with CP/M*-compatible software. You plug in the CP/M
Card. Then choose CP/M or your standard Apple software
at your option.

Plug into a big, new world of software.

The CP/M Card gives you instant access to the world's largest selection of microcomputer software—more than 3,000

selection of microcomputer software—more t CP/M-compatible applications, languages, and programming utilities. So, you, too can use professional business programs such as WordStar,* SuperCalc,™ Condor,™ and other high-performance software from Day One. Yet, you still have access to your present library of Apple software. Plug into incredible performance.

Together, the ultra-fast CP/M Card and CP/M Plus run applications up to 300% faster than your Apple system! The CP/M Card is the only Apple II performance package that offers the speed and efficiency of CP/M Plus.

A plug about quality.

The CP/M Card was designed and built by Digital Research, the creators of CP/M, and Advanced Logic Systems, the most respected manufacturer of Apple performance products. So you know the CP/M Card is the most perfectly integrated Apple performance package you can buy.

Why just keep plugging along? The CP/M Card provides everything you need—including 64K of on-board memory, CP/M Plus, CBASIC[®], GSX™-80 and full documentation—for just \$399.

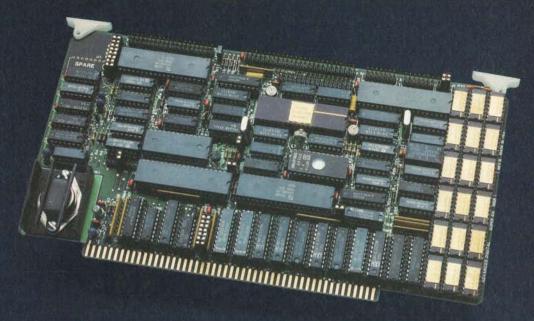
Now available through the CP/M library.
See your local microcomputer dealer today. Or contact Advanced Logic Systems, 1195 East

Advanced Logic Systems Arques Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (800) 538-8177. (In California (408) 730-0306.)

The CP/M Card for your Apple II.

CP/M, CP/M Plus, the CP/M Card and CBASIC are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Digital Research Inc. Z-80 is a registered trademark of Zilog, Inc. WordStar is a registered trademark of MicroPro International Corporation. SuperCalc is a trademark of Sorcim Corporation. Condor is a trademark of Condor Computer Corporation. GSX-80 is a trademark of Graphics Software System. Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. ©1982 Digital Research Inc.

SUPER SIX

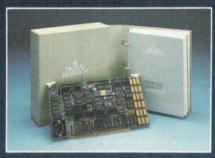


SUPER SIX, THE FIRST 6MHz S-100 SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER TO SUPPORT BANKED CP/MTM 3.0

SUPER SIX FEATURES:

- 128 KB of Bank selectable RAM
- 6 MHz. Z-80B CPU
- DMA Controller
- 6 MHz, Z-80B DART (2 Serial RS-232 Ports)
- 6 MHz, Z-80B PIO (2 Parallel Ports)
- 6 MHz, Z-80B CTC (Clock Timer)
- Double/Single Density
 Floppy Disk Controller —
 Supports 8" and 5-1/4"
 Drives Simultaneously
- 2/4 KB of Monitor EPROM
- S-100, IEEE 696 Compatible

*CP M is a trademark of Digital Research Corp. TurboDOS is a trademark of Software 2000 Inc. SUPER SIX and SUPER SLAVE are trademarks of Advanced Digital Corp.



SUPER SIX & CP/MTM 3.0 A PERFECT MATCH

Advanced Digital has found the perfect match to its powerful, high-speed SUPER SIX single board computer. It's Digital Research's new CP/M 3.0. Because of SUPER SIX's 128 KB of RAM, it is the only S-100 board to support CP/M 3.0 in the banked mode; or run CP/M 2.2 with 64 KB of extra buffer.

SUPER SIX & TurboDOSTM ANOTHER PERFECT MATCH

When you combine the TurboDOS multi-user operating system with the 6 MHz SUPER SIX, you'll find your system running 1-1/2 times faster than



before. Add the 4 MHz or 6 MHz SUPER SLAVETM processor board(s) and you will have the fastest multi-user, multi-processor system available today.

See the SUPER SIX at your quality computer dealer or contact:



12700-B Knott Street Garden Grove, CA 92641 Phone: (714) 891-4004 Telex: 678401 tab irin

Circle 10 on inquiry card

The IBM PC and the Intel 8087 Coprocessor

Part 1: Overview and Floating-Point **Assembly-Language Support**

Addition of the 8087 chip to the IBM PC provides instant access to powerful floating-point, integer, and BCD arithmetic operations from assembly language

by Tim Field

The Intel 8087 Numeric Data Processor (NDP) is a coprocessor chip that greatly extends the calculation abilities of the Intel 8088 CPU (and Intel CPUs like the 8086, 80186, and 80286). The 8087, when attached to the 8088, performs a useful range of operations on a variety of data types much faster, more accurately, and with less trouble.

[Editor's Note: The acronym CPU, which stands for central processing unit, is one that we usually do not use in BYTE because, for most material in the magazine, the word is more accurately replaced by the word "microprocessor." In this situation, however, the 8088 microprocessor is the central processing unit in relation to the 8087 Numeric Data Processor. Because of this, we will use the acronym CPU to refer to the 8088 and NDP to refer to the 8087. . . . G. W.]

The IBM Personal Computer uses an Intel 8088 CPU and has an empty 40-pin socket just waiting for an 8087. With the 8087 NDP in place, you can immediately access it with software that explicitly issues the proper instructions to the 8087.

A great deal of confusion abounds concerning the level of support that IBM software currently provides for the 8087-enhanced PC. At one meeting of an IBM users club. a user said he had purchased an 8087, plugged it into the socket, and could not tell any difference in the execution speed of his BASIC programs. He was quite confused why the PC did not take immediate advantage of the new resource.

Unfortunately, things just are not that easy. As I write this article, the only high-level support of the 8087 in IBM software is in the new APL package. Pascal, BASIC, and the other IBM languages will not automatically execute using the 8087. IBM designed the hardware into the IBM PC and the IBM PC XT, but it is only beginning to support it officially.

For the moment, we must create our own software utility to make use of the 8087 in the IBM PC. This month, we will look at a piece of software called M8087 that makes it easy for the assembly-language programmer to add 8087 instructions to programs. Next month, we will use this assembly-language support to provide higher-level software support for the IBM Pascal Com-

While this article specifically discusses the 8087 interface with the IBM Personal Computer, the topics under

Processor Control Instructions

FINIT/FNINIT Initialize processor FDISI/FNDISI Disable interrupts FENI/FNENI Enable interrupts **FLDCW** Load control word FSTCW/FNSTCW Store control word FSTSW/FNSTSW Store status word **FCLEX/FNCLEX** Clear exceptions FSTENV/FNSTENV Store environment **FLDENV** Load environment FSAVE/FNSAVE Save state FRSTOR Restore state

FINCSTP Increment stack pointer
FDECSTP Decrement stack pointer

FFREE Free register FNOP No operation FWAIT CPU wait

Constant Load Instructions

 $\begin{array}{llll} \text{FLDZ} & \text{Load} + 0.0 \\ \text{FLD1} & \text{Load} + 1.0 \\ \text{FLDPI} & \text{Load} \, \pi \\ \text{FLDL2T} & \text{Load} \, \log_2 10 \\ \text{FLDL2E} & \text{Load} \, \log_2 e \\ \text{FLDLG2} & \text{Load} \, \log_{10} 2 \\ \text{FLDLN2} & \text{Load} \, \log_{2} 2 \end{array}$

Transcendental Instructions

FPTAN Partial tangent
FPATAN Partial arctangent
F2XM1 2^x - 1
FYL2X Y•log₂X
FYL2XP1 Y•log₂(X + 1)

Comparison Instructions

FCOM Compare real
FCOMP Compare real and pop
FCOMPP Compare real and pop twice
FICOM Integer compare
FICOMP Integer compare and pop
FTST Test
FXAM Examine

Data Transfer Instructions

Real Transfers

FLD Load real
FST Store real
FSTP Store real and pop
FXCH Exchange registers

Table 1: The 8087 instruction set grouped by class.

Integer

FILD Integer load
FIST Integer store
FISTP Integer store and pop

Packed Decimal Transfers

FBLD Packed decimal (BCD) load FBSTP Packed decimal (BCD) store and pop

Arithmetic Instructions

Addition

FADD Add real FADDP Add real and pop FIADD Integer add

Subtraction

FSUB Subtract real
FSUBP Subtract real and pop
FISUB Integer subtract
FSUBR Subtract real reversed
FSUBRP Subtract real reversed and pop
FISUBR Integer subtract reversed

Multiplication

FMUL Multiply real
FMULP Multiply real and pop
FIMUL Integer multiply

Division

FDIV Divide real
FDIVP Divide real and pop
FIDIV Integer divide
FDIVR Divide real reversed
FDIVRP Divide real reversed and pop
FIDIVR Integer divide reversed

Other Operations

FSQRT Square root
FSCALE Scale
FPREM Partial remainder
FRNDINT Round to integer
FXTRACT Extract exponent and significand
FABS Absolute value
FCHS Change sign

consideration should apply fully to almost any 8088- or 8086-based system that has the 40-pin 8087 socket on the system board. If the system runs PC-DOS (or, equivalently, MS-DOS), then the software support presented in this article should be applicable to any user of Microsoft's Macro Assembler for the 8088/8086 systems.

M8087.MAC

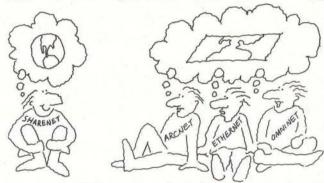
The 8087 watches for ESC (escape) instructions as potential operations for it to work on, while the 8088

CPU ignores them. Therefore it is possible for the assembly-language programmer to use the 8087 by looking up the proper escape-code sequence for each 8087 instruction in a table and inserting the ESC instruction in the program. (For example, an FDIV instruction translates to the hexadecimal sequence "DC F1", which translates to "ESC 26H,CX".) Obviously this tedious and error-prone task is the same as assembling the instructions into machine code by hand.

To avoid those errors and save time, we'll let the user

Text continued on page 350

IN THE FLAT WORLD OF NETWORKING THERE IS A COLUMBUS.



NOVELL.

NOVELL

We Know How You Felt, Columbus!

In 1492 most people were saying the world was flat. They said, "You'll fall off the edge if you go too far." But that didn't stop you Columbus. You went ahead and discovered America.

Today, most people are saying, "file service...is just not feasible."* They're even saying, "operations like record locking are not available."** But that hasn't stopped Novell, either. Because we've gone ahead and discovered, designed, yes... even built and shipped file servers that the less adventurous said couldn't be built. And our file servers are up and running all over America, (not to mention the rest of the world.)

Our Versatile Applied Server Technology (VAST) lets multiple operating systems on multiple types of personal computers share the same disk space and directories simultaneously.

And yes, all you other guys, record locking is available ... on the ShareNet/VAST system, anyway.

Discover the vast ShareNet Difference.

The trouble with the "civilized" world of networking offered by our competitors is that they are still thinking FLAT! They're still concentrating on the hardware connection instead of the software that makes that hardware function. Just like Columbus, Novell is the ONLY company that can offer you a VAST networking difference. We're thinking round, you see.

Does choosing a network have you "on edge"?

Don't fall off the edge! If networking—we mean real local area networking of numerous PC's, running multiple operating systems without modification to "off the shelf" software, having concurrent file sharing, default file locking, extensive data security and more—sounds exciting to you, call us for a demonstration so you can discover your options. ShareNet/VAST will take you out of the "flat" bounded network world and into the boundless universe of networks that work.

Explore Novell's world!

Discover the vast ShareNet difference. You'll find out-of-

this-world performance at very down-to-earth prices. ShareNet/VAST is easy to use. All you have to do is call us and we'll set sail on a course that solves your PC networking problems. Get on board with the Columbus of networking. Novell, Inc., 1170 North Industrial Park Drive, Orem, Utah 84057, 801 226-8202 • 800 453-1267

Novell—making networks work. Our VAST difference.

^{*3}Com Corp. in March Systems & Software, pg. 118

^{**3}Com Corp. in March Systems & Software, pg. 119

Listing 1: The M8087.MAC program. This listing is a collection of macros (written in the IBM Macro Assembler format) that implement the standard Intel mnemonics for the instructions executed by the Intel 8087 Numeric Data Processor. This file lets you write assembly-language programs that intermix 8088 and 8087 instructions.

```
;<del>**************************</del>
       M8Ø87.MAC - File of macros which provide assembly level
                    software support for use of 8087 NDP with
                    the IBM personal computer
if1
      ; do not include this file in any output listing
ESC_REG - "REG" parameter specifies ESC value. Issue
               proper ESC sequence depending on REG value.
               PARAM is a 6-bit parameter whose upper 3-bits
               make up the "xxx" bits in the ESC opcode (11011xxx)
               and lower 3-bits make up "yyy" bits in source
               byte following (using standard "mod" and "r/m"
               designators define byte as "modyyyr/m").
ESC_REG macro PARAM, REG
      ; We need to determine what "reg" field assignment corresponds with
      ; the current value of REG. This is used as the source for the
      ; ESC operation. PARAM is used directly in the ESC call
      ife REG ; Decrement until REG = Ø, then issue ESC sequence
                          ; AX = 000b (see operand summary for 8088)
        REG = REG - 1
        ife REG
          ESC PARAM, CX
                                  ; CX = ØØ1b
          REG = REG - 1
          ife REG
            ESC PARAM, DX
                                  : DX = Ø1Øb
          else
            REG = REG - 1
            ife REG
             ESC PARAM. BX
                                  : BX = Ø11b
            else
             REG = REG - 1
             ife REG
               ESC PARAM, SP
                                  ; SP = 100b
             else
               REG = REG - 1
               ife REG
                 ESC PARAM, BP
                                  ; BP = 101b
               else
                REG = REG - 1
                 ifp REG
                                  5 SI = 110b
                  ESC PARAM, SI
                                  ; If REG >= 7, assume 7
                  ESC PARAM, DI
                                  IDI = 111b
                 endif
               endi f
             endi f
             endi f
           endif
```

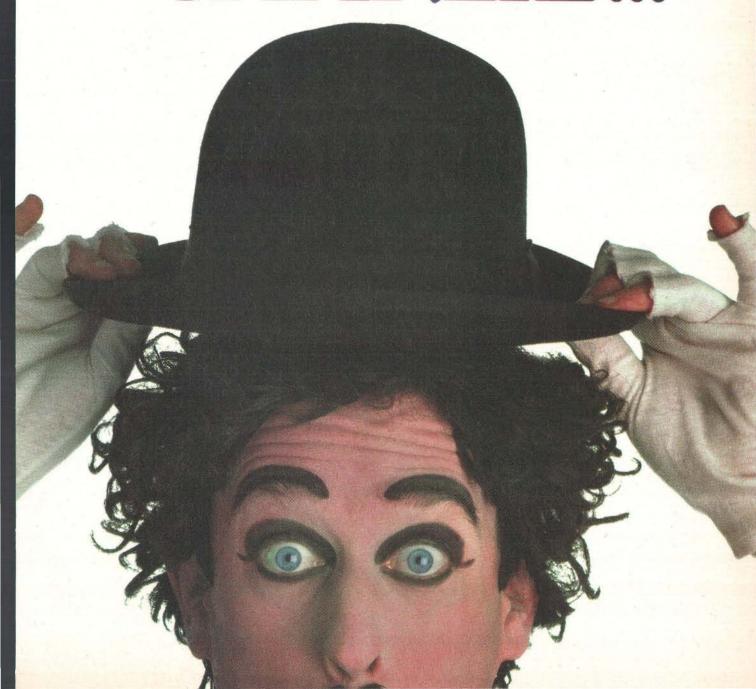
```
CHECK ST - Inputs parameter "ST(i)" and returns with REG=i
<del>**********************************</del>
CHECK ST macro P ST
                        ; Assume no match is found
        REG = -1
        ifidn \langle \&P\_ST \rangle, \langle ST(\emptyset) \rangle; Is i=\emptyset?
         REG = \emptyset
        endif
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <ST(1)>
         REG = 1
        endif
        ifidn (&P_ST), (ST(2))
         REG = 2
        endif
        ifidn (&P_ST), (ST(3))
         REG = 3
        endif
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <ST(4)>
         REG = 4
        endif
        ifidn <&P ST>, <ST(5)>
         REG = 5
        endi f
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <ST(6)>
         REG = 6
        endif
        ifidn <&P ST>, <ST(7)>
         REG = 7
        ifidn (&P_ST>, <st(Ø)>
                               ; Is i=Ø?
         REG = Ø
        endif
        ifidn (&P_ST>, (st(1))
         REG = 1
        endif
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <st(2)>
         REG = 2
        endif
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <st(3)>
         REG = 3
        endi f
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <st(4)>
         REG = 4
        endif
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <st(5)>
          REG = 5
        endif
        ifidn (&P ST), (st(6))
          REG = 6
        ifidn <&P_ST>, <st(7)>
          REG = 7
        endif
        ; If i not between Ø or 7, see if actually an
        : "ST(i)" or "ST(I)" string, indicating use of
        ; top of stack element
        ifidn (&P_ST), (ST(i))
          REG = \emptyset
        endif.
        ifidn <&P ST>, <ST(I)>
         REG = Ø
                                                    Listing 1 continued on page 339
```

endi f

endm

: Done with ESC REG macro

HANG ON TO YOUR HAT, CHARLIE...



THE CORONA PC'S ARE HERE.



The Corona PC's, desktop and portable, give you everything you've ever wanted in an IBM-compatible PC and more. For a great deal less.

Compatible and more.

The Corona PC is a 16-bit microcomputer based on the 8088 microprocessor, just like the IBM PC. And like the IBM PC, it runs any software that conforms to the IBM standard.

But unlike the IBM PC, the Corona PC comes with 128K of memory. Supports up to 512K on the main board. Includes a 320K floppy drive, a communication port, a printer port and an improved IBM PC keyboard.

Both the desktop and portable Corona PC's include high-resolution monitors and built-in graphics. Higher character definition makes both models easier to read, and our 640 x 325 pixel high-resolution graphics are over 60% better than the

IBM PC. It's a complete system, the standard for microcomputing in the IBM-compatible world.

You can take it with you.

And unlike IBM, we have a portable version. Its high-resolution, high-contrast 9" display is easy to read. It has all the power and features of our desktop, but lets you take it to the office next door, across the country or just conveniently tuck it onto a corner of your desk.

More expandability.

You may never add a thing to your Corona PC because we've built in so much capability.

But just in case, we've built all the important components into the main system board, leaving the four expansion slots free. And provided an extra large power supply to support any capabilities you may want to add in the future.



RAM-disk for incredible speed.

Our RAM-disk software lets you treat an area of your computer's memory as if it were a disk drive. So you can copy your programs and data into memory, then watch your work get done faster.

More software.

The Corona PC includes the MS-DOS operating system and comes with GW-BASIC, the MultiMate¹ word processor and the PC Tutor² training course. So you can start being productive immediately.

And you can run Context MBA3 dBASE II. LogiCalc5 and LogiQuest5 the EasyFamily6 Wordstar7 and the "Star" family, the SuperWare8 series, T.I.M9, the VisiSeries10 and Perfect Series11 of programs and most other popular software.

And it improves your bottom line.

The Corona Portable PC™ is \$2,545, the desktop

version is \$2,595. Both about a thousand dollars less than the equivalent IBM PC.

For more information, contact Corona Data Systems, 31324 Via Colinas, Westlake Village, CA 91361. (213) 991-1144. Call (800) 621-6746 toll-free

Or better yet, just grab your hat and head to the nearest Corona PC dealer for a very convincing demonstration.

Circle 116 on inquiry card.

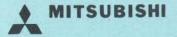


© Corona Data Systems 1983 1: TM Softword Systems. 2: TM Comprehensive Software Support. 3: TM Context Management Systems. 4: TM Ashton-Tate 5: TM Software Products International. 6: TM Information Unlimited Software. 7: TM Micropro. 8: TM Sorcim Corp. 9: TM Innovative Software. 10: TM Visicorp. 11: TM Perfect Software Inc.



Our Speciality: 68000, 6809 CPU, graphic, database, communication







TELEVIDEO, VISUAL, IDS, OKIDATA, EPSON, HOUSTON INSTRUMENT

C.ITOH, TANDON, SWTPC, AMDEK, NEC, IBM, DEC, ESPRIT, QUME, GTCO

CROME	COMPUTERS MCO Best Price	*For IBM	C.ITOH F-10 Starwriter 40 cps 1,295 7710, 7730 2,250		
CHONE	Anywhere	PC COMPUTERS CROMEMCO C-10	Qume 11+ 3550 for IBM1,850 40 cps1,400		
CS1D2E CS1HD5E	256K RAM, 68000 & Z80 two 5%" floppy disks4,396 512K RAM, 68000 & Z80 20MB hard disk, one 5%" floppy disk7,596	Televideo 803	Zenith ZVM-123 12" green		
WICAT	1 to 12 users, 68000 CPU, 256K to 4.5MB RAM, 10MB to 474MB hard disk, graphic 9,000 & up 68000 CPU, 80MB SMD hard	Zenith Dual drives, 128K RAM, 8/16 bit, color board, 225 × 640 graphics 2,799	ZVM-131 medium resolution		
	disk, intelligent I/O, UNIX, relational database	ZW-110-32 with 11MB hard disk'4,699 RGB color monitor 640 × 480	NEC 12" green 170 1203 RGB 725 Taxan color monitor 330		
THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF TH	IX, DYNABYTE, TERAKCALL PERSONAL ROBOT2,125	Corona 128K RAM, 320K floppy, 640×325 graphic,	Amber 149		
D.O. Hauss	MODEMS	green monitor ser. & par. port, DOS, GW BASIC, MultiMate word processing, PC Tutor CALL	PLOTTER/DIGITIZER Houston Instrument DMP-291,795		
D.C. Hayes	Smartmodem 300 baud	Eagle 128K RAM, two floppy disks, monitor, two ser. & one par. ports, EagleWriter, EagleCalc, MS-DOS, and CP/M-86	DMP-40		
USR UDS	SW	Columbia 128K RAM, two floppies, 2 Ser. & 1 par. ports, software	Sweet-P Plotter 610 *graphic analysis package w/digitizer for IBM 2,500		
Novation	Smartcat 300. 200 Smartcat 300/1200. 455 J-Cat 130	BM PCCALL Portable Computer PPC-1 128K RAM, one 320K	COMPUTER CHANNEL COMPUTER CHAN		
	SOFTWARE	floppy, monitor, and serial port	380 MITSUBISHI 8		
dBase II Redding	Ashton-Tate	AST, Quadram, LNW cards	Monthly Special \$ 380 MITSUBISHI 8" Double Sided/Double Density G Flexible disk drive H Qume & Shugart Compatible		
Accounting s		BAMANA 50 cps			
	*Legal Timekeeping & Accounting 699	IDS Microprism 110 cps, 84 × 84 graphic, pin &			
	*Peach pak (GL,AR,AP)390	Frism 132 200 cps, 132 col 1,10	S fan (unassembled) 1,099 NE 10 1,099 NE 10 1,1099 NE 10 1,099 NE 10 1,1099 NE 10 1		
Zenith	TERMINALS Z-29 Smart terminal	with graphic	Dual drives signal cable		
Hazeltine	ZT-1 with modem 488 ESPRIT II 588 Esprit III emulate Televideo 950695	Gemini 10 100 cps 34 15 52	Slimline bare drive 8"410		
Televideo	Esprit III color terminal 875 925	84 Par	NEI Declara Wolcoma		
Visual	970	93 844 MT 160L 160 cps 620 MT 1602 200 cps 1,390 C.ITOH Prowriter I par 410	PUTER CHANNEL COMPUTER CHANN		
Wyse Viewpoint Prices subject to	100	#Letter Quality #	To order CALL 1-800-331-3341		
clear. COD on c tax. Manufactur	change. American Express, Visa/Mastercard point of shipment. 20% restocking fee for andise. Personal checks take 3 weeks to ertified check only. N.Y. residents add sales ers' warranty only. International customers, srice before order. Accept P.O. from Fortune d gov't.	Dynax 15 13 cps 52 Brother HR-1 12 cps 78 Silver Reed 69 Transtar 130 72 Diable 620 99	Computer Channel TELEX: 21-55 44th Road 429418		

```
0
BYTE Publications
```

```
Listing 1 continued:
       endif
       ifidn <&P_ST>, <st(i)>
        REG = Ø
       endi f
       ifidn <&P_ST>, <st(I)>
        REG = Ø
       endif
endm
   : #
**
       CHK_CONC - Simple macro that will automatically insert
; #
                    WAIT statements AFTER every 8087 instruction
: *
                    which accesses CPU main memory. If variable
;*
                    "AUTOSYNC" <> Ø, then these WAITs will be
: *
                    inserted (providing no concurrency but relieving;
: *
                    the programmer from worrying about synchronizing;
; *
                    data references. If the user program sets
: *
                    AUTOSYNC to a zero value, then no WAITS
                    are inserted after the instructions and it is
: *
                    the user's responsibility to insure synch-
: #
                    ronization.
CHK_CONC macro
       if AUTOSYNC
             WAIT
                    ; Automatic syncronization
       endi f
endm
CHOOSE 4 - Determine which of four parameters (XXX1 to XXX4)
                should be used in ESC sequence, depending on P1
                and P2 values. P1 and P2 are parameters passed
                by user in macro call. XXX1 to XXX4 are macro-
                dependent parameters tacked on to the call to
                CHOOSE 4 by the specific 8087 macro called by the
                user code.
CHOOSE 4 macro P1, P2, XXX1, XXX2, XXX3, XXX4
       ; Initialize variables
      ZERO = \emptyset
      NOTZERO = Ø
      REG = Ø
      ; If user passed no parameters, (P1 and P2 are "blank") then
      ; issue a call to ESC_REG macro to set up proper ESC sequence.
      : An arithmetic instruction with no operands is identical to the
      ; same instruction with the operand form "ST(1).ST".
      ; Example : "FDIV" - Divides second element on stack by first and
                    places result in second element on stack.
      ifb <P1>
             REG = 1
             ESC REG XXX1.REG
      else
```

```
; Check to see if first parameter (P1) passed by user is "ST".
; If yes, indicates that second parameter (P2) is of form "ST(i)"
  so use CHECK_ST macro to determine 'i'. Then call ESC_REG macro
 to issue ESC sequence
; Example : "FADD ST.ST(4)" - Adds register four (fifth element on
              8087 stack) to top element and leaves result on top
              of stack.
ifidn <P1>, <ST>
  CHECK ST P2
  ZERO = REG + 1
  ife ZERO
    REG = 1
  endif
 ESC_REG XXX2, REG
else
ifidn (P1).(st)
 CHECK ST P2
  ZERO = REG + 1
 ife ZERD
   REG = 1
  endif
 ESC REG XXX2.REG
else
  ; See if P1 is of form "ST(i)". CHECK_ST returns with REG = -1
 ; if not, else REG = i (i from Ø to 7). If of ST(i) form, assume
 ; P2 is ST (ie. operands are "ST(i),ST". Use ESC_REG for ESC
 ; sequence
 ; Example : "FSUB ST(3),ST" - Subtract top of stack from register
              three (the fourth element down the stack) and leave
              result in register 3.
 CHECK ST P1
 NOTZERO = REG + 1
 if NOTZERO
     ESC_REG_XXX1.REG
 else
  ; See if P1 indicates operation is "SHORT" real type. If so,
  then P2 is address of source/destination and XXX3 sets up
  : SHORT version of operation requested.
  Example : "FMUL SHORT VECTOR[SI]" - Multiply 32 bit number
              found in memory at VECTOR offset from DS:SI address
              by top of 8087 stack and leave result on top of stack
  ifidn <P1>, <SHDRT>
     ESC XXX3,P2
     CHK CONC
                     : Insert non-concurrent WAIT?
  else
  ifidn <Pi>, (short)
     ESC XXXX.P2
     CHK CONC
                     ; Insert non-concurrent WAIT?
  plsp
      See if P1 indicates a "LONG" real type. If so, P2 is
      source/destination address and XXX4 is LONG opcode.
      Example : "FDIV LONG [BP].ID_NUMB" - Divide top of stack
                     by 64 bit number found at SS:BP + ID NUMB
                     in memory. Leave result on top of 8087 stack
    ifidn (P1). (LONG)
      ESC XXX4.P2
      CHK CONC
                     ; Insert non-concurrent WAIT?
    else
    ifidn <P1>, <long>
      ESC XXX4,P2
      CHK CONC
                     : Insert non-concurrent WAIT?
    else
```

Listing 1 continued:

```
INT_SIZE macro P1, P2, XXX_S, XXX_W, XXX_L
             : Do "WORD" integer operation.
             : Example : "FIMUL WORD PULSE CNT[SI]" - Multiply 16 bit integer
                            value found at (DS:SI + PULSE_CNT) by top of stack
                            and leave result on top of stack
             ifidn <P1>, <WORD>
               ESC XXX W.P2
             else
             ifidn (P1).(word)
Circle 104
             ESC XXX_W,P2
           else
               Do "SHORT" integer operation.
on inquiry
               Example: "FISUB SHORT [BX]. ANGLE" - Subtract 32 bit integer at
                          (SP:BX + ANGLE) in main memory from top of stack and
                          leave result on top of stack
             ifidn <P1>, <SHORT>
               ESC XXX_S,P2
             else
             ifidn (P1>, (short)
               ESC XXX S.P2
             else
```

INT_SIZE - For all integer operations, determine proper

parameters to use in ESC sequence

; See if P1 indicates "TEMP" real type. If so, P2 is ; source/destination and XXX2 is TEMP opcode.

onto top of 8087 stack

ifidn <P1>, <TEMP>

ifidn <P1>, <temp>

; and take appropriate action

ESC XXX2.P2

ESC XXX2,P2

CHK CONC

CHK CONC

REG = 1

ESC REG XXX2, REG

PISP

else

endif.

endif

endi f

endif

endif.

endi f

endif endif endif endif

endm

; Example : "FLD TEMP INTERMEDIATE" - Load 80-bit temporary

; Insert non-concurrent WAIT?

; Insert non-concurrent WAIT?

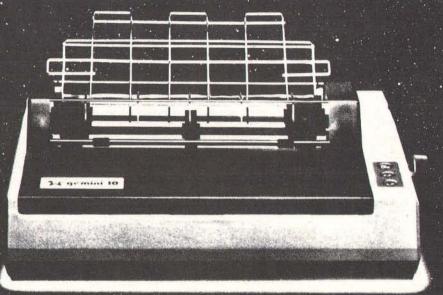
; If none of above, assume operation is of type "ST(i)"

: Example : "FFREE ST(2)" - Free register 2 in 8087

real number from memory address INTERMEDIATE

```
Do "LONG" integer operation.
            Example: "FILD LONG POS_LABEL" - Load 64-bit integer onto top
                     of stack from main memory at POS_LABEL
           ifidn (P1>, (LONG)
            ESC XXX_L,P2
           else
           ifidn <P1>, <long>
            ESC XXX L.P2
           else
            ERROR IN macro !!!
           endif
         endif
       endif
 endif
 endif.
 endi f
              : Insert non-concurrent WAIT?
 CHK CONC
endm
: *
              DEFINE ALL 8087 MNEMONICS HERE
: *
                  (In alphabetical order)
: *
: *
; Absolute value - No operands
FABS
       macro
       WAIT
                      ; Synchronization cmd
       ESC ØCH, CX
endm
                     ; Add real - //source/destination, source
FADD
       macro
                             //ST,ST(i)/ST(i),ST/short-real/long-real
                      ; If no parameters, classical stack - discard operands
       ifb
               FADDP ST(1),ST
       else
                     ; Synchronization cmd
               CHOOSE_4 P1, P2, 20H, 00H, 00H, 20H
        endi f
endm
                     ; Add real and pop - destination, source
FADDP
       macro
               P1, P2
                             ST(i),ST
                      ; Synchronization cmd
        WAIT
        CHOOSE 4 P1,,30H
endm
                      ; Packed decimal (BCD) load - source
FBLD
        macro P1
                             packed-decimal
        WAIT
                      ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC 3CH, P1
endm
                      ; Packed decimal (BCD) store and pop - destination
        macro P1
FRSTP
                             packed-decimal
                      ; Synchronization cmd
        WAIT
        ESC 3EH, P1
endm
FCHS
        macro
                       ; Change sign - No operands
                      ; Synchronization cmd
        WAIT
        ESC ØCH, AX
                                                 Listing 1 continued on page 342
```

Signification



AN ASTRONOMICAL VALUE AND THE LOWEST PRICES

MITHER GALANCES



CALL: (303) 279-2848 or (800) 525-7877



THE COMPUTER LINE, INC. GOLDEN, COLORADO

Offer void outside the Milky Way

```
Listing 1 continued:
                                                                                endm
endm
                                                                                FFREE
                                                                                        macro P1 ; Free register - destination
                                                                                        ST(i)
WAIT Synchronization cmd
FCLEX
                      : Clear exceptions - No operands
        WAIT
                      ; Synchronization cmd
       FNCLEX
                                                                                        CHOOSE 4 P1,,28H
endm
                                                                                endm
        macro P1,P2 ; Compare real - //source
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer add - source
                                                                                FIADD
                                                                                        ; word-integer/short-integer
WAIT ; Synchronization cmd
       ; //ST(i)/short-
WAIT ; Synchronization cmd
                    ; //ST(i)/short-real/long-real
       CHOOSE_4 P1, P2, Ø2H, , Ø2H, 22H
                                                                                        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 10H, 30H
endm
                                                                                endm
       macro P1,P2 ; Compare real and pop - //source
FCOMP
       ; //ST(i)/short-real/long-real
WAIT Synchronical/short-real/long-real
                                                                                FICOM
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer compare - source
                                                                                                     ; word-integer/short-integer
                     ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                                       ; Synchronization cmd
       CHOOSE_4 P1, P2, Ø3H, , Ø3H, 23H
                                                                                        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 12H, 32H
endm
                                                                                 enda
FCOMPP macro
                      ; Compare real and pop twice - No operands
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer compare and pop
                                                                                FICOMP
       WAIT
                       ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                        ; word-integer/short-integer
WAIT ; Synchronization cmd
       ESC 33H, CX
endm
                                                                                        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 13H, 33H
FDECSTP macro
                                                                                 endm
                      ; Decrement stack pointer - No operands
       WAIT
                       ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer divide - source
                                                                                FIDIV
       ESC ØEH.SI
                                                                                        ; word-integer/short-integer
WAIT ; Synchronization cmd
endm
                                                                                        INT SIZE P1, P2, 16H, 36H
       macro ; Disable interrupts - No operands
        WAIT
                      ; Synchronization cmd
       FNDISI
                                                                                FIDIVR macro P1.P2 ; Integer divide reversed - source
                                                                                                       ; word-integer/short-integer
endm
                                                                                        WAIT Synchronization cmd
FDIV
       macro P1.P2 : Divide real - //source/destination.source
                                                                                        INT SIZE P1, P2, 17H, 37H
        ; //ST(i),ST/short-real/long-real
ifb <P1> ; If no parameters, classical stack - discard operands
               FDIVP ST(1),ST
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer load - source
                                                                                        WAIT Synchronization and
                                                                                 FILD
        else
               WAIT : Synchronization cmd
               CHOOSE 4 P1, P2, 26H, Ø6H, Ø6H, 26H
                                                                                        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 18H, 38H, 3DH
        end1f
                                                                                 endm
endm
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer multiply - source
                                                                                 FIMUL
                                                                                        word-integer/short-integer
WAIT Synchronization and
FDIVE
        macro P1,P2 ; Divide real and pop - destination, source
        ; ST(i),ST
WAIT ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 11H, 31H
        CHOOSE 4 P1,.36H
endm
                                                                                FINCSTP macro
WAIT
                                                                                                       : Increment stack pointer - No operands
        macro P1,P2 ; Divide real reversed - //source/destination, source
                                                                                                       ; Synchronization cmd
FDIVR
       ; //ST,ST(i)/ST(i),ST/short-real/long-real
ifb (P1) ; If no parameters, classical stack - discard operands
                                                                                        ESC ØEH, DI
                                                                                 endm
               FDIVRP ST(1).ST
                                                                                        macro
                                                                                                       : Initialize processor - No operands
                                                                                 FINIT
               WAIT : Synchronization cmd
                                                                                        WAIT
                                                                                                       ; Synchronization cmd
               CHOOSE 4 P1, P2, 27H, Ø7H, Ø7H, 27H
                                                                                        FNINIT
        endif
                                                                                 endm
endm
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer store - destination
                                                                                 FIST
        macro P1,P2 ; Divide real reversed and pop - destination, source
                                                                                                       word-integer/short-integer
FDIVRP
        $ ST(i),ST
WAIT $ Synchronization cmd
                                                                                                       ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 1AH, 3AH
        CHOOSE_4 P1,,37H
                                                                                 endm
endm
                                                                                        macro P1,P2 ; Integer store and pop - destination
                                                                                 FISTP
                       : Enable interrupts - No operands
                                                                                                      ; word-integer/short-integer/long-integer
FENI
        macro
                                                                                        WAIT
        WAIT
                      ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                                       ; Synchronization cmd
        FNENI
                                                                                                                                    Listing 1 continued on page 347
```

EXPERT SYSTEMS

UNIX MICROCOMPUTER



AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

ADVANCED WORKSTATION



PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

VOICE AND VIDEODISC



TECHNOLOGY

REACH OUT AND TOUCH TOMORROW

Bell Laboratories is moving in new directions to develop sophisticated UNIX™ applications for microcomputers. Here, at the home of UNIX, we are applying advanced technology to every facet of information systems.

One of our newest developments is ARIEL, an interactive information retrieval system, the first to bring audio, text and video together in a centrally controlled network. ARIEL is inviting visitors at Disney's EPCOT Center to 'reach out and touch me' to see and hear about attractions in the park, make reservations for dinner and even speak to guides over a two-way video system.

And ARIEL is just the beginning...

The microcomputer is going everywhere and we are going everywhere with it.

To assist us in developing unique applications for tomorrow's microcomputers, we need talented software and computer engineers who are in close touch with one or more of the expertises displayed above and who have an MS or PhD degree or a BS degree with at least five or more years of highly relevant experience.

Successful candidates will have the opportunity to work creatively to:

- Develop software for UNIX-based microprocessors
- Develop software for advanced display systems

- Develop voice and text applications for intelligent workstations in the UNIX environment
- Identify and develop management decision support software for various vertical applications
 Plan and develop videodisc-based information
- Plan and develop videodisc-based information retrieval systems
- Develop knowledge-based, expert systems using artificial intelligence techniques.

At Bell Labs, you will have a wide spectrum of technical resources readily available to you. Processor, software and communications capabilities will be at your finger tips. You will work with some of the best minds in your field in an atmosphere that fosters free exchange of ideas.

Openings are located at our Laboratories in New Jersey.

If you have the required credentials and are interested in joining us in shaping the future of microcomputers, please send your resume detailing education and experience to: Director, Technical Employment, Bell Laboratories, Dept. 303/45 31/83, 150 John F. Kennedy Parkway, Short Hills, New Jersey 07078.

An equal opportunity employer.

Bell Laboratories

Get everything

I'm a pretty smart guy.

I've been Office Manager for only six weeks and I've already scored an impressive coup:

I talked the old man into investing in some office help that's already paid for itself.

And now we're getting everything done by Friday! Every single day of the week.

That may sound confusing but it really isn't. Because Friday! is the revolutionary new electronic file handling system from Ashton-Tate, the people who invented dBASE II.

Friday! runs on your microcomputer and it's made for people like you and me, people who know their jobs but who don't know

much about computers.

I won't go into great technical detail about Friday! because there isn't any. I just follow the English-language instructions on the screen, push a few buttons and — Zap! — I get the job done. With incredible speed because we've turned our paper files into much more efficient "electronic files."

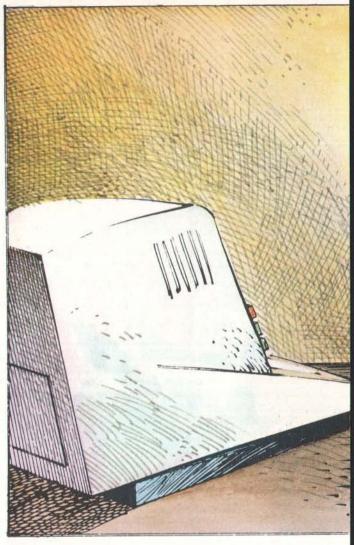
So whatever I need to know, I can find it in seconds.

Sales by product, salesman and territory since the first of the year.

Time billing for work in progress last month.

A quick report on our accounts payable.

Or a custom report that the old man can take to a Board of Directors' meeting. (Friday! and I whipped one out last week and



he said it was the best he'd seen since the company opened its doors.)

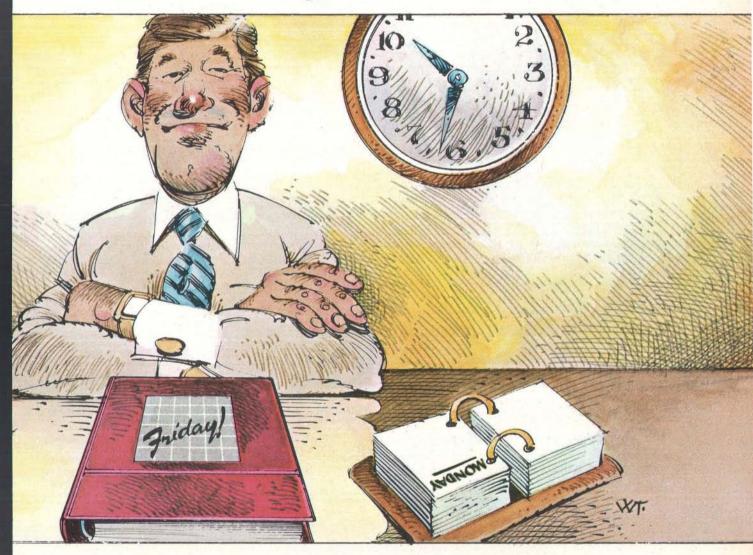
Very simply—and with blazing speed— Friday! handles just about everything that

needs handling around the office.

It's terrific for inventory and invoices and paychecks and input screens and plain or fancy reports. It works with dBASE II and 1-2-31 and Wordstar² files.

And wait until you see the way it handles mailing lists and labels—it's worth the \$295 price for that alone!

done by Friday!...



Well, with Friday! on board, everything's running so smoothly these days, I now have time to contemplate my next move up the corporate ladder.

If, that is, Dad has cleared off the next rung for me.

For the name and location of the Friday! dealer nearest you, contact Ashton-Tate, 10150 W. Jefferson Blvd., Culver City, CA 90230. (213) 204-5570.

Or better yet, just call today and start getting everything done by Friday!

ASHTON-TATE

©Ashton-Tate 1983.
Friday! runs under CP/M³-80, CP/M-86, PC-DOS⁴ and MS-DOS⁵
Friday! and dBASE II are trademarks of Ashton-Tate.
1-TM Lotus Corp. 2-TM Micropro. 3-TM Digital Research.
4-TM IBM Corp. 5-TM Microsoft.



The Micromint MPX-16 Microcomputer System.

As featured on the cover of "BYTE" magazine, November 1982. Also featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, November, December 1982 & January 1983.

These are all the tools you'll need to build the world's most powerful single board microcomputer.

The Micromint MPX-16. Put one together tonight.

Once assembled, the most useful tool will be your own imagination. The possibilities are limitless. Micromint will help you tailor the MPX-16 system to your particular needs and budget. Purchase the MPX-16 as a bare pc board, as a semi-kit with all the IC sockets, I/O connectors and discreet components wave soldered to the pc board, or as an assembled and tested unit.

- Directly boots CP/M-86 or MS-DOS.*
 Runs all CP/M-86 or MS-DOS * applications programs

On board features.

- · IBM PC bus compatible with 9 expansion slots.
- Intel 8088 16-bit microprocessor.
 Optional Intel 8087 math coprocessor.
- 256K bytes on board memory.
- Up to one megabyte of system memory.
 Up to 64K bytes of system ROM/EPROM.
 Two RS-232C serial I/O ports.
 Three parallel I/O ports.

- · Floppy disk controller for 51/4" or 8" single or double density disk drives.

 Four independent DMA channels.
- · Sixteen levels of vectored interrupts.
- *Available Soon.

Circle 483 on inquiry card.

To get the MPX-16 up and running only requires one disk drive, power supply and serial terminal

- MPX-16 single board computer assembled, tested and burned in with 64K bytes of RAM, CP/M-86
- \$1,895.00 MPX-16 with 256K bytes of RAM. \$2,135.00 MPX-16 Semi-Kit (wave soldered pc board) less IC's \$595.00
- Complete kit of IC's burned in and tested with 64K \$595.00 bytes of RAM. \$800.00
- With 256K bytes of RAM MPX-16 Unpopulated (bare) pc board, silk screened \$300.00 and solder masked
 - CP/M-86 Operating System on 51/4" or 8" diskette.

 MPX-16 Switching Power Supply including \$200.00
 - \$300.00 power supply harness
 - MPX-16 Technical Reference and User's Manual \$50.00 Call for current pricing on serial terminals, floppy disk drives, metal enclosures, hard disk systems, etc.

To Order: Call Toll Free 1-800-645-3479 In N.Y. 1-516-374-6793

MICROMINT INC. 561 Willow Avenue Cedarhurst, NY 11516



MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Corp.

The System with the Winning Combination.

IBM PC is a trademark of International Business Machines. Inc.: CP/M-86 is a trademark of Digital Research. Inc.

```
INT_SIZE P1, P2, 1BH, 3BH, 3FH
endm
FISUB
                P1,P2 ; Integer subtract - source
                                 word-integer/short-integer
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 14H, 34H
endm
        macro P1,P2 ; Integer subtract reversed - source
FISUBR
                                 word-integer/short-integer
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        INT_SIZE P1, P2, 15H, 35H
endm
FLD
        macro
                P1.P2 ; Load real - source
                               ST(i)/short-real/long-real/temp-real
                        :
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        CHOOSE_4 P1, P2, Ø8H, 1DH, Ø8H, 28H; 1DH INDICATES TEMPORARY REAL !!
endm
FLDCW
        macro
                         : Load control word - source
                                 2-bytes
        WAIT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH, P1
endm
FLDENY
        macro
                         : Load environment - source
                                14-bytes
        WAIT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØCH, P1
endm
FLDLG2
        macro
                         ; Load log 2 (base 10) - No operands
        WAIT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH.SP
endm
FLDLN2
                         ; Load log 2 (base e) - No operands
        macro
        WATT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH. BP
endm
                         ; Load log e (base 2) - No operands
FLDL2E
        macro
        WAIT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH, DX
enda
FLDL2T
        macro
                         ; Load leg 10 (base 2) - No operands
        WATT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH, CX
ende
FLDPI
        macro
                         ; Load pi - No operands
        WAIT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH. BX
endm
FLDZ
        macro
                         ; Load +0.0 - No operands
        WAIT
                         ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH, SI
endm
FLD1
        macro
                         ; Load +1.0 - No operands
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØDH. AX
endm
```

```
FMUL
                        ; Multiply real - //source/destination, source
                P1.P2
                                //ST(i),ST/ST,ST(i)/short-real/long-real
                        :
            (P1)
        i fh
                        ; If no parameters, classical stack - discard operands
                FMULP ST(1), ST
        else
                        : Synchronization cmd
                CHOOSE 4 P1.P2.21H.@1H.@1H.21H
        endi f
endm
FMULP
                       ; Multiply real and pop - destination, source
                                ST(i).ST
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        CHOOSE_4 P1,,31H
endm
FNCLEX
       macro
                        ; Clear exceptions - No wait FCLEX
        ESC 1CH, DX
endm
FNDISI
        macro
                        ; Disable interrupts - No wait FDISI
        ESC 1CH.CX
endm
FNENI
        macro
                        ; Enable interrupts - No wait FENI
        ESC 1CH, AX
endm
FNINIT
        macro
                        ; Initialize processor - No wait FINIT
        ESC 1CH, BX
endm
FNOP
        macro
                        ; No operation - No operands
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØAH, AX
ende
FNSAVE
       marro
                P1
                        ; Save state - destination (No wait FSAVE)
                                94-bytes
        ESC 2EH, P1
endm
FNSTCW
        macro
                        ; Store control word - destination (No wait FSTCW)
                                 2-bytes
        ESC ØFH, P1
endm
FNSTENV macro
                        ; Store environment - destination (No wait FSTENV)
                                 14-bytes
        ESC ØEH.P1
endm
FNSTSW
        macro P1
                        ; Store status word - destination (No wait FSTSW)
                                2-bytes
        ESC 2FH.P1
endm
FPATAN
        macro
                        ; Partial arctangent - No operands
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØEH, BX
endm
FPREM
        macro
                        ; Partial remainder - No operands
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØFH. AX
endm
```

Inc

```
WAIT : Synchronization cmd
Listing 1 continued:
                                                                                                       CHOOSE_4 P1, P2, 24H, Ø4H, Ø4H, 24H
                                                                                              endif
FPTAN
                                                                                      endm
        macro
                        ; Partial tangent - No operands
        WATT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØEH. DX
                                                                                      FSUBP
                                                                                                              ; Subtract real and pop - destination, source
endm
                                                                                                                      ST(i),ST
                                                                                                              ; Synchronization cmd
FRNDINT macro
                        ; Round to integer - No operands
                                                                                              CHDOSE_4 P1,,34H
        WATT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                      endm
        ESC ØFH.SP
endm
                                                                                      FSUBR
                                                                                              macro P1.P2 : Subtract real reversed - //source/destination.source
                                                                                                                      //ST,ST(i)/ST(i),ST/short-real/long-real
                                                                                                              ;
FRSTOR
        macro
                        Restore saved state - source
                                                                                              ifb <P1>
                                                                                                              ; If no parameters, classical stack - discard operands
                                94-bytes
                                                                                                      FSUBRP ST(1),ST
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                              else
        ESC 2CH, P1
                                                                                                                       : Synchronization cmd
endm
                                                                                                       CHOOSE_4 P1, P2, 25H, Ø5H, Ø5H, 25H
                                                                                              endif
FSAVE
        macro Pi
                        ; Save state - destination
                                                                                      endm
                                94-bytes
        MAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                                      P1.P2 ; Subtract real reversed and pop - destination, source
                                                                                      FSUBRP
                                                                                              macro
        FNSAVE P1
                                                                                                                       ST(i),ST
endm
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                              CHOOSE_4 P1,,35H
FSCALE macro
                        ; Scale - No operands
                                                                                      endm
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØFH, BP
                                                                                      FTST
                                                                                              macro
                                                                                                               : Test stack top against +0.0 - No operands
endm
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                              ESC ØCH. SP
FSQRT
        macro
                        ; Square root - No operands
                                                                                      endm
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        ESC ØFH, DX
                                                                                                               ; (CPU) Wait while 8087 is busy - No operands
                                                                                      FWAIT
                                                                                              macro
endm
                                                                                                               ; NOTE : CPU instruction, not escape code
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                      endm
FST
                        : Store real - destination
                                ST(i)/short-real/long-real
                                                                                      FXAM
                                                                                              macro
                                                                                                               ; Examine stack top - No operands
                        ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
        CHOOSE_4 P1, P2, 2AH, , ØAH, 2AH
                                                                                              ESC ØCH. BP
endm
                                                                                      endm
                        : Store control word - destination
                                                                                      FXCH
                                                                                              macro Pi
                                                                                                               : Exchange registers - //destination
FSTCW
        macro Pi
                                                                                                                      //ST(i)
                                2-bytes
                                                                                              MATT
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                              CHOOSE 4 P1., Ø9H
        FNSTCW P1
                                                                                      endm
endm
FSTENV
                        : Store environment - destination
                                                                                      FXTRACT macro
                                                                                                               ; Extract exponent and significand - No operands
        macro Pi
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
                                14-bytes
                                                                                              ESC ØEH.SP
        WAIT
                        : Synchronization cmd
        FNSTENV P1
                                                                                      enda
endm
                                                                                      FYL2X
                                                                                              macro
                                                                                                               ; Y * log X (base 2) - No operands
FSTP
        macro P1,P2
                        ; Store real and pop - destination
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
                                ST(i)/short-real/long-real/temp-real
                                                                                              ESC ØEH, CX
                                                                                      endm
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        CHOOSE 4 P1, P2, 2BH, 1FH, ØBH, 2BH; 1FH INDICATES TEMPORARY REAL!!
                                                                                      FYL2XP1 macro
                                                                                                              ; Y * log (X+1) (base 2) - No operands
endm
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
                                                                                              ESC ØFH.CX
FSTSW
        macro P1
                        ; Store status word - destination
                                2-bytes
                                                                                      endm
        WAIT
                        ; Synchronization cmd
        FNSTSW P1
                                                                                      F2XM1
                                                                                              macro
                                                                                                               ; (2^^X - 1) - No operands
                                                                                              WAIT
                                                                                                               ; Synchronization cmd
endm
                                                                                              ESC ØEH. AX
                                                                                      enda
FSUB
              P1, P2
                       ; Subtract real - //source/destination.source
        macro
                               //ST.ST(i)/ST(i).ST/short-real/long-real
```

; If no parameters, classical stack - discard operands

FSUBP ST(1),ST

else

endif

ALITOSYNC=1

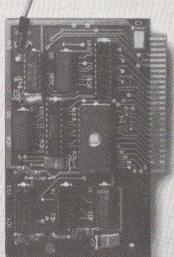
; Initialize M8087 to automatic synchronization

HD CATRI

MAKES BACK-UP COPIES OF PROTECTED SOFTWARE QUICKLY, EASILY, WITH JUST A PUSH OF A BUTTON.

New software locking schemes have rendered even the latest generation of copy programs virtually unusable. Locksmith™, Nibbles Away™ and other "Nibble copiers" require complicated parameter settings, much patience and great effort to use. More often than not, the results are disappointing. WILD-CARD is different. Rather than copying disks track by track, WILDCARD ignores the disk and any copy protection encrypted on it. Instead, WILDCARD takes a snapshot of memory in your Apple® II.

Now you can make back-up copies of protected software with the push of a button.



FEATURES

- ☐ Hardware copying device... push button operation.
- □ Copies 48K memory resident software, most 64K software.
- □ No programming experience or parameters necessary.
- ☐ Backs up DOS 3.2 and DOS 3.3
- □ Creates DOS 3.3 unprotected and autobooting disks.
- □ WILDCARD lives in any slot. Undetectable by software.
- ☐ Produces autobooting disk in
- □ Copies are DOS 3.3 compatible.
- Copies become accessible for alterations.
- ☐ Simple, easy-to-use software included.

WILDCARD Utility Disk 1 also included, featuring:

- ☐ Automatic program compression and BRUN file maker.
- ☐ Multiple programs can be placed on the same disk.
- □ Recreates basic files to load and
- ☐ Files can be placed on a hard disk...and more.

WILDCARD

\$139.95

Order direct from East Side Software Co., 344 E. 63 St., Suite 14-A, New York City 10021, 212-355-2860. Please include \$3.00 for shipping and handling. Orders outside continental U.S. please add \$10.00 for shipping and handling. Mail and phone orders may be charged to MasterCard and VISA. N.Y. State residents add sales tax. Dealer inquiries welcome.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The WILDCARD is offered for the purpose of enabling you to make archival copies only. Under the Copyright Law you, as the owner of a copy of a computer program, are entitled to make a new copy for archival purposes only and the WILDCARD will enable you to do so. The WILDCARD is offered for no other purposes and you are not permitted to utilize it. purpose and you are not permitted to utilize it for any other use, other than that specified.

Apple and the Apple logo are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc.-CP/Mtrademark of Digital Research, Inc. Locksmithtrademark of Omega Microwave, Inc. Nibbles Away-trademark of Computer: applications.

Software is not copy protected. System requirements: Apple II Plus with 64K and DOS 3.3 or Apple IIe. Franklin Ace also supported.

Wildcard does not operate with CP/M or other microprocessor based software.

Circle 155 on inquiry card.



RadioShackTRS-80's Full Line





YOU CAN SAVE money when you buy Radio Shack TRS-80 Computers from Pan American Electronics. Pan American Electronics went into business in 1976 and led the way in bringing consumers original Radio Shack TRS-80 Computers at reduced prices.

NO other company has done it longer.
NO other company has done it better and
NO other company sells them for less.

Pan American Electronics

TOLL FREE NUMBER 800/531-7466

1117 Conway Avenue • Department B Mission, Texas 78572 Phone: 512/581-2766 Telex Number 767339

TM — Trademark of Tandy Corporation

Text continued from page 332:

freely intermix standard 8088 CPU and 8087 mnemonics in assembly-language programs and then let the macro assembler take care of correctly converting the 8087 instructions into the proper escape codes.

The support package, named M8087.MAC (referred to throughout this article as M8087), uses Intel's mnemonic names for the 8087 instruction set listed in table 1. Because only 8087 instructions begin with the letter "F," it is easy to skim through an assembly-language listing and pick out the appropriate instructions.

The software support package M8087 requires the use of MASM, part of the IBM Macro Assembler package, and at least 96K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory). This file of 83 macros presented in listing 1 allows full and easy access to the entire 8087 instruction set at a level equivalent to assembly-language programming.

M8087 is intended to be placed in a separate file (I named mine M8087.MAC and placed it on the disk that contains the macro assembler). The complete package can then be used simply by placing the statement "INCLUDE M8087.MAC" (or some variation such as "INCLUDE A:M8087.MAC", etc.) in the assembly-language program somewhere near its start. This instruction causes the assembler to go to the appropriate disk drive, locate the file M8087.MAC, and read it into the program.

Once M8087 resides on the MASM disk, the single IN-CLUDE statement provides access to these 8087 mnemonics from any number of programs. Any valid 8087 mnemonic instruction will automatically be expanded into the correct escape sequence at assembly time.

If you look through listing 1, you will notice five long and involved macros at the start (ESC_REG, CHECK_ST, CHK_CONC, CHOOSE_4, and INT_SIZE) followed by 77 short macros, one for each Intel 8087 instruction mnemonic. The first five macros are all nested macros (defined and/or invoked within other macros) called by some of the 77 instruction macros. In fact, ESC_REG, CHECK_ST, and CHK_CONC are nested two levels down because they are invoked by the CHOOSE_4 and INT_SIZE nested macros.

Let's first look at the 77 instruction macros. A careful analysis of the 8087 instruction set and its machine-language op codes leads to a division of the instructions into four types that I call "directly translated," "non-waiting," "integer operations," and "variety."

Directly Translated Instructions

These instructions have only one form of call and include all instructions without operands or with only one type of operand. For example, the FINIT instruction has only a single form translatable into only one valid machine-language sequence, namely "DB E3" (hexadecimal). (For a full list of all the 8087 op codes, see appendix A of Intel's Numerics Supplement to the 8086 Family User's Guide.)

The macro for a directly translated instruction can immediately issue the appropriate ESC sequence for the macro invocation because the form is known in advance.

Keep your bottom line on the up and up

The future never comes with any guarantees.

But there is a way to improve tomorrow's business performance today.

called the Bottom Line Strategist.™

The future is now.

With the Strategist and your microcomputer, you can explore alternative business decisions and ing forecasts. get answers to the questions common to any business focused on growth:

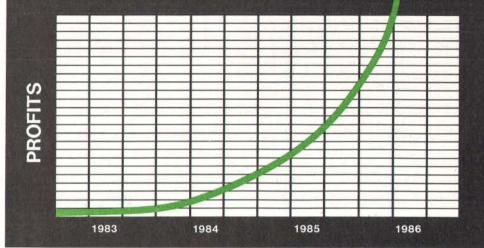
How much money are we risking? Will the business be profitable? When? Is that soon enough? Can we improve this by changing the price? What's the

impact of our assumptions on net worth, cash flow,

market penetration and growth? The Strategist uses seven sophisticated econometric models originally developed for compa-

nies on the Fortune 500 list.

But it's pre-programmed, so all you do is enter your current business assumptions, then sit back and watch the dynamics of your future unfold graphically.



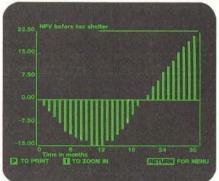
It's a microcomputer program The Strategist plots (and tabulates) your marketing and sales projections; anticipated cash flows; break-even point; Net Present Value; and more—a total of 11 production, financial and market-

If any area looks interesting, the unique "zoom" takes you in

for a closer look at the picture. And if you don't like what you see, do it all over again.

Instantly. Without any programming.

And do it as often as you need to get the results that you want.



Tomorrow's answers today.

The Strategist is a unique short-cut to experience, without the hard knocks.

You can refine your pricing policies. Optimize your cash flows. And maximize your profits while minimizing your risks.

In today's business climate. how much is that worth? The Bottom Line Strategist is \$400.

Our no risk offer.

You can check out the Bottom Line Strategist with no financial risk.

Drop by a dealer showroom and run through a hands-on demonstration. Then take home a package and use it for 30 days. It runs on 8-bit and 16-bit microcomputers (IBM PC, Apple II, CP/M, etc.) If you don't like it, return it and you'll get your money back.

For the name of your nearest dealer, contact Ashton-Tate at 10150 West Jefferson Boulevard, Culver City, CA 90230.

Better yet, call (213) 204-5570 today. Because if time is money, the Bottom Line Strategist is **Bottom Line** money in Strategist™ the bank.

ASHTON TATE

Circle 37 on inquiry card.

DataVu A Complete Information Management Facility Here's What They're Saying About Us

"Thank you!! for DATAVU. After spending hundreds of dollars and hours on DBASE 11, Condor and other DBASE systems, with little or no results in applying them in my business I feel that DATAVU is a SUPER DBASE system that can be implemented by any small business."

James E. Proctor

President, Valcom, Inc., White River, VT

"This relational data base system in perhaps the finest value in software today. You include an easy-touse screen formatting utility and a powerful forms processor that truly make setting up a data base a task easy enough for any user.'

Scott M. Baker

Assistant Manager, Heathkit, Jericho, NY

"... how can it be good? Take it from a programmer, it beats those Data Base Manager Systems that are priced over \$500 (no need to mention names)."

Ernie Johnson

Stanford Software System, Minitou Springs, CO

After experimenting with and using 10 to 20 microprocessor based databases over the last few years, I have finally found the most powerful and cost-effective tool available to the micro-computer user.

Tom Potter

Roseville Computer Store Roseville, Michigan



Automatic Screen Design (ASD): This feature permits you to specify the design of a form (which may be multi-page) that you wish to use for data entry and data viewing. You simply layout a screen mask and within seconds, without any programming, a data entry program can be generated.

> See DataVu™ at your local software dealer. We also have a demonstration system up and running. You can dial in and try most of the DataVu™ features. Call us for more information.

Thinkers Soft, Inc.

P.O. Box 221 Garden City, NY 11530

(516) 294-8104



Automatic Menu Generation: This feature permits you to design your own menus in which each option in the menu may invoke an executable program or a batch file. You simply layout the menu pages, and within seconds, without any programming, your menu program can be generated. This allows you to construct user-friendly menu-driven packages.



Report Generation: Reports generated from your data base(s) that become routine and have enduring value may be specified by you in detailed format to the Report Generation feature. It is designed to retrieve information from the data base with simple statements and perform arithmetic operations.



Relational Data Base Management: Having established data base(s) through use of the ASD feature, you may use the Relational Data Base Management feature to manipulate and retrieve these data. This feature supplies 12 commands and four utility programs to support activities like Select, Sort, Index, Join, Reformat, and so

All This. .

for only

Available for IBM PC, CP/M®-80: Osborne, Northstar, Micro Decision, Kaypro, Superbrain, Heath 89/Z100, Televideo, NEC, Sanyo, Xerox, Apple II, and 8" SSSD disk. CP/M®-86 available soon

CP/M is a registered TM of Digital Research, Inc.

* If you want to impress your boss, or your friends, we'll gladly charge you \$700. for this software package.

This instruction type accounts for half of the 8087 instruction set or a total of 38 macros.

Nonwaiting Instructions

The nonwaiting instructions are a set of eight mnemonics that Intel defined to help prevent deadlocking the 8087 under special conditions. Notice from listing 1 that, in most of the 77 instruction macros, the first line of the macro definition is a WAIT mnemonic. This is interpreted by the assembler as the normal 8088 WAIT instruction and is assembled as such. This causes the 8088 CPU to wait on the 8087 to finish any current task before beginning the next operation. (When an 8087 and an 8088 are correctly interconnected, the BUSY pin of the 8087 NDP is tied to the WAIT pin of the 8088 CPU. The 8088 WAIT instruction, when executed, waits for the signal on the TEST pin to go low. Because the 8087 holds the BUSY line high while it is executing an instruction, a WAIT instruction executed immediately before an 8087 instruction ensures that the program will not give the 8087 an instruction before it is ready to execute it.)

The WAITs are automatically inserted before all operations except the eight nonwaiting instructions FNCLEX, FNDISI, FNENI, FNINIT, FNSAVE, FNSTCW, FNSTENV, and FNSTSW. For each of these, Intel also specifies a waiting form (FCLEX, FDISI, FENI, FINIT, FSAVE, FSTCW, FSTENV, and FSTSW). An indepth look at why these instructions are special is beyond the scope of this article and will not be necessary for most applications of the 8087 on the IBM PC. (For more information, see Intel's Numerics Supplement book mentioned earlier.) Suffice it to say that the nonwaiting instructions are handled in the same manner as the directly translated types without preceding the escape sequence with a WAIT command.

Integer Operation Instructions

These instructions deal with integer operations, which on the 8087 always use an integer operand from memory as a source. The three types of integer operands are wordinteger (16 bits), short-integer (32 bits), and long-integer (64 bits).

The integer operation instruction is implemented as a macro by use of the INT_SIZE nested macro. All macro invocations of an integer instruction must specify the type of operand followed by the memory address at which that integer operand is to be found. For example:

FIADD WORD CURRENT SPEED

- ; where CURRENT_SPEED is a
- ; label to a memory location

or

FIMUL SHORT [BP]. SEQUENCE

- ; where register BP is index
- ; offset by value in SEQUENCE

IBM® Personal Computer Products

Davong 5 MB Hard Disk System - \$1495.00 12 MB - \$1995.00

IBM PC-2 Drive System 3" DUAL DRIVE SUBSYSTEM

S CALL \$725.00

Quadram — Quadboard with Parallel

Port, Serial Port, Clock/Calendar, Expandable to 256K

64K on brd. - \$340.00 128K on brd. - \$395.00 192K on brd. - \$439.00 256K on brd. - \$499.00

Quadram Memory Expansion

192K Maximum

64K on brd. - \$230.00 128K on brd. - \$290.00

192 K on brd. - \$350.00

\$ CALL AST & PERSYST MEMORY EXPANSION PRODUCTS

Amdek Monitors

Mod 300 Phosphor - \$150.00 Composite Color III - \$345.00 IBM RGB Compatible Color II - \$599.00 Color 1 - \$300.00

IBM/TRS 80 Disk Drives/Cabinets

TM 100 Single 40 Track Drive - \$189.00 TM 100-2 Double 40 Track Drive - \$280.00

TEAC 51/4" SLIM SINGLE & DOUBLE DRIVE SUBSYSTEMS

\$ CALL

Apple II® Computer Products

SYSCOM APPLE COMPATIBLE SYSTEM Apple Compatible Controller Card..... Apple Compatible Disk Drive w/Cabinet & Cable. 249.00

TEAC SLIM LINE 51/4" DRIVE \$265.00 DUAL SLIM LINE \$525.00 Printer/Graphics Interface.....

Davong 5 MB Hard Disk System - \$1495.00 — 12 MB - \$1995.00

Epson/Smith-Corona Printers

MX80 \$425.00 FX80 \$550.00 MX100 \$875.00 TRS 80 / Parallel Printer Cable \$20.00

IBM Parallel Printer Cable \$35.00

STAR MICRONICS GEMINI 10 \$ CALL

GEMINI 15 \$ CALL

JMR ELECTRONICS

TRS-80 MOD III Disk Controller Incl. Disk Controller, Power-Supply, Mounting Hardware, Cables & Instruction Manuals \$239.00

POWER SUPPLIES Dual 8" Slim Line - \$180.00 Dual 51/4" - \$ 99.00 Single 514" - \$ 69.00 AND CABINETS 3" DUAL DRIVE SUBSYSTEM FOR IBM\$725.00

VISA, MASTERCARD (\$100 Min., Add 2%) Or Certified Check

90 Day Warranty (Parts & Labor) TRS 80 is a Registered Trademark, Tandy Corp. Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

P.O. Box 818, Reseda, CA 91335 1-800-635-5555

FREE SHIPPING IN CONTINENTAL U.S.

(213) 993-4804 (IN CALIF.)

PERSONAL SOFTWARE . GTE

HAYS MICROCOMPUTERS .

HITACHI - HAYDEN - CANON - NOVATION - D.C.

CENTRONIC

354

TO ORDER OR INFORMATION LINE (213) 704-6895



IBM SPECIAL OF THE MONTH IBM

DISK DRIVES FOR THE PC AND PC COMPATIBLES DOUBLE SIDED/DOUBLE DENSITY 320K

MSL \$525.00

ONE YEAR WARRANTY OUR \$225.00 PRICE

HP · DC

· PAPER TIGER · GIE ·

DIABLO

· BMC

· CENTRONIC

EMOR



PLUS

PLUG-COMPATIBLE DRIVES RANA ELITE I

W/CONTROLLER W/OUT CONTROLLER IZM 399.00 329.00 549.00 449.00

MICRO-SCI A2

W/CONTROLLER W/OUT CONTROLLER MSL OUR PRICE MSL OUR PRICE 379.00 409.00 299.00 519.00

PERSONAL COMPUTER INCLUDES: 2 Drives DS/DD Color Graphic Board

MONITOR NOT INCLUDED OUR PRICE Sauce MSL

64K Memory

*Subject to availability

No. of the last of

THE IBM PC WITH 128K, 10 MB WINCHESTER ON LINE. DOS 2.0. ASYNCHRONOUS INTERFACE

OUR LOW PRICE \$4595.00

THE APPLE COMPATIBLE **ALTERNATIVE** FRANKLIN BUSINESS SYSTEM

Franklin Ace 1000 system • 64K • Disk Drive with controller card . 12" green phs. video monitor.

S1395.00

SAVE \$1000 COMPARED TO APPLE SYSTEM

EVENUE VOLID IOM OF MEMORY.

	MSL	OUR	Save	
FROM 64K TO 128	K 108.00	63.00	45.00	
FROM 64K TO 192	K 216.00	111.00	97.00	
FROM SAK TO 256	K 324 00	179.00	146.00	

FULL INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED

SPINWRITER LETTER QUALITY PRINTER FOR IBM PC
Parallel, Bidirectional, 35 CPS
wfrugged instructions.
NOW COMPATIBLE WITH WORD STAR

3495.00 \$2059.00 1436.00

-

2995.00 \$2499.00 496.00

	OUR	Save
MSL 495.00	369.00	126.00

DAVONG		Our Price
OSI 501 Hard Disk 5M 10M		CALL
MICROSOFT	350.00	240.00

128K Ram Card w/parity 256K Ram Card w/parity 875.00

XEDEX BABY BLUE 64K plus CP/M 2.2 600.00 439.00

KAYPRO II PROFOUNDLY PORTABLE

WITH 9" MONITOR, CP/M. Perfect Writer, Perfect Calc, Perfect Filer, Perfect Speller S-BASIC

> MSL 1795.00

CALL FOR PRICE

OSBORNE PERSONAL COMPUTER



INCLUDES SOFTWARE

DOUBLE

DENSITY

 MAIL MERGE · CPM WORDSTAR
 CB BASIC

SUPERCALC • M BASIC

OUR PRICE CALL

APPLE PERSONAL

DOMEDICA		
PERIPHERALS AND SOFTWARE		Our
HARDWARE	MSL	Price
Videx Combo Package	375.00	259.00
Videx Videoterm Card	345.00	239.00
Videx Keyboard Enhancer II	149.00	115.00
Microsoft Softcard with CP/M	345.00	235.00
Microsoft Premium Pak	695.00	499.00
Microsoft 16K Card	99.95	72.50
PCP Appl I - Card (4 MHZ version)	445.00	339.00
PCP Appl I - Card (6 MHZ version)	595.00	449.00
Corvus Winchester 5MB 2	495.00	1,949.00
Corvus Winchester 10MB 3	495.00	2,849.00
Corvus Winchester 20MB 4	495.00	3,699.00
Saturn Systems 32K	249.00	165.00
Saturn Systems 64K	425.00	312.00
Saturn Systems 128K	599.00	452.00
Hays Micromodem II	379.00	285.00
Hays Smartmodem	279.00	225.00
Kensington System Saver	90.00	58,00
M & R RF Modulator	30.00	22.00
M & R Super Fan	50.00	37,00
Grappler +	175.00	135.00
Practical Peripherals		
Microbuffer II 16K	259.00	225.00
Practical Peripherals		
Microbuffer II 32K	299.00	239.00
Prometheus Versa Card	199.00	149.00
SVA Disk 2+2 Controller DSSD	395.00	335.00
SVA Disk 2+2 Controller DSDD	595.00	489.00
SVA App-L-Cache 256 K Memory 1		1,049,00
TG Joystick	59.95	42.00
TG Select-A-Port	59.95	42.00

PERSONAL PERIPHERALS & SOFTWARE HARDWARE MSL OUADRAM Quadboard, 4 function brd with 256 K **Ouad Color II**

With 640y240 Resolution

Quad Color III
With 640x400 Resolution

575 00

439.00

Printer Card w/cable (parallel) Printer Card w/cable (serial) Davong Hard Disks	159.00 179.00	109.00 139.00 CALL
SOFTWARE	MSL	Our
Zork I by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Zork II by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Zork III by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Snooper Troops #1 by Spinnake	r 44.95	33.50
Snooper Troops #2 by Spinnake	44.95	33.50
Deadline by Infocom	49.95	37.50
Flight Simulator by Microsoft	49.95	37.50
Starcross by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Story Machine by Spinnaker The Home Accountant	34.95	26.50
by Continental	150.00	111.00
VieiCale by VisiCorn	250.00	186.00

Below Company		Our
SOFTWARE	MSL	Price
Zork I by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Zork II by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Zork III by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Snooper Troops #1 by Spinnaker	44.95	33.50
Snooper Troops #2 by Spinnaker	44.95	33.50
Deadline by Infocom	49.95	37.50
Flight Simulator by Microsoft	49.95	37.50
Starcross by Infocom	39.95	28.50
Story Machine by Spinnaker	34.95	26.50
The Home Accountant		
by Continental	150.00	111.00
VisiCalc by VisiCorp	250.00	189.00
Wordstar by Micropro	415.00	369.00
The Tax Manager by Microlab	250.00	189.00
Visifile by VisiCorp	300.00	229.00
Supercalc by Sorcim	295.00	229.00
dBase II by Ashton Tate	700.00	489.00
Personal Investor by PBL	145.00	119.00
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Trials.	

NEW INVENTORY IN STOCK PRICES HAVE BEEN LOWERED PLEASE CALL FOR **BEST PRICES**

CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

LOTUS 1-2-3

A POWERFUL, FAST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE SOFTWARE FOR YOUR MONEY: INTEGRATED SPREAD SHEET, DATA BASE AND GRAPHICS

100 00 495.00

TERMINALS TELEVIDEO

List	Price
699.00	\$ 599.0
950.00	699.0
995.00	795.0
195.00	949.0
	950.00 995.00

C. Itoh F 1 C. Itoh F 1 C. Itoh Pro C. Itoh Pro SMITH CORONA TP-1 Letter Quality Tractors

STAR MICRONIC Gemini 10 MODEMS

PRINTERS

Epson MX-80 1 177 Epson FX-80F/T Epson MX-100 Type III* *w/graphics

OKIDATA
Okidata 82A w/tractor 80 col
Okidata 83A W/tractor 132 col
Okidata 84P 132 col. serial
Okidata 84S 132 col. parallel

Itoh F 10 40 cps (parallel) Itoh F 10 40 cps (serial) Itoh Prowriter (parallel) Itoh Prowriter (serial)

EPSON

Cat	189.00	149.00
D-Cat	199.00	159.00
Auto-Cat	249.00	209.00
212 Auto Cat	695.00	629.00
Super Mike	14.95	12.95
Apple Cat II	389.00	289.00
212 Apple Cat	725.00	619.00
HAYS MICROCOMPUTER PROD	DUCTS	815.00
Hays Stack Smartmodem	289.00	729.00
Smart Modem 1200	699.00	529.00
Micromodem 100	399.00	299.00
ANCHOR AUTOMATION	- 117573D7 A	233.00
Signalman Modem MK I	99.00	79.00
Mark VII (Auto Answer/Dial)	159.00	125.00
minute and the series of the s		150,00

495.00

MSL

379.00

When in LA please visit our showroom M-S 10-6. We reserve the right to currect typographical errors. This ad supercedes all previous ads. Prices subject to change without notice.

Save

SOFTWARE CHOPLIFTER by Broderband 34.95 34.95 Frogger by Sierra On-Line Canyon Climber by Datasoft Wizardry by Sir-Tech 29.95 49.95 37.50 Zork by Infocom 39.95 44.95 Snooper Troops #1 by Spinnaker 49.95 Deadline by Infocom 37,50 Apple Panie by Broderband Master Type by Lightning 29.95 39.95 22.50 29.95 Typing Tator II by Microsoft 24.95 18.75 Story Machine by Spinnaker The Home Accountant 34.95 by Continental PFS: File by Software Publishing 74.95

249.00 179.00 219.00

131.25

97.50

MONITORS		Our
TAXAN	List	Price
12" Grn. Phs 18 MHZ	195.00	109.00
12" Amber 18 MHZ	229.00	139.00
12" RGB	CALL	CALL
NEC	240.00	7.00
JB 12" Green	249.00	175.00
JC 12" Color	495.00	345.00
USI	TO STORE STO	
PI-2 12" Green	249.00	155.00
PI-3 12" Amber	289.00	185.00
AMDEK		
300 12* Green	195.00	145.00
Color I	395.00	325.00
Color II RGB Highres	895.00	695.00
ELECTROHOME	2000	999.00
ECM-1302-1 13" RGB Hires	595.00	395.00
ECM-1302-2 13" RGB Hires	895.00	595.00
Color Board for Apple II	249.00	195.00 4



MAIL ORDER 20929 Ventura Bivd., Prices subject to change without notice.

Woodland Hills, CA 91364

*California residents add 61% sk sales tax. (213) 704-6895

OUTSIDE CA CALL TOLL FREE 1 (800) 423-8886 IN CA (213) 996-2252

**Add 3% Shipping & Handling — Add 3% CA (2.0.0.5) sk sales tax. (2.0.0.5) sk sa

Name (Please print) City State Zip Description Qty

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ Certified Check or M.O.

Allow 2 weeks clearance for Bank Wire Transfer personal check CREDIT CARD #

VISA

TOTAL ORDER \$ ____

SHIPPING & HANDLING*

"Add 3% Shipping & Handling — Add 3% surcharge for credit cards. No C.O.D.'s. Order cannot be shipped unless accompanied by payment, including sh' ing, bandling and tax where applic, ble. Minimum service charge \$5.00.



MAXELL + DYSAN + EPSON + CCS + SHARP + CASIO + HP + VERBATIM + MEMOREX + SOROC + CORVUS + PERSONAL SOFTWARE + CCS

VisiCalc by VisiCorp 250.00 PFS: Report by Software Publishing 95.00 Screenwriter II by Sierra On-Line 129.95

Wesper Micro Wizard 80 Wesper Micro BPO 16K Wesper Micro BPO 32K

Wesper Micro SOB 16K per Micro SOB 32K BMC 1401 w/RGB Interface ALS Z-Card w/CPM for Apple II

The integer macros receive two parameters, P1 and P2, from the user's program. P1 specifies the type of operand ("WORD" and "SHORT" from the examples above). P2 contains the memory address and can be any valid addressing scheme permitted by the assembler ("CUR-RENT_SPEED" and "[BP].SEOUENCE" from the examples above).

The integer macros then turn and call the INT_SIZE macro, passing to it the two parameters as well as up to three other parameters (XXX_S, XXX_W, and XXX_ L—see the definition of INT_SIZE in listing 1). These are individual values that form part of the escape sequence depending on whether the type parameter is WORD (XXX_W), SHORT (XXX_S), or LONG (XXX_L).

The INT_SIZE macro uses the conditional assemblylanguage pseudo-ops to compare the type strings and determine which escape sequence to use. If the operand type is none of the valid or expected types, then an "ERROR in macro" message is inserted instead of an escape sequence. causing an assembly-language error to occur later.

Variety Instructions

The last type of instruction macro is variety and includes the 19 remaining instructions. Basically, these instructions are similar in that the source operand can be specified in a variety of ways, including the classical stack, register, and real-memory forms.

The variety macro type uses the CHOOSE_4 nested macro to issue the proper escape sequence. The instruction macro passes to CHOOSE_4 any parameters it received in its invocation (from the user program) as well as some instruction-specific parameters. CHOOSE_4 then examines its parameters (as many as six) and determines what the escape sequence should be.

The classical stack and register variations of the variety type include four types of operands: none, "ST(i)" (for single-operand instructions), "ST,ST(i)", and "ST(i),ST". CHOOSE_4 receives the operands as dummy parameters P1 and P2. In place of the i will be the user-specified register number (0 to 7) used to determine the escape sequence.

The variety instruction type includes all the realnumber instructions (such as FADD, FSUB, FDIV, etc.). These real-number instructions can be of the classical stack or register type just mentioned or of the realmemory type. The real-memory operand type specifies that the source operand is found somewhere in the 8088 memory space. The operands of this type can be of various lengths ("SHORT", "LONG", and "TEMP"). Examples of the variety instructions are

FLD ST(4)

- ; Push stack once and move contents of reg 4
- ; to top of stack

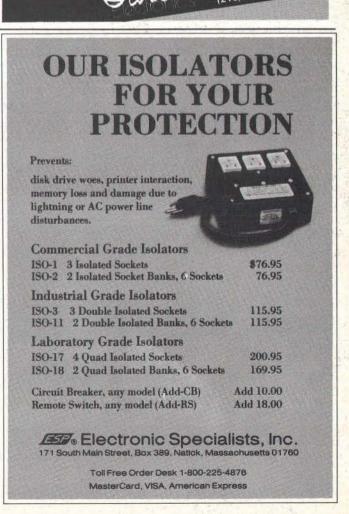
FADD SHORT DISTANCE

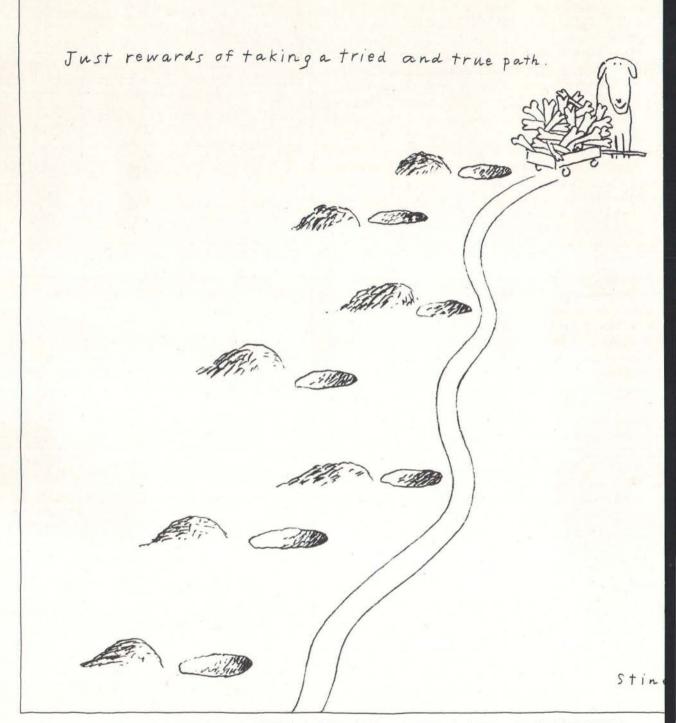
- ; Add "short" real-memory operand found
- ; at memory address "DISTANCE" to top
- ; value on stack, leave result on TOS

FDIVP ST(4), ST

Text continued on page 358

FREE CP/M PLUS SAVE ^{\$}350 WITH SPECIAL TARBELL PACKAGE Buy Tarbell's Z-80A S-100 CPU/IO board and Double Density Floppy Disk interface, and get free new Digital Research CP/M Plus. CP/M Plus features: ☐ high performance file system CP/M 2.2 compatible time and date stamps on files automatic disk login of removable media support for 1-to-16 banks of RAM and 1-to-16 drives up to 512 megabytes each easy to use system utilities with HELP facility I banked or nonbanked memory and I high speed loading. Total price is \$945. Ask nearest Tarbell dealer for demo. CURRENT EMPIRE OWNERS: Special low prices for upgrading your unit to CP/M Plus. Call for details. 950 Dovien Place Jarbell Suite B Carson, CA 90746





 $WordStar\ runs\ on\ the\ IBM\ PC, Apple\ Computer\ with\ CP/M^{\&}\ card\ and\ all\ CP/M^{\&}\ based\ computers.\ IBM, Apple\ and\ CP/M\ are\ registered\ trademarks\ of\ IBM\ Corp., Apple\ Computer\ Inc.\ and\ Digital\ Research\ Inc.\ , respectively.$

For the name of the dealer nearest you, phone (800) 227-2400, ext. 948; in California, (800) 772-2666, ext. 948. For more information

WordStar is used by more people, more often, to do more things than any other word processing software.

And you'll find it'll do more for you.

The only surprise you'll get with WordStar is how much you can do with it.

Ask Arthur C. Clarke. He used WordStar to write his best selling novel, 2010: Odyssey Two.

Ask Osborne-McGraw Hill. Where the editors use it to produce all the books.

Or, for that matter, ask any of over 400,000 others who swear by WordStar's reliability when it comes to making fast work of the written page.

And no wonder.

WordStar has more worksaving features to take the time and drudgery out of revising and retyping than any other word processing software. For instance, there are production typing features to let you move columns around and merge para-



But that's not to say you have to be a pro. WordStar starts off by simply giving you a choice, and then guides you with menus every step of the way. Menus adjust to your proficiency. And of course, what you see on the screen is what you get on paper.

Then as your needs grow,
WordStar can grow right along with
you. With options like MailMerge,
SpellStar® and StarIndex™ to help you
personalize form letters, correct spelling and create indexes. And with
other MicroPro products like InfoStar™
and CalcStar™ so you can automatically insert business data and financial
projections into WordStar documents.

WordStar runs on almost every personal computer. Which means you don't have to go out of your way to find the word processing software

that can do more for you.

Just take a walk over to your local computer store and ask for WordStar. You'll be on the right path.



9-1200. Circle 271 on inquiry card.

WORDSTAR

- ; Divide top of stack into reg 4
- : in 8087 reg set and leave result in
- ; reg 4, pop top-of-stack after done

The CHOOSE_4 macro uses two submacros: CHECK_ST and ESC_REG. CHECK_ST is called with a parameter that CHOOSE_4 thinks is in the range "ST(0)" to "ST(7)" (from ST(i)). If it is in this range, CHECK_ST returns a value "REG" equal to i, which is then used in the escape sequence. If the parameter string is not in this range, then REG is set equal to −1 and is returned.

Once the CHOOSE_4 macro determines that the instruction is using the "ST(i)" form and determines i, it invokes ESC_REG to determine the final escape sequence for the instruction. If the instruction is a real-memory type, CHOOSE_4 itself issues the escape-sequence instruction for the assembler.

Each of the 77 instruction macros in listing 1 is fully commented to specify the legal operands and types for that instruction. When specifying an operand from memory for either the integer or real operations, the user program must specify the type of operand to be used. The instruction form should be < operation-name operand-type operand-address>. Valid types for integers are WORD, SHORT, and LONG. Valid types for reals include SHORT, LONG, and TEMP. Only the FILD and FISTP (integer load, integer store and pop) instructions

use long integers. Likewise, only the FLD and FSTP (real-number load, real-number store and pop) instructions use temporary reals. Here are two 8087 instructions that use operands from memory:

FIADD	WORD	INT_ADDR
; INT_A	ORD-integer (16 DDR to top val left on top of s	ue on 8087 stack.
; FADD	LONG	[BX].TIME_VAL
; off of 80	88 CPU interna	s) found by indexing l register BX plus op value on 8087 stack
,		

Because M8087 is designed to be as efficient as possible, it does not contain much error-checking capability. Therefore, you may discover invalid operand types in 8087 instructions that M8087 will happily translate into some incorrect escape sequence. The results of any such occurrence are undefined.

For example, if you try to assemble the invalid command "FADD TEMP VARIABLE" (invalid because FADD can use only short and long real-memory variables, not temporary reals), M8087 will not spot this as an error. The valid operand types for all 8087 instruc-

IBM PC-8087 SUPPORT FROM MICROWARE

87FORTRAN/RTOS™ is a full ANSI-77 subset with 8087 extensions. It generates in line 8087 code allowing use of all 8087 data types, including 32, 64 and 80 bit reals and 64 bit integers. The complete subset I/O is supported including Internal and External Files and List Directed I/O. Exceptions allow the generation of recursive subroutines, interrupt handlers and can cause interrupts from FORTRAN. 87FORTRAN/RTOS uses the Intel large memory model, allowing data/ code structures which utilize the full megabyte. The compiler provides direct access to 8088 ports and supports logical operations on 8 and 16 bit operands normally treated in assembly language. 87FORTRAN/RTOS is ideal for applications which are number intensive or control hardware. 95% of all "main frame" size programs compile and run without extensive editing. The price includes support for one year and RTOS...... \$1350

87PASCAL/RTOS™ is the most powerful compiler available to PC users at this time. It is an ISO-Standard Pascal, with 8087-8088 exceptions. These make it possible to use all the 8087 data types directly, while generating modules in one of the three Intel Memory Models. Modules produced using different memory models can be interfaced and linked. This gives the user complete control of the memory model/speed trade off characteristic of iAPX cpu's. All exceptions to the ISO definition are clearly marked with a grey background in a manual which is a standard of the industry, and more readable than many tutorials. The compiler makes it possible to cause or handle interrupts. It also reads ports and performs all the tasks necessary to control iAPX-86 hardware. Use of 87PASCAL guarantees you upward compatibility with future Intel processors and languages. Includes RTOS......\$1350

RTOS™ — Real Time Operating System

Micro Ware

P.O. Box 79 Kingston, MA 02364 (617) 746-7341 You Can TalkTo Us!

MicroWare 8087 Products

87MACRO™ - the key to writing 8087 assembly language routines using the IBM assembler. It contains a complete library of standard 8087 routines............\$150

87PASCAL™/87FORTRAN™ -8087 libraries and IBM compiler patches, either for.....\$150

87FASTPAK™ - includes your choice of one MicroWare runtime library, the 87/88 Guide, an 8087, and installation instructions.....\$375

8087 CHIP - plus chapter five of the GUIDE. \$223

87/88GUIDE - an excellent tutorial on writing 87/88 code and interfacing it with compilers-full of code that runs! \$30 SuperSoft Fortran 340 SuperSoft 87 drivers 50 MATRIXPAK 150 Microsoft Fortran 2.0 340 Microsoft Pascal 2.0 340

 Microsoft Business Basic Compiler
 495

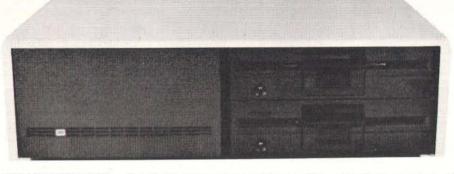
 Microsoft C Compiler
 450

 CI/C86
 345

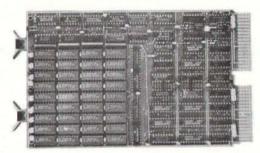
 64K Ram sets
 64

 STSC APL★PLUS/PC
 595

LSI 11/23 PLUS COMPUTERS WITH UP TO 4 MEGABYTES RAM MEMORY



CI-103	DESKTOP COMPUTER — Complete computer system enclosed within a VT103 video terminal with	
	LSI 11/2 and 64KB Memory	\$3100.00
	With LSI 11/23 and 256KB Memory	\$4100.00
	With LSI 11/23 PLUS and 1 Megabyte Memory	\$5395.00
CI-11/23 AC	LSI 11/23 CPU with MMU, 256K byte RAM Memory. Power supply, 8x4 backplane, in a rack	
	mountable chassis	\$2675.00
	Same with LSI 11/23 PLUS and 1 Megabyte Memory	\$4395.00
CI-11/03 LK	LSI 11/2 CPU with 64K byte RAM Memory. Power supply, fixed and floating point instruction set	
	(KEV11) and 8x4 backplane in a rack mountable chassis	\$1845.00
CI-520	10 Megabyte Winchester with 2 Megabyte 51/4" floppy RX02/RL02 or RX50/WD50 emulation	\$3995.00



256KB TO 1 MEGABYTE OF MEMORY ON A DUAL WIDTH CARD

- · On board parity generator with CSR
- · Addressable as a contiguous block in 256KB increments
- Battery back-up mode





CI-1220-TF Dual drive, double density, double sided, 2MB capacity floppy plus DMA LSI 11 controller occupying 3½" of vertical space ... \$2695.000

DON'T ASK WHY WE CHARGE SO LITTLE, ASK WHY THEY CHARGE SO MUCH.



Chrislin Industries, Inc.

31352 Via Colinas • Westlake Village, CA 91362
Telephone: 213-991-2254 • TWX 910-494-1253 CHRISLIN WKVG

LSI and DEC's are trademarks of Digital Equipment Corporation

From Computer Plus to YOU ...

PLUS after PLUS after PLUS













BUY DIRECT Here are just a few of our fine offers.

	COMPUTERS				DISK DRIVES		
	Model 12 64K 1 Drive	\$2699	R.S. Modern II D.C.	199	R.S. Model IV 1ST-Drive	515	
	Model 12 64K 2 Drive	3375	R S. DC-1200	565	Tandon 40 Track	289	
	Model IV 16K	849	PRINTERS		Color Computer Drive 0	329	
	Model IV 64K		Daisy Wheel II	1715	Color Computer Drive 1	235	
	2 Disk & RS232 c	1699	DWP-410	1320	Primary Hard Disk Mill	3099	
	Color Computer 16K	175	Silver Reed EXP 550 D.W.	665	Primary Hard Disk Mill	2199	
	Color Computer 16K		Smith Corona TPI Daisy Wheel	495	ETC.		
	wiextended basic	255	Epson	Call	CCR-81 recorder	52	
	‡Color Computer 32K		CGP-115	199	C. C. Joysticks (pair)	22	
	w/extended basic	345	DMP-100	315	16K RAM Chips	25	
	Pocket Computer 2	165	DMP-120	410	64K RAM Chips	75	
	Model 16 1DR 128K	4199	DMP-200	599	8K PARIPAR Microfaser	149	
	Model 16 2DR 128K	4799	DMP-400	1010	Parallel Printer Cables are		
	Model 100 8K	679	DMP-500	1539	available for most computer	4	
	Model 100 24K	835	DMP-2100	1779	SOFTWARE		
	MODEMS		Okidata 82A	399	Brand Name Software *		
	Lynx Direct Connect Mi/Mill	235	Okidata 83A	655	Send for listing		
	Hayes Smart Modem II	235	Okidata 84 Parallel	999	R.S. Software 10% off list		
	Hayes Smart Modern 1200	565	Okidata 92	510	Coco FHL Flex D.O.S.	69.95	
	Novation Smartaat 1200	459	Okidata 93	859	tColor Computer 64K i	requires	
	Novation J-CAT	125	Gemini 10X	319	Disk 0 and D.O.S.		
	R.S. Acoustic Coupler AC-3	129	Prowriter.	375	TOLL FREE		
	R.S. Modem I D.C.	129			1-800-343-8124		
	- We have th	e lowe	st possible		1.000.342.0154		
				400	O ISA ISI PER	A BASS	
-			Prices AND		ombute		
	' a full comp	iemen	t of Radio Shack				
	Software.			-			
	20.(110.0)		and the second s	_			

In Less Than 3 Minutes

Your IBM Model 50, 60, 65, 75, or 85

Electronic Typewriter
can be an RS232C PRINTER or TERMINAL



CALIFORNIA MICRO COMPUTER Models 5060 and 5061 can be installed easily and require NO modifications to the typewriter.

For additional information contact:

CALIFORNIA MICRO COMPUTER 17791 Jamestown Lane Huntington Beach, CA 92647 (714) 847-4141 tions are documented in the comments of each instruction macro shown in listing 1. They are also documented in Intel's *Numerics Supplement* guide.

In order to get a feeling for how the 8087 code is put together, let's look at a simple example. Suppose we have three variables x, y, and z previously defined (where x, y, and z are actually memory addresses to numbers stored in memory). Let x be a short-real value, y a word-integer, and z a long-real. Suppose that we wish to calculate the following:

$$x = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{x + y} + \sqrt{(z - y)}$$

One solution is

FLD	LONG z	; Load z into 8087 stack (TOS)
FISUB	WORD y	; Subtract integer y from z, leave
		; TOS
FSQRT		; Take square root of x-y
FLD	SHORT x	; Load short-real x
FMUL	ST,ST(0)	; Multiply by itself to get x-squared
FILD	WORD y	; Load word-integer y
FMUL	ST,ST(0)	; Get y-squared
FADD		; Add x-squared to y-squared
FLD	SHORT x	; Load short-real x again
FIADD	WORD y	; Add word-integer y to x
FDIV		; Divide $(x+y)$ into (x^2+y^2)
FADD		; Add result to $\sqrt{(z-y)}$
FST	SHORT x	; Store result back as short-real x

It is important to stress at this point that this series of instructions is now available at the assembly-language level because of the M8087 package. What has happened is that many high-level functions usually reserved for languages such as BASIC or Pascal are now available for easy use by the lowly assembly-language program.

8087 Synchronization

The final topic that we must look at relates to the CHK_CONC macro in listing 1. This macro lets the user turn concurrency checking off to allow highly parallel computations to be performed when desired or turn it on to safeguard the user from unsynchronized data references.

Because the 8087 NDP is a separate processor, it and the 8088 CPU can run in a true parallel processing environment. The user program can issue a task for the 8087 to process and then proceed to do some other (unrelated) work until the 8087 is finished. But this very freedom results in some dangerous computational situations.

You must be very careful when allowing the 8087 and the CPU to run simultaneously not to allow the CPU code to interfere with the 8087 working on its task. The big problem comes when both the 8087 and the CPU wish to update the same variable. Access to that variable must be controlled so that one processor at a time has exclusive rights to it, and the desired sequence of accessing that variable is achieved.

To aid the novice user of the 8087, I have included the

OF ALL THE THINGS YOU BUY, HOW MANY ARE GOOD ENOUGH TO BE WARRANTED 5 YEARS?

Few disks stand the test of time. Because few are built to the precision standards or certified to the critical levels of Omni's complete line.

Each Omni disk is rated for 12 million passes without disk-related errors or significant wear. Each is certified error-free at a minimum of twice the error-

threshold of your system. And built to exceed all industry specifications including those of ANSI, ECMA, ISO and virtually every drive manufacturer. So you can count on them for the long haul. We guarantee it.

Call toll-free (800 343-7620) for your nearest dealer. In Mass., call 617 799-0197.

Omni Resources, 4 Oak Pond Ave., Millbury, Mass. 01527 Dealers. Software houses.

Check our prices, services and specifications. We offer duplicating, formatting, private labeling, small minimums, fast delivery and copy protection schemes on disks for virtually any system.



01/INI

THE DISK GOOD ENOUGH TO BE WARRANTED 5 YEARS

Interchanging Real-Value Formats

Real numbers are generally stored in a three-field binary format similar to exponential or scientific notation. One field is a sign bit (signifying whether the number stored is positive or negative). The second field is the significand field (also called the mantissa), which stores the number's significant digits. The third field is the exponent field, which contains the value of the exponent of the real number. The sizes of the significand and exponent fields vary as the number of bits used to store the value in varies.

Unfortunately, while the 8087 NDP hardware and the IBM PC software both use the same basic approach to storing real numbers as described above, they do not use identical formats. This means that a real number entered from IBM BASIC or Pascal cannot be directly moved into the 8087 and used for computational purposes. Numbers must be transformed from IBM to 8087 format and then, after all computations are finished, converted back from 8087 to IBM format.

The differences between the two formats are in the way that the three fields of the real number are stored and the treatment that the binary exponent receives. For a 32-bit short-real number (the size used by BASIC and Pascal), both 8087 and IBM formats designate 1 bit for the sign, 8 bits for the exponent, and 23 bits for the significand. The IBM format places the 8-bit exponent in the first byte by itself, the sign bit in the first bit of the second byte, and the 23-bit significand in the remaining bits. This scheme makes manipulation of the exponent byte easy to do in software.

The 8087, concerned with maximizing the processing of these numbers in hardware, places the sign bit in the upper bit of the first byte, the exponent gets the remaining 7 bits in that byte and the upper bit in the second byte, with the significand getting the remaining 23 bits.

[Editor's Note: Both real and integer numbers in Intel format are read from the byte with the highest address to the byte with the lowest address. Thus, given a 32-bit real number in bytes n through n+3, the "first" byte talked about in these paragraphs is byte n+3, the "second" byte is n+2, and so on. . . .G. W.]

CHK_CONC macro in M8087. Basically, this macro is called from CHOOSE_4 and INT_SIZE whenever any external variable reference is made by an 8087 operation. It includes a user-settable flag (named AUTOSYNC) that determines whether CHK_CONC will do anything or not.

If the AUTOSYNC flag is set (i.e., has a nonzero value), then any call to CHK_CONC will result in a WAIT instruction being inserted immediately after the 8087 instruction that accesses the external variable. This forces the 8088 to wait until the 8087 instruction is finished, thus ensuring exclusive access to the variable by the 8087. The AUTOSYNC flag is set by default and must be explicitly cleared (simply by inserting the line "AUTOSYNC = 0" anywhere in the assembly-language source code) to disable the forced concurrency.

If the user knows that no problem will exist between the 8088 CPU and the 8087, then the AUTOSYNC flag should be cleared. This saves both memory space (a WAIT instruction takes up a byte) and execution time Thus, to move a number from IBM format to 8087 format, we must save the sign bit of the number (from bit 7 of the second byte), shift the first byte right one bit with the lowest bit being placed into the upper bit of the second byte, and then placing the sign bit into bit 7 of the first byte. Converting from 8087 to IBM reverses the operation.

Finally, converting between the IBM and 8087 formats requires changing the exponent field in a way called biasing. The two formats are slightly different in their requirements. The differences lie once again in the fact that the IBM-format real numbers are set up to allow easy use from software and 8087-format numbers are optimized for hardware manipulation

The 8087 format biases the exponent by adding a bias value to the true exponent. The size of the bias exponent depends on the type of real number being used: a short-real number adds a bias value of 127 (decimal), a long-real number uses 1023, and a temporary-real number uses 16,383.

The IBM format uses a different biasing scheme, the end result of which is that the IBM format exponent is 2 greater than the 8087 format. To convert from the IBM to the 8087 format, subtract 2 from the exponent. Add 2 to the exponent to go from 8087 to IBM format. There is one exception to the conversion processes. The real number 0.0 is stored as all zeros in both formats.

Listing 2 contains two assembly-language routines that convert short-real numbers from IBM to 8087 format (C_IBM_8087) and vice versa (C_8087_IBM). These efficient conversion routines require less than 20 microseconds to convert a short-real number. Similar routines are easily implemented for long-real-number conversions (however, IBM's Pascal does not use double-precision real numbers).

In any user-application program, it is the user's responsibility to keep track of the current format of any number. Usually, the numbers need be converted only when they are input from the user and then again when they are output to the user. Most intermediate steps can leave the numbers in 8087 format.

and allows exploitation of the parallel processing capabilities of the 8088/8087 system.

Performance of M8087

So how well does M8087 work? Well, it works very well from every point of view except assembly time. After a little practice, the 8087 mnemonics become second nature (much as the standard 8088 assembly-language mnemonics). However, the lengthy macros that M8087 uses can significantly increase the time it takes to assemble an assembly-language file that uses 8087 mnemonics. But let me reiterate that this is a one-time cost that occurs only when you create the executable object-code file (which runs extremely fast).

I created several short utility programs needed to use the 8087 in the IBM PC. The first, explained in the text box "Interchanging Real-Value Formats" and given in listing 2, converts real-value numbers between the slightly different formats used by IBM software and the 8087.

> Text continued on page 372 Listing on page 366

The most comprehensive statistics and graphics ever developed for and sophisticated database workstation the personal computer.

Years of research, development, and field testing have resulted in the most extensive statistics and graphics database program specifically designed for the personal computing environment. STATPRO ™ provides the data analysis capabilities and flexibility previously available only on a large computer. Researchers, business professionals, and other data analysts will welcome the breadth yet simplicity of this program! STATPRO requires no previous computer experience, no special command language. Single keystrokes access all of the data manipulation, statistics, and graphics power of STATPRO.

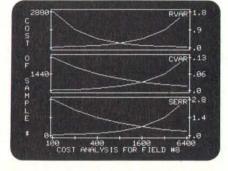
STATPRO allows easy access to its extensive numerical data capabilities.

The strength of STATPRO is found in the functions of its user friendly, menu-driven database. You can easily learn to enter and edit, manipulate, transform, and print out data. STATPRO's searching capabilities allow these functions to be performed on all your data or a user defined subset of your data.

A) DESCRIPTION
B) REGRESSION
C) ANOVA
D) TIME SERIES
E) MULTIVAR

(ESC)) Exit to Master Menu
Choice—)[

Transformations and over 400 conversions are available. You can place the results of these transformations into the same field or any other field in STATPRO's database.



STATPRO offers a comprehensive collection of statistical procedures. The statistics component of STATPRO contains a multitude of procedures, grouped into the fol-

lowing modules:

Descriptive: Contingency analysis, cross tabulation, normality tests; descriptive, comparative, range and non-parametric statistics.

Regression: Linear, non-linear, stepwise, and multiple regressions; residual analysis and statistical matrices.

Analysis of Variance: Single and nested classifications, two and three way equal and unequal sample size and non-parametric ANOVA.

Time Series: Moving averages, multi-stage least squares, fitted polynomials and trig functions, additive and multiply forecasting. Multivariate: Principal components, factor, orthogonal factor, oblique factor, pair-weighted cluster, discriminant function, multiple contingency, and canonical correlation analysis.

STATPRO provides graphic representation of your data in minutes.

STATPRO graphics plot *all* the results of your STATPRO statistical analyses including scatter, triangle regression, and box plots; pie-

charts, histograms, and dendograms. Further, with STATPRO you can custom edit with any of four character sets from the keyboard. You can also edit using paddles, joystick or special graphics commands. Mix text with data fields. Place multiple plots on each screen. Define your axis limits.

You can save your graphics on a disk for a multiple color "slide show" presentation, or print them out through a variety of compatible printers.

STATPRO documentation wraps up the package.

Although STATPRO software is essentially self-documenting, complete print documentation is provided. This includes a walk-through Introductory Tutorial, a Menu Chart, and a comprehensive User's Guide for each STATPRO component.

STATPRO currently runs on all versions of the Apple® II personal computers. It will be available for the IBM® PC in September.

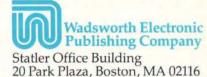
To find out more about <u>Statpro</u>: <u>The Statistics and Graphics Data-base Workstation</u>, contact your local dealer, or

Call us toll-free at

800-322-2208

In Massachusetts call (617) 423-0420.

You can also call us toll-free for information on corporate purchase through our National Account Program.



STATPRO is a trademark of Wadsworth Electronic Publishing Company. Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Corp.

Call "THE COMPUTER-LINE" in Colorado

"Committed to bringing computers within the reach of all Americans"

The Computer-Line believes that it is important to be competitive by offering low prices; however, we regard service as the most important aspect of a mail-order organization. All our lines are available so that you, the customer, are able to talk to fully qualified computer specialists trained to answer all your questions pertaining to our line of microcomputers. We are renowned for our excellent after-sales support and our promptness for delivery. Peace of mind and excellence in service is our pledge to all our customers.

PRODUCTS FOR THE IBM® PERSONAL COMPUTER

The Ultimate Peripheral for your IBM PC from MBI MONTE CARLO™ GT™ CARD

Five Functions — Memory/Serial/Parallel/Clock/Joystick

- Up to 1 Megabyte Expandable Memory
- One IBM Compatible Centronics Parallel Port
- One IBM Compatible Asynchronous Communication Port
- Clock/Calendar (Battery-backed) with Alarm
- **Dual Port Joystick Interface**
- · Future Upgrade Options: Direct Connect Modem

NEW from MBI:

Monte Carlo™ Quatro™

Same features as the GT, but without the joystick ports.

MAYNARD ELECTRONICS

Floppy Disk Controller for IBM PC With Parallel Port
With Serial Port

I-C - MAGIC

Prom Chip Programmable Graphics Screen Dump Print Spooling up to 64K Terminal Emulation \$CALL

QUADRAM CORPORATION

Quadboard: The memory board for the IBM featuring:
• Fully Expandable from 64K - 256K

- Parallel Port
- Asynchronous (RS232) Serial Port
- Clock/Calendar
- RAM Disk Drive

\$2399.00

C.Itoh Printers:

Parallel

- Buffering from 8K 64K (4 32 pages of text)
 Printer & Computer Independent
 Parallel/Parallel; Parallel/Serial; Serial/Serial available

TANDON DRIVE SPECIAL

Double Sided/Double Density: 320K Bytes of Storage TM-100-2

ONLY \$245.00

SEIMANS DISK DRIVE

Double Sided/Double Density; 320K Bytes of Storage

ONLY \$245.00

SHUGART HALF HEIGHT DRIVE

Shugart Quality now available for your IBM

ONLY \$245.00

ACCESSORIES

T & G Products:	
Trak Ball	 \$ 45.00
Joysticks	 \$ 45.00
MBI:	JA.
Monte Carlo Joysticks	 \$ 39.00
Joystick Adapter	 \$ 14.95
Gibson:	W S
Light Pen	 \$259.00

SOFTWARE

	0011
Ashton-Tate:	
D. Base II	\$475.00
Continental:	
Home Accountant Plus	\$ 99.00
Infocom:	100
Zork	SCALL
Starcross	
MicroPro:	
Wordstar	\$329.00
Mailmerge	

Sorcim Software: .. \$199.00 Spellguard
Lifetree Systems: \$149.00 Volkswriter Visicorp: 256K Visicalc \$185.00 Visidex
Peachtree: \$185.00 Peachpak \$CALL

\$259.00

\$209.00

\$525.00

\$ 85.00

PERIPHERALS FOR ALL COMPUTERS

PRINTERS

Prowriter I Parallel \$ 379.00
Prowriter I Serial \$ 499.00
Prowriter II Serial
Okidata:
Microline 92: 160 CPS bidirectional with 40 CPS
correspondence, 80 column \$529.00
Microline 93: 160 CPS bidirectional with 40 CPS
correspondence, 132 column \$899.00
Pacemark 2350: 350 CPS bidirectional/2 color
printing, 136 column,
Parallel \$2099.00
Serial \$2199.00
Pacemark 2410:

Call for prices on all Okidata Printers!

IDS Prism:	
	\$1495.00
Smith Corona:	
	or Serial \$ 549.00
Star Micronics	
120 CPS, Pa	10X, improved throughout! rallel
NEW! Juki:	
L/Q, 18 CPS	, Parallel \$CALL



MONITORS

Amdek:	
Color I	\$299.00
Color II	\$499.99
300G Green	\$145.00
300A Amber	\$159.00
BMC:	
Lo Res Green	\$ 89.00
Hi Res Green	\$149.00
NEC:	
1201 Green	\$159.00
1212 Color Composite	\$299.00
1203 RGB Hi-Res Color	\$599.00
Zenith:	4000.00
ZVM-121 17MHZ	\$109.00
Taxan:	0.00.00
Amber	\$145.00
Princeton Graphics:	\$145.00
Outstanding color for IBM	SCALL
Outstanding color for IDM	SUMLL

MODEMS D.C. Hayes:

Novation: J-Cat RS232 Direct Connect \$119.00 Smart Cat 1200 Baud
Applecat II (Apple) \$455.00 \$289.00 "U.S. Robotics: 2 year warranty 300 Baud . . . \$179.00 1200 Baud \$479.00 SCALL

Smartcom II

DICKETTEC

DISKELLES	
**Kangaroo:	
The disks with the 'jump' on the competition.	
Outstanding value with library case and a ten	year
warranty.	
51/4" SS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$21.95
51/4" DS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$30.95
*NEW! The '6-pak':	
51/4" SS/DD (Boxes of 6)	\$14.95
51/4" DS/DD (Boxes of 6)	\$19.95
*Dysan—outstandingly low priced	
51/4" SS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$31.95
51/4" DS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$39.95
Verbatim:	1000
51/4" SS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$23.95
51/4" DS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$43.95
Elephant Diskettes:	TWO STATES OF THE PARTY OF THE
51/4" SS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$22.95
51/4" DS/DD (Boxes of 10)	\$29.95
	-

PRODUCTS FOR THE APPLE® COMPUTER

MBI APPLETIME CARD Works with DB Master and Visidex Mountain Computer mode. Basic and pascal operation complete with datebook software	\$ 79.00
MBI VIP CARD Dual Port Parallel/Serial Graphics Card Use ASCII Express The Professional 4.0 to simultaneously transfer	
from modem to printer using the VIP Card. ASCII Express (The Professional)	\$ 99.00

WORD PROCESSING CRECIALS

	MACH	UF	~		20	ш		7		MI	3	,		
Online:														
Screenwriter			 				 	441					+ +	 SCALL
The Professi	onal		 				 		 					 \$CALL
Silicon Valley	:													
Format II	2002000		12020	10			 		 ٠					 \$CALL

APPLE SOFTWARE

Continental:	
The Home Accountant	\$ 54.00
Silicon Valley Systems:	
Word Handler	\$119.00
List Handler	
Stoneware:	
DB Master	\$159.00
DB Utility 1, 2, 3 ea.	\$ 69.00
Visicorp:	
Visicalc 3.3	\$185.00
Visifiles	\$185.00
Visidex	\$185.00
Visitrend/Plot	
	11.

Ram Cards:	
Microsoft 16K	. \$ 79.00
CP/M for Apple:	
Microsoft Z80 Card	. \$269.00
Advanced Logic	SCALL
Kensington System Saver	. \$ 69.00
T & G:	
Joysticks	. \$ 44.00
Select-A-Port	. \$ 44.00
Game Paddles	. \$ 29.00
Kraft:	
Joysticks	. \$ 49.00
Game Paddles	. \$ 33.00
80 Column Cards:	
Videx with Softswitch	. \$279.00

DRIVES FOR YOUR APPLE

Commodore 64: 'The personal computer with professional power'

Microsci: A-40: High reliability with 40 data storage tracks A-70: Offers exactly twice the storage capacity of the Apple Disk II Fourth Dimension:	
With Controller Card Without Controller Card	

Rana:																				
Elite	1: 40 track		 14.14	4									0.30	20		91	15/1	90	SCALL	3
Elite	II: 80 track	1412	 					20.	e k						6				SCALL	
Elite	III: 160 trad	k .	 		* *														SCALL	

For 24-hour/7 Days a Week Ordering & Product Information,

Features

64K RAM memory

Two game ports

Advanced color graphics

Professional sound and music

Call "COMPU-LINE™" our Computer Modem Line 1-303-279-4218

ull duplex, 300 baud)

Product Information & Order Lines:

(303) 279-2848 or (800) 525-7877

Customer Service & Order Inquiry Line: (303) 278-8321

ORDER DEPARTMENT: 1019 8th St. • Golden, CO 80401

SCALL

Apple Ile®

Provides these standard features:

- Typewriter-style, full ASCII keyboard, upper and lower
- case, and auto-repeat feature. 6502A microprocessor (8-bit
- 64K bytes RAM memory 16K bytes ROM, which includes built-in Apple-soft BASIC lanquage
- Color graphics and sound capabilities
- Seven I/O expansion slots

IBM®

Features

Personal

Computer

64K Memory 2 Tandon TM-100-2,

320K Byte Drives

ble upon request.

1 floppy disk controller

SlimLine drives and hard disk

drives configurations are availa-

Call for pricing

on all IBM® Systems.

1 color graphics card

Back panel designed for quick connect/disconnect, using Dstyle connectors SCALL

NEW Columbia Portable Computer 'The very personal computer'

Typewriter style keyboard with 8 function keys

Featuring

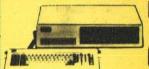
- Fully IBM PC compatible
- 128K RAM
- · 2, 51/4" half height drives
- · 9" green or amber screen
- · Thousands of dollars worth of free software

NEC APC

NEC's finest business computer only available at our retail stores.



Columbia **Data Products Personal Computer**



Offers:

display

64K Memory

Featuring:
- IBM PC Compatibility

- 16-bit 8088 Processor
- 8 Expansion Slots Two RS232 Serial Ports
- Centronics Printer Port Double Density Floppy Disk
- 128K RAM Standard Memory

CALL FOR PRICING AND INFORMATION ON THE **EXTENSIVE SOFTWARE** STANDARD WITH THE COMPUTER!

Franklin Ace 1000

Apple Ile compatibility

more space between

aid cooling

40 column upper/lower case

Panasonic JR-200: ALL THIS BUILT IN

Color/Sound/Graphics

NOW CARRYING:

- Auto repeat keys/Function keys/Separate cursor contol pad
- Basic in ROM
- · Much, much more

The Personal computer, extremely versatile

Computer-Line is NOW OPEN 7 Days a Week!

Product Information & Order Lines

Mon.-Fri. 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Mountain Standard Time)

Sat.-Sun. 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Call for prices on Franklin Ace 1200! Circle 103 on inquiry card.

expansion slots and internal fan

SCALL



Write or Call for Our Comprehensive Catalog.

Call "THE COMPUTER-LINE"

Product Information & Order Lines: (303) 279-2848 or (800) 525-7877 Look for our "Computer-Line" Stores

ORDER DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER-LINE, Inc. • 1019 8th Street • Golden, CO 80401 COMPUTER-LINE of Denver • 1136 So. Colorado Blvd. • Denver, CO 80222

opening throughout the U.S. Write for our Franchise Package.

TERMS: All prices reflect a 2.9% cash discount. All goods acknowledged faulty on receipt by the customer will be repaired or replaced at our discretion. Customers must call for an RMA number before returning any goods. This facilitates our quick attendance to faulty goods. We reserve the right to repair or return to the manufacturer for repair all goods becoming faulty within the specified warranty period. Any goods (hardware or software) returned for restocking are subject to a 15% restocking fee at our discretion. The charge for cancellation of orders is 25% at our discretion. No returns on software, we accept no responsibility for any false claims made by manufacturers. Prices quoted stock on hand and subject to charge without notice. Specialists in APO and international deliveries. Please add 5% (minimum \$5.00) for shipping. APO add to all prices 2% for shipping (minimum \$3.00). Please allow 10 working days plus mail time (if an order is mailed in for receipt of all UPS delivered goods.

Listing 2: Two subroutines to convert floating-point numbers between IBM and 8087 internal formats.

	AND DEPTH OF THE PROPERTY OF T					
		PAGE 8	8,132	; Set - IBM	page widt /8087 Shor	ort-Real Conversion Routines
9888		ASSUME CODE SI	CS: CODE			
		This	file ca s that n	n be ass	sembled se conversion	eparately and then linked with any other on routines
		PUBLIC	C_19M_8	#87		
		-	C_IBM_	9 8 37 - 1	to 8007	o convert a "short-real number from IBM 7 format
			Inputs	:	Registe value t	er BP points to the 4-byte "short-real" to be converted
		-	Output	5:	Convert Al regi	ted value is written over original ister contents destroyed
8888		C_18M_8	1887	PROC	FAR	
999E 999E 999B 9993 988B	3D 0000 75 06 83 7E 00 00 74 0D FE CC	CONTIBM	cap ine cap	ax,8 CONTIB	im etr [bp],0	red least significant byte at lowest addr. iget wost significant 2-bytes i lest for "zero" value i Skip if not zero and continue conversion i Check second word for zero i I all 4 bytes are zero, no conversion subtract two from exponent
8818 8812 8814	FE CC DØ DØ DØ DC		rcl rcr	ah al.1 ah.1		i rotate sign bit into 8000 carry field rotate sign bit into upper byte for 8007 (also rotates lowest bit into carry field)
8816 8818 8818 8818	DØ D8 39 45 #2 CB	EXITIBM C_IBM_B	ret	al.1 (bp+2)	.24	rotate lowest bit of exponent into Carry field) i rotate lowest bit of exponent into Carry field) i save new value back on top of original
		PUBLIC (3097 1	BH		
			C_8#87_	IBM - ri	outine to to IBM f	convert a "short-real number from 8#87 format
			Inputs		Register value to	### 8P points to the 4-byte "short-real" to be converted
			Outputs	:	Converte AX regis	ed value is written over original ster contents destroyed
881C		C_8087_	BM	PROC	FAR	
881C 881F 8822 8824 882A 882A 882A	88 45 62 3D 6966 53 7E 66 68 74 60 De De	CONTB#87		EX11895	37 tr [bp].#	get most significant 2-bytes Test for "zero" value 1 Rest for "zero" value 1 Skip if not zero and continue conversion 1 Check second word for zero 1 If all 4 bytes are zero, no conversion
882C	DØ D4		rel	al.1 ah.1		rotate lowest exponent bit into carry field and lowest exponent bit into upper byte and move sign bit into carry field at same time
802E 8030 8032 9034 8037	DØ DØ FE C4 FE C4 89 46 #2		rer inc inc	al.! ah ah [bp+2].	_ " 1	rotate sign bit into lower byte as needed add two to exponent save new value back on top of original
8037 8038	C9		ret	ENGF		
9 938		CODE END	S			

Listing 3: Four 8087 status-word utility programs.

```
PAGE 86.132
TITLE - 8007 Utility Programs
Now, lets pull in the 8007 software support macros
ENDIF
ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:CODE
```

```
CODE SEGMENT

FUNCTION CHK87: INTEGER;
```

This function executes a FSISM macro to get condition codes from 8007. Assumes user loaded "8" unto top of stack and then either loaded "A" and compared/tested or else compared/tested "A" from memory (i.e. FCOMP A).

Returns:

- A = B
1 - A > B
2 - A < B
3 - No Order between A and B

Register Al is destroyed

```
PUBLIC CHK87
                                        CHK87 PROC FAR
6666 56
161 55
88 EC
                                                  PUSH
                                                                                 : Status will be stored in this location
                                                   PUSH
                                                                                 ; Need to get address to stack
; Will use BP as address for store
; Bet status of top of stack in memory
                                    + WAIT
+ ESC 2FH,[BP+2]
                                                  FSTSW [8P+2]
        9B
DD 7E #2
5D
58
9E
 8668
                                                                                  Restore BP address
 8889
888A
                                                  POP AX ; Moves status into register AX SAHF ; LOAD CONDITION CODES INTO CPU FLAGS USE CONDITIONAL JUMPS TO DETERMINE ORDERING OF A AND B
 888B 72 8A
                                                            A LESS OR UNORDERED
                                                                                 OTHERWISE CF = C# = #
 6660 75 64
                                                            A BREATER
                                        A EQUAL:
                                                            AL. # SHORT EXIT_CHK :
 8811
       EB ØC
                                        A GREATER:
 8815 EB 88
                                                  MOV
                                                            AL.I
SHORT EXIT_CHK I
                                        A LESS OR UNDROERED:
 8817 75 84
 8819 88 83
                                        A B UNDRDERED:
 ##18 EB #2
                                                  JMP
                                                            SHORT EXIT_CHK ;
                                        A LESS:
 8810 B8 82
                                                  MOV
                                                            AL,2
 881F
881F B4 #8
8821 CB
                                        EXIT EHK:
                                                                               : Upper byte of return value is zero
                                                            AH. #
                                                  RET
 8822
                                       CHK87 ENDP
```

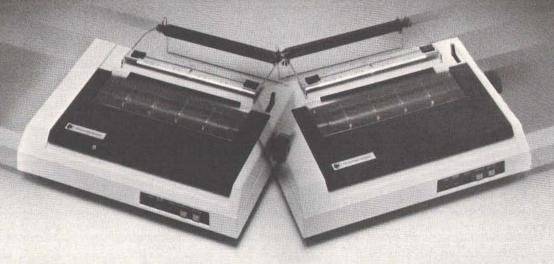
PAGE

; FUNCTION EXAMB7 : INTEGER;

This function executes a FIAM 8007 instruction which allows user to determine whether the value on the top of the 8007 stack is positive or negative and either NAM (Not-A-Number), unnormal, denormal, normal or zero.

Listing 3 continued on page 368





PRINTS LIKE A DAISY...COSTS LIKE A MATRIX.

Integral Data Systems introduces the only low-cost dot matrix printer on the market that features Maisey™ printing. Maisey printing is a technique that allows you to produce correspondence-quality text approaching that of more expensive daisy-wheel printers, but at much faster speeds.

How fast? With Microprism Printer's™ dual speed capability, you can output at 75cps in correspondence-quality and 110cps in high-speed data mode. And it also features sharp, high-density graphics in an 84 x 84 dpi format.

You'll get cleaner, crisper output than you ever thought possible in a single pass.

Other standard features of the Microprism include proportional

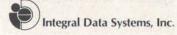
spacing, text justification and, of course, software compatibility with our more expensive Prism Printer™ line.

The Microprism Printer is the perfect system mate that can handle all of your printing requirements... it's the best of both worlds. So if you've been waiting for the price of daisy-wheel printers to come down, or the quality of dot matrix to go up, now is the time to check out the exciting new Microprism Printer from Integral Data Systems.

Stop in at your local dealer today and ask for a demonstration. If you need the name of the dealer nearest you, call us toll-free at (800)258-1386.

Or write Integral Data Systems, Milford, NH 03055.

MICROPRISM™



Status will be stored in this location Need to get address to stack Will use BP as address for store Get status of top of stack in memory Status will be stored in this location Need to get address to stack Will use BP as address for store Bet status of top of stack in memory be stored in this location address to stack as address for store in memory This function gets current STACK TOP POINTER value from status word and returns it to user Put C3 bit into bit 3 Now At contains proper status value Restore BP address

**Noves status into register A!
**Put C3 bit into bit in the

**Clear out all but C# to C3 bits

**Shift C3 bit down to bit !! Restore BP address
Moves status into register AI
Get stack top value in AH
Mask out all but stack count
Shaft count to low three bits function Restore 8P address Moves status into register AX Clear out all but status bits Returns value # - 7 as function Execute EXAM operation on TOS This function gets current status bits from status word and returns it to user 35 Returns value 8 -Status will be Need to get a Will use BP as Get status in FUNCTION STATUS : INTEGER; FUNCTION SETST : INTEGER; inputs : inputs : EXAMB7 PROC FAR STATUS PROC FAR 2FH, (3P+21) POP POP AND SHR SHR SHR SHR SHR 2FH, (3P+2) POP POP MOV MET PUBLIC EXAMB7 GETST PROC FAR PUBLIC STATUS PUBLIC BETST STATUS ENDP BETST E 78 BY 7E #2 7E #2 2200022 99 12 53 FERRE FERRENBERE 358 \$258**3**5 CESSESSESSES 252



New! A solid wood Work Center as efficient as your computer

'he Exeter, the complete computer work center, and also a tall, handsome abinet which conceals work clutter! Finished cabinet is antique (dark) ine. 62"h x 32"w x 25%"d. Also available unfinished in kit form.

 Fits most computers — IBM, Apple, TRS 80, etc.

- Pull-out shelves for computer keyboard and printer
- BM. Apple, TRS 80, etc.

 Paper tray below printer
- Adjustable/removable shelf for CRT

ENDS

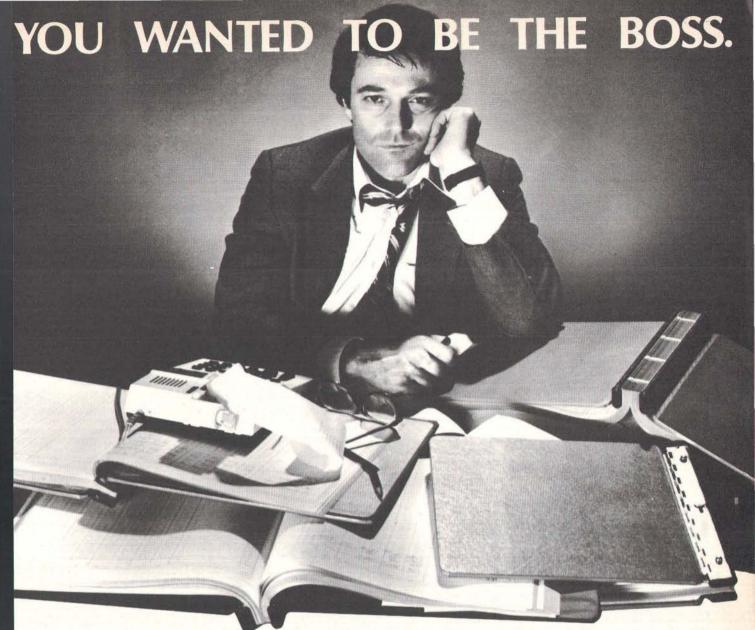
8859 8859 8855 8855 8855 8852 ENDE

Call toll-free: 1-800-258-4720

In New Hampshire: 1-800-552-0320

Visa, MasterCard, American Express

| State | Sta



YOUR QUARTERLY TAXES ARE DUE ON FRIDAY, BUT YOU'RE STILL DOING LAST WEEK'S PAYROLL.

Today, even the greatest entrepreneur can feel that he works for everybody but himself—the IRS, the landlord, the banker, even the janitor.

WITH THE BOSS, YOU'RE THE BOSS AGAIN.

Business and computer experts agree the key to solving your business problems is the choice of software. Hardware equipment selection is second.

To be competitive today means handling large amounts of information quickly. To be on top tomorrow means managing much, much more.

The Boss Business Software Products are comprehensive business software programs which get you information you need, as you need it, when you need it and the way you need it. You know your financial picture at every moment. You don't have to wait to close out the books at the end of every month.

The Boss takes care of all your business needs, your financial accounting, payroll, inventory and time billing.

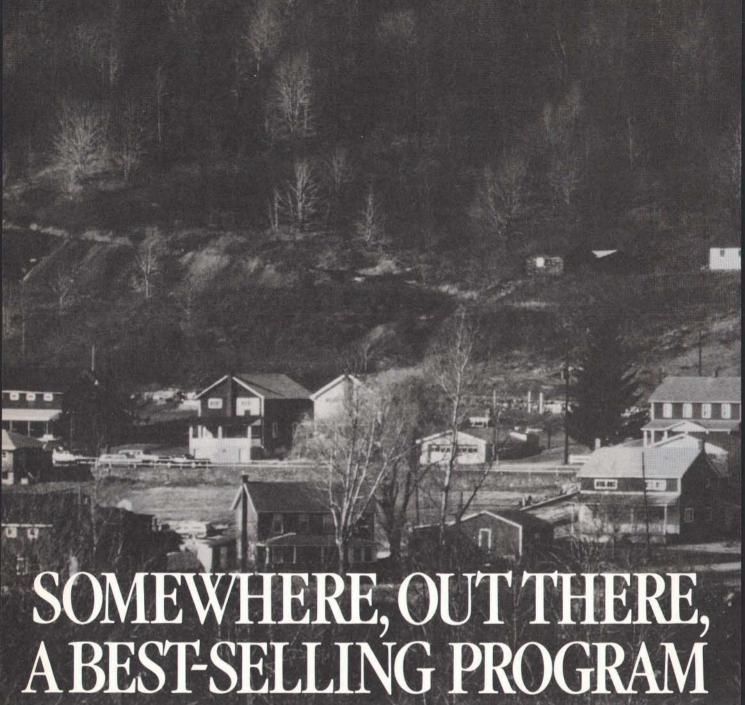
WITH THE BOSS, YOU'RE THE BOSS AGAIN.

The Boss Business Software Products are compatible with most hardware systems. Call Balcones Computer Corporation to learn more about making yourself the Boss again.

Circle 42 on inquiry card.

OMPANY _			
STATE OF THE STATE OF	STATE	ZIP	
HONE			
TYPE OF BUSI	NESS		
	mation call toll free oll free: 1-800-252-8		W
	Balo	ones Computer C 5910 Court	

THE BOSS BUSINESS SOFTWARE PRODUCTS



ERE ISIT?

Wherever it is, we want it. Maybe, just maybe, we're searching for your program, but we'll never find it unless you call us.

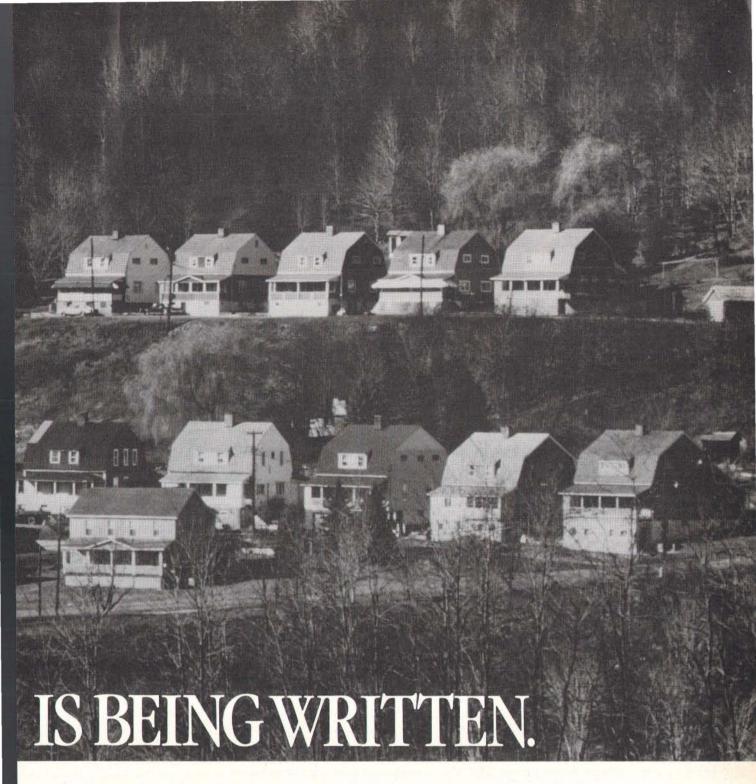
It has to be good, though. Because we're the Software Guild™, an organization devoted to finding the very best microcomputer programs for packaging and distribution under the Softsmith™ label. Hundreds of titles have already been licensed to the Softsmith library. But they're only the beginning. Our goal is to have the best program in major categories on every

popular machine. Of course, we can't do it without you.

If you're a program author or publisher, The Software Guild offers some distinct professional and monetary advantages.

First, you devote your time to what you do best: programming. You can leave the manufacturing, packaging, documentation, distribution and customer service to us.

Second, our revolutionary retail merchandising system will put your program before the public through the normal computer and software stores, plus record outlets, department stores, book shops, and more places where software has never before been available.



Third, is royalties. Wider distribution means more substantial royalties. And, your Software Guild royalties start to accrue when the dealer makes his purchase in quantity, so you aren't left waiting while money trickles in.

Fourth is flexibility. We do not insist on the exclusive rights to your program. You can deal with other publishers and distributors, or market your program yourself, while it is in Softsmith distribution.

We know you're out there, working and dreaming, and we want to help make your dream come true. Our full staff of professional evaluators are waiting to review your best-seller.

So call us, wherever you are. Contact Regina Roberts at (415) 487-5200. Or write:

The Software Guild 2935 Whipple Rd. Union City, CA 94587



The Software Guild (415) 487-5200

8087 Status-Word Utilities

The 8087 comparison operations look at the top stack element within the 8087 and compare it with some other operand or test it (i.e., implicitly compare the top-of-stack with 0.0). The 8087 has an internal status word that can be accessed (via the FSTSW "store status word" instruction) by the 8088 CPU to determine the results of the comparison operations. The 8087 status word reflects the overall condition of the chip.

It should be made clear at this point that the 8087 NDP and 8088 CPU do not share registers. You cannot move the contents of an 8088 register directly to the 8087 stack or vice versa. To move a value from an internal 8088 register (perhaps containing a 16-bit word-integer), you must move that value into some temporary location in memory and then load it into the 8087. To examine the internal status of the 8087, you must store the status word into memory using the FSTSW operation, then move it into the 8088 CPU internal registers for testing.

The main use of the status word is for conditional branching (i.e., to test a register or registers and branch to a certain code depending on the value of the register or the comparison of two registers). Table 2 shows the different inter-

pretations of the 8087 condition-code bits of the status word for the three comparison instructions; NAN means "not a (valid) number." Condition-code bits C0 through C3 are bits 8, 9, 10, and 14 of the status word.

Listing 3 contains four subroutines that provide access to the 8087 status word and return to the user some indication of the internal state of the 8087. These routines are a great help in debugging programs during software development because they provide a "peek" into the 8087.

The first of the four routines, CHK87, is designed to be executed immediately after an 8087 test or comparison operation is executed (see FTST and the FCOM variations of instructions in table 1). This routine will return an indication of whether the comparison/test returned "equal to," "greater than," "less than," or "no order." The condition-code bits CO and C3 from the 8087 status word are used as defined in tables 2a and 2b to determine these results.

The EXAM87 routine executes the 8087 FXAM instruction, which examines the top stack element. The 4 condition-code bits (C0 to C3) in the status word are set according to the rules set out in table 2c. EXAM87 returns the value (0 to 15) under this interpretation of the condition codes.

(2a)			(2c)	Conditio	on Code		
C3 (Bit 14)	C0 (Bit 8)	Result	C3 (Bit 14)	C2 (Bit 10)	C1 (Bit 9)	C0 (Bit 8)	Interpretation
0	0	ST is positive and nonzero	0	0	0	0	+ Unnormal
0	1	ST is negative and nonzero	0	0	0	1	+ NAN
1	0	ST is zero (+ or -)	0	0	1	0	- Unnormal
1	1	ST is not comparable (i.e., it is a NAN or	0	0	1	1	- NAN
		projective ∞)	0	1	0	0	+ Normal
(mt)			0	1	0	1	+ ∞
(2b)			0	1	1	0	- Normal
C3	CO	Order	0	1	1	1	- 00
(Bit 14)	(Bit 8)		1	0	0	0	+0
			1	0	0	1	Empty
0	0	ST> source	1	0	1	0	-0
0	1	ST< source	1	0	1	1	Empty
1	0	ST = source	1	1	0	0	+ Denormal
1	- 1	ST?source	1	- 1	0	1	Empty
			1	1	1	0	- Denormal
			1	1	1	1	Empty

Table 2: The 8087 condition codes and their interpretations. Each bit is described in terms of its position within the 8087 status word.

Text continued from page 362:

The rest, explained in the text box "8087 Status-Word Utilities" and given in listing 3, give four needed utility routines that let the 8088 CPU interact with the 8087 status register.

Some things can be done to M8087 to speed up its use. First, avoid entering all the comments found in listing 1 into the M8087.MAC file. This saves both disk space and a great deal of assembly time (comment lines slow down the assembler). I have included fairly detailed comments in listing 1 for the reader's sake. The version I actually use has had all the comments removed for maximum performance.

Another way to speed up M8087 is to remove the

lowercase support features included in the CHECK_ST, CHOOSE_4, and INT_SIZE macros. For every operand memory type and "ST" use, these macros check for lowercase and uppercase versions of the same string. This is a nice feature, but it does cost in assembly time.

Implementing the above suggestions cuts the disk file size of M8087 from around 20K bytes to 6K bytes. The speedup of the reduced file is dependent on the percentage of instructions in the program that are 8087 operations, but the above modifications can cut assembly time by as much as half.

The IBM Macro Assembler recognizes the "real" constant type. It lets you include a value in decimal scientific

TALMIS/InfoWorld

Sell Your Software TO MAJOR PUBLISHERS!

Would you like the opportunity to discuss your software or software development skills with major publishers looking for product and development assistance, venture capitalists looking for investment opportunities and agents looking for software developers? At The Great American Software Contest you can do all that and compete for prizes worth up to \$10,000 at the same time!

In addition, you'll spend the day before the exhibit in seminars with software market analysts from TALMIS— the same people consulted by IBM, Atari and other major companies for information and advice. They'll tell you what it will take to sell software yourself; how you might work with an agent; what publishers and venture capitalists are looking for; what to watch out for when negotiating contracts, how the software market is changing and more important selling tips.

We've tried to make this conference as inexpensive for you as possible. You won't need any fancy booth or signs. Curtained booths are available for those with top-secret programs. Just bring yourself, your microcomputer and your unpublished software. The cost for you to compete for prizes up to \$10,000, learn the ropes of software selling and discuss your products or talents with publishers, agents and venture capitalists is \$195 plus \$15 for electricity (that's less than it costs us.) Special hotel rates are available.

Space is limited so call today to enter The TALMIS/InfoWorld Great American Software Contest. And get busy on that software – the publishers are waiting for you! For more details contact Master Plans Conference Management, 111 E. Chestnut St., Suite 24F, Chicago, IL 60611: (312) 944-1711.

Enter
THE COMPANY ONE S
Five S
Ten \$5

Nov. 1-2

Boston Park Plaza Boston, MA

One \$10,000 Grand Prize
Five \$3000 First Prizes in category
Five \$500 Second Prizes in category
Ten \$250 Third Prizes in category

+\$30,000 IN PRIZES

TALMIS/InfoWorld =

Affiliates of International Data Corporation

More on the 8087

For more information on the 8087 and how it works, see the text boxes in this article, the article "The Intel 8087 Numerics Processor Extension" (April 1983 BYTE, page 154—in particular, see the text box on 8087 binary arithmetic on pages 174 and 175), and Intel Corporation's Numerics Supplement to the 8086 Family User's Guide. For more information, contact the source below.

M8087 on Disk

A disk containing both commented and uncommented versions of the M8087 macro file is available on a standard IBM single-density format 5½-inch floppy disk. For more information, contact

Field Computer Products 909 North San Antonio Rd. Los Altos, CA 94022 (415) 949-3457

notation such as "27.24E-2" in your program. It assembles this into a 32-bit IBM-format binary real number. This is a handy feature and, when used with the conversion routines from listing 1, can be used in 8087-based computations.

The main task remaining for an assembly-language programmer wishing to use the 8087 is to write a couple of routines that will convert real numbers into their

ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) equivalents (and vice versa). This will let you enter and display real variables from an assembly-language program. An Intel application note (#AP-113, "Getting Started With the Numeric Data Processor") has assembly-language routines to do these and other tasks.

Final Notes

The bottom line to M8087 is "Is it worth the cost in assembly time?" For myself the answer is a hearty yes. If using it increased the running time of a program, my answer would be different. But a slowdown in assembly time is a small price to pay for not having to hand-assemble each 8087 instruction into its escape sequence.

We have seen what the Intel 8087 NDP is, what it can do, how it fits into the IBM Personal Computer, and how we can provide software support for the assembly-language programmer using the 8087 in the IBM PC. Next month, we will see how to provide higher-level support so that Pascal users can access the 8087.

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Brian Van Herp of Intel in Indianapolis for his assistance.

Tim Field (909 North San Antonio Rd., Los Altos, CA 94022) has a master's degree in computer science from Purdue University. His experience includes several years' work at Digital Equipment Corp.

back issues for sale

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Jan.	1112				\$3.25			\$3.70
Feb.			\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	\$3.70
March			\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	\$3.70
April			\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	\$3.70
May		\$2.00	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	\$3.70
June		\$2.00	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	\$3.70

Circle and send requests with payment to: BYTE Back Issues P.O. Box 328 Hancock, NH 03449

Please allow 4 weeks for domestic delivery and 8 weeks for foreign delivery.

name ______address _______

city ______ zip ______

_								
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
July	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	\$4.25
Aug.		\$2.00	\$2.75	\$2.75		\$3.25	\$3.70	
Sept.		\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	70
Oct.			\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25		
Nov.		\$2.75		\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	
Dec.	\$2.00	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.70	

The above prices include postage in the US. Please add \$.50 per copy for Canada and Mexico; and \$2.00 per copy to foreign countries.

☐ Check enclosed

Payments from foreign countries must be made in US funds payable at a US bank.

□ VISA	☐ Master Card
Card #	Exp
1.70	
Cianature	

THE BUSINESS MANAGER™

A complete software solution packaged on hard disk for the IBM° PC



IBM is a Reg. trademark of IBM Corp. Wordstar, Spellstar and Mailmerge are Reg. trademarks of MicroPro International. Report Manager is a Reg. trademark of Datamension Corp. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

1420 E. Edinger Ave., Suite 115, Santa Ana, CA 92705

(714)836-3560

Circle 54 on inquiry card

ATTENTION DEALERS: Call today to find out more about our dealer program

DESK-TOP COMPUTING AT A PORTABLE PRICE.



What price portability? If you're looking for value in a computer, you've probably been thinking portable. Think again. How many portables have you seen in the airport? On the elevator? How about waiting for a bus? Maybe portability isn't the issue at all. Maybe what you're really looking for is a good, inexpensive answer to your computing problems. Without the limitations of a portable computer.

A simple solution. The Morrow Micro Decision.™ A complete, *desk-top* business computer system with all the hardware and software of the most popular portable: Including a full size easy-to-read 12" display

screen that portables will never be able to match. And the price? As little as \$1590. Complete.

Expand your options. The Micro Decision is more than just one product; it's a product line. With complete systems, including software, from \$1590 to \$2490. And Morrow letter quality printers starting at \$595. Whether you need more hardware, more software, or more system, Morrow gives you more. For less.

Computing without compromise. If you're a business person looking for a real computer, call us at (800) 521-3493. We'll show you desk-top computing at a price you can handle.

EVERY MICRO DECISION COMES WITH:

Hardware: Z80CPU, a parallel and 2 serial ports, 64K RAM, full size smart terminal with detachable keyboard, multiple disk formats, menu-driven front end for CP/M.

Software: CP/M 2.2 Operating System, WordStar word processing with spelling checker, LogiCalc spreadsheet, MBASIC 80, BAZIC, Pilot programming languages.

Model MD1

One SSSD disk drive (200 Kbytes) \$1590 Model MD2

Two SSSD disk drives (400 Kbytes total)

Personal PEARL DBMS \$1990 Model MD3

Two DSDD disk drives (768 Kbytes total)

Personal PEARL DBMS QUEST Bookkeeper* \$2490

*37.50 license fee required

Micro Decision is a trademark of Morrow

MORROW D

The Independent Business Computer

600 McCormick Street, San Leandro, CA 95477 (800) 521-3493 (415) 430-1970 In California



Programming Quickies

Cross-Reference Utility for IBM PC BASIC Programs

by James A. Folts

After struggling to debug a BASIC program, I finally discovered that my problem was a misspelled variable name in one line. To BASIC, CLRCSR and CLRSCR are as different as black and white. To me, after staring at a monitor screen for over three hours, the difference wasn't so obvious. A cross-reference listing that organizes all labels (variable names) with their corresponding locations (line numbers) would provide a handy clue to spelling errors.

In the cross-reference listing, the misspelled variable becomes obvious because in most cases the correct name corresponds to several line numbers while the misspelled version has only a single reference. Although it is possible to define a variable and never use it again, the chances of that are slight enough to make this procedure a useful way to discover spelling errors.

The cross-reference listing also lets you change variable names systematically, check for conflicting or matching variable names before you merge two programs, and locate all the program lines that call a certain subroutine. With all of these applications, a cross-reference listing becomes a valuable tool for program development, debugging, and documentation.

The Program

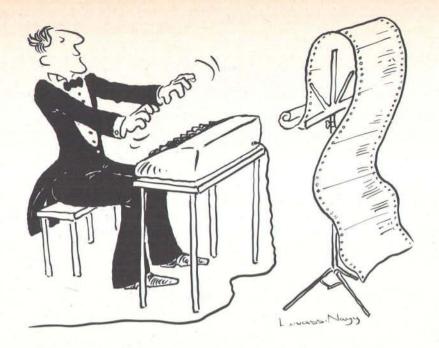
To produce a cross-reference listing for BASIC programs running on the IBM Personal Computer, I wrote a program (see listing 1) that scans a BASIC program file and builds a list of variable names and the locations where they occur. The program then sorts that list and writes it to a file. Listing 2 shows a sample run, which is a cross-reference listing for the program itself.

The program expects a standard BASIC program file, that is, one saved without the special A (ASCII—American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) or P (protect) options. The standard save procedure stores the program in a tokenized format in which all reserved BASIC words are represented by tokens, 1-or 2-byte codes. For instance, the RANDOMIZE statement is represented by a single ASCII value of 185. This tokenized format saves space because multiple-character reserved words are represented by only one or two characters.

All tokenized characters have a value of 128 or greater, outside the range of ASCII values legal in variable names. Only capital letters, numerals, and the period are legal in variable names, and these have values between 46 and 90. (Variables can be entered in lowercase, but BASIC converts them to capitals.) The restrictions on legal variable names simplify the work of the cross-reference program because it can usually just skip tokens in its search for valid variable names. Two exceptions are the tokens for a remark (ASCII 143) or data statement (ASCII 132). In both these cases the program skips to the end of the line so as not to confuse words in remarks, or literals in data statements, with valid variable names.

All numbers used in a program—constants, initial values, line-number references, and so on—are also encoded. For instance, an ASCII 28 code indicates that an integer value follows in the next 2 bytes in the file. An ASCII 29 indicates a single-precision number in the next 4 bytes. Other prefixes indicate various types of double-precision numbers, octal numbers, or hexadecimal numbers.

Text continued on page 384



The Well-Tempered Cross-Assembler

Before Johann Sebastian Bach developed a new method of tuning, you had to change instruments practically every time you wanted to change keys. Very difficult.

Before Avocet introduced its family of cross-assemblers, developing micro-processor software was much the same. You needed a separate development system for practically every type of processor. Very difficult and very expensive.

But with Avocet's cross-assemblers, a single computer can develop software for virtually any microprocessor! Does that put us in a league with Bach? You decide

Development Tools That Work

Avocet cross-assemblers are fast, reliable and user-proven in over 3 years of actual use. Ask NASA, IBM, XEROX or the hundreds of other organizations that use them. Every time you see a new microprocessorbased product, there's a good chance it was developed with Avocet cross-assemblers.

Avocet cross-assemblers are easy to use. They run on any computer with CP/M* and process assembly language for the most popular microprocessor families.

XASMO5	6805	
XASMO9	6809	
XASM18		
XASM48	8048/8041	1
XASM51	8051	\$200
XASM65	6502	each
XASM68	6800/01	/
XASMF8	F8/3870 /	
	Z8 /	
XASM400	COP400/	
XASM75	NEC 7500	\$500
(Coming soor	: XASM68K	68000)

Turn Your Computer Into A Complete Development System

Of course, there's more. Avocet has the tools you need from start to finish to enter, assemble and test your software and finally cast it in EPROM:

Text Editor VEDIT -- full-screen text editor by CompuView. Makes source code entry a snap. Full-screen text editing, plus TECO-like macro facility for repetitive tasks. Pre-configured for over 40 terminals and personal computers as well as in userconfigurable form.

CP/M-80 version	\$150
CP/M-86 or MDOS version	\$195
(when ordered with any Avocet pro	duct)

ROM Simulator -- ROMSIM by Inner Access eliminates need to erase and reprogram EPROM. Installed in an S-100 host, ROMSIM substitutes RAM for EPROM in external target system. 16K memory can be configured to simulate the 2708, 2758, 2716, 2516, 2732, 2532, 2764, 2564 in either byte or word organization. Avocet's configurable driver makes loading of HEX or COM files fast and easy.

From \$495 depending on cabling and RAM installed.

EPROM Programmer -- Model 7128 EPROM Programmer by GTek programs most EPROMS without the need for personality modules. Self-contained power supply ... accepts ASCII commands and data from any computer through RS 232 serial interface. Cross-assembler hex object files can be down-loaded directly. Commands include verify and read, as well as partial programming.

PROM types supported: 2508, 2758, 2516, 2716, 2532, 2732, 2732A, 27C32, MCM8766, 2564, 2764, 27C64, 27128, 8748, 8741, 8749, 8742, 8751, 8755, plus Seeq and Xicor EEPROMS.

(Upgrade kits will be available for new PROM types as they are introduced.)

Programmer	\$3	389
Options include:		
Software Driver Package	\$	30
RS 232 Cable	\$	30
8748 family socket adaptor	\$	98
8751 family socket adaptor		174

Call Us

If you're thinking about development systems, call us for some straight talk. If we don't have what you need, we'll help you find out who does. If you like, we'll even talk about Bach.

VISA and Mastercard accepted. All popular disc formats now available -- please specify. Prices do not include shipping and handling -- call for exact quotes. OEM INQUIRIES INVITED.

*Trademark of Digital Research.



DEPT. 883-B 804 SOUTH STATE STREET DOVER, DELAWARE 19901 302-734-0151 TLX 467210

Home & Business Computers Products Sales & Services

We Shop The Wholesale Market And Negotiate The Best Price For You. We Save You Off The List Price, We Share A Common Goal - To Save You Money.

Apple* II Compatible 48K Computer Drive/Controller & Monitor \$949.00 Kaypro II Computer Complete System \$1679.00	Franklin Ace 1000 . call for best price Columbia MPC Computer System . call for best price MAYNARD ELECTRONICS
	Floppy Disk Controller \$169.00
*DISK DRIVES	
Mitac Drive 100% Apple Compatible w/case	FDC W/Parallel Port \$219.00
cable (dealers invited) \$219.00	FDC W/Serial Port \$229.00
Controller Card \$69.00	Memory Card W/256K RAM \$489.00
16K Memory Card \$59.00	*PRINTERS
Z80 Card \$109.00	BROTHER D/W
80 Column Card \$115.00	HR-1A P \$759.00 HR-1A S \$859.00
TM100-2 DS/DD \$239.00	HR-1AS \$859.00
TM100-4 DS/DD \$349.00	Tractor \$129.00
TM55-2 Half Height DS/DD \$229.00	EPSON
TM55-4 \$289.00	MX80FT \$469.00
TM848-1 SS/DD \$399.00	FX80FT \$569.00
TM848-2 DS/DD \$479.00	MX100FT \$669.00
*WINCHESTER	FX100FT \$769.00
5MB For External	*MONITORS
10MB For External \$1579.00	BMC BM-12 AU 12" Green \$89.00
15MB For External \$1789.00	BMC BM-12 AU 12" Amber \$99.00
	BMC BM-1401RGB W/Cd Cbl. \$399.00
5-1/4" Slim Line Single Drive \$235.00	DYNAX GM-120 GM 12" \$139.00
Dual Drives \$349.00	DYNAX AM-121 AM 12" \$149.00
*AST COMBO CARD	TAXAN KG-12N 12" Green \$149.00
*Combo Plus - 256K Parallel & Serial Port, Clock Calendar	TAXAN KG-12N 12" Amber \$149.00
	TAXAN RGB 12" \$365.00
W/Battery Back-Up W/Super Spool,	AMDEX 12" Green #300 \$159.00
Super Drive \$489.00	AMDEX 12" Amber #300 \$159.00
*Mega Plus - 512K	COMREX CR 5500-12" Green \$79.00
Parallel & Serial Port, Clock Calendar	COMREX CR 6500-12" Comp. \$229.00
W/Battery Back-Up W/Super Spool,	COMREX CR 6600-12" RGB \$419.00
Super Drive \$989.00	Many More Not Listed

PC Tech (714) 546-3887

3742 W. Warner Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92704

Disc Drive Service Available At Low Cost - Quick Turn-a-round

ADD SHIPPING CHARGES

Telephone or Mail Orders Please - Cashier's Checks, Money Orders, Checks (Allow 10 days).

COD Accepted. CA Residents Add 6% Sales Tax. Prices Subject To Change Without Notice.

COMPILER

AN OUTSTANDING VALUE

"We bought and evaluated over \$1500.00 worth of 'C' compilers . . . C / 80 is the one we use."

Dr. Bruce E. Wampler, Aspen Software author of "Grammatik"

C/80 Full featured C Compiler for CP/M® with 1/0 redirection, command expansion, execution trace and profile, initializers,

C/80 FLOATS & LONGS Adds 32 bit data types to C/80 3.0 compiler. Includes 1/0 and transcendental function library.

Macro-80 compatibility, ROMable code.

FREE CATALOG Call or write for 16 page booklet detailing our programming languages LISP/80, RATFOR, Assemblers, and 25 other CP/M products.



15233 Ventura Blvd., #1118 Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

(213) 986-4885 Dealer inquiries invited

------CP-/M-Is-a-registered-trademark-of-Digital-Research-Inc

Programming Quickies.

Listing 1: Source code for cross-reference utility, written in IBM PC

```
CROSS-REFERENCE LISTING UTILITY FOR BASIC PROGRAMS
FOR THE IBM PERSONAL COMPUTER
by James A. Folts
                       This program reads a tokenized BASIC program file, finds and sorts all variable names and line references, and lists them on a disk file. Each name and line reference is cross-referenced to the line where it appears.
          REM®
          REM
          REM#
          REM#
                     IBM PC BASIC
          REM#
          REMINISTRATION OF THE RESERVE OF THE
 310 FOR I=1 TO 128
320 FIELD #1, (I-1) AS X*, 1 AS C*(I)
330 NEXT I
                                                                                                           'set up file buffer as an a
'of 128 single characters
  820 PASS=0
830 GX=LABEL.NUMBER
840 PASSS=INT(LDG(GX)/LOG(2))
850 WHILE GX>1
                   LDCATE 14,1:PRINT "SORTING: PASS ";PASS;" OF ";PASSES;" PASSES";
SORTED=FALSE
  B70
  890
                    WHILE NOT SORTED
                            SORTED=TRUE
FOR 1%=1 TO LABEL.NUMBER-G%
1G%=1%+G%
  910
                                            (=12.4GX
LABEL*(1X) <LABEL*(1GX) GOTO 1030
LABEL*(1X) =LABEL*(1GX) GOTO 1000
SMAP LABEL*(1X),LABEL*(1GX)
SMAP LINE. REFX(1X),LINE. REFX(1GX)
SGRTED=FALSE
FORD 1074</pre>
   990
                                               60TO 1030
                                     IF LINE.REFX(1%)=(LINE.REFX(16%) 60TO 1030
  1000
  1010
                                               SWAP LINE.REF%(1%),LINE.REF%(IG%)
SORTED=FALSE
  1020
   1030
                            NEXT IX
   1040
                   WEND
 2070 REM
  '# NOTE FOR LINE 3070:
'# N>3 gives 40 col
'# N>8 gives 80 col
                                                                                                                               *# N>16 gives 132 col
                     PRINT #2, 'begin new line
  3090 PRINT #2, 'begin new line
3100 MEND
3110 PRINT #2, : KEY ON : BEEP : END
3120 REM
4000 REMINISHER SUBROUTINE TO OBTAIN BASIC'S OFFSET ADDRESS FOR THIS LINE*****
4010 GOSUB 7000 : LOW. BYTE = C
4020 GOSUB 7000 : HIGH, BYTE = C
                                                                                    'not really correct, but address is only of
'interest when zero, so this will do
  4030 ADR * HIGH. BYTE + LOW. BYTE
  4040 RETURN
  4050 REM
```

MAIL-COM Software Eliminates the 6 Costliest Steps of Business Mail Preparation

- 1. No More Addressing
- 2. No More Folding
- 3. No More Inserting
- 4. No More Affixing
- 5. No More Sealing
- 6. No More Drop Offs



Presenting E-Com.

Last year the U.S.
Postal Service quietly
announced E-Com,
enabling specially
equipped personal
computer users to
bypass costly manual
mail preparation, by

electronically submitting their messages and mailing lists directly to the Postal Service via modem.

This high speed computer originated mail arrives at its destination within 48 hours—often less—in an attention-grabbing blue E-Com envelope.

Announcing MAIL-COM. Only from Digisoft Computers.

MAIL-COM is powerful software you can use with your personal computer to access E-Com. With your personal computer, a modem and MAIL-COM you can send from 200 to 2000 letters per hour for just 26¢ each. Typed, addressed, folded, inserted, sealed and delivered. Complete.

MAIL-COM even eliminates the need to use your expensive letterheads

and envelopes.

MAIL-COM is the only interactive software available for E-Com operation. It's easy to use. No special training is necessary. And since Digisoft Computers developed MAIL-COM in accordance with U.S. Postal Service specifications, users are guaranteed certification for use upon purchase of MAIL-COM software.

MAIL-COM is the easiest and most economical way to do your mailings. And MAIL-COM is compatible with Database II™ and Word-

star™ if you are equipped with these programs. If you aren't, MAIL-COM includes a complete letter editor and address maintenance program of its own.

Each letter in your mailing can be identical or all can contain variable insertions. MAIL-COM operates all the features offered by E-Com.

Thousands of Uses.

If you have need for fast, economical mass mailing capabilities, MAIL-COM puts you and E-Com together.



Use it for new product announcements, invitations to press events, invoicing, fund

raising, collection, bulletins to your sales force, new business prospecting, reactivation of customers and much, much more. Every department in your company will have use for MAIL-COM.

Don't Delay

With MAIL-COM you could be saving time and money on fast, efficient E-Com letters. MAIL-COM software is available for the IBM PC, Victor, Alpha Micro,

CP/M, Apple CP/M and other formats. Order today. Call 212-734-3875, or mail the coupon below.



Digisoft

Digisoft Computers, Inc.

Retail Dealer Inquiries Invited

Digisoft
Attn: MA
1501 Th
New Yor
☐ Yes!
steps in
mail. Pl
me imr
I'll ne
□ IBM
☐ Victo
Alph
☐ Appl
☐ My c
(resider
☐ Char
Accoun
, iccoun
10
Name_
Address
City
952
State

t Computers Inc. AIL-COM Marketing ird Avenue rk, NY 10028 I want to eliminate the 6 costliest n preparing my organization's business lease RUSH my MAIL-COM software to nediately. ed software for: PC (\$195) or (\$195) □ CP/M (\$195) or (\$195) (specify disk format) a Micro (\$495) (Other (specify) e CP/M (\$235) theck or money order is enclosed ints of New York State add sales tax). rge my Usa or MasterCard: _Exp. Date_ Telephone(___ © 1983, Digisoft Computers, Inc.

Circle 138 on inquiry card.

FULL C

PCDOS - CP/M-86 - MPM-86 - CCP/M-86

OUTSTANDING PRICE/PERFORMANCE

"SIEVE" Benchmark

135 bytes compiled - 6144 bytes linked 65 sec. compile (disk) - 11.5 sec. run (10 iterations)

FULL DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE

C Compiler, Assembler, Linker, Librarian and Full Screen Editor

COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION

FULL K & R - plus - STDIO LIBRARY 8087 or Software Floating Point

To order specify OS & DISK SIZE/FORMAT. Calif. residents add 61/2% sales tax.

1607 NEW BRUNSWICK SUNNYVALE, CA 94087 (408) 736-6905

PCDOS Trademark IBM - CP/M Trademark Digital Research

WINTERHALTER , INC. SOFTWARE FOR YOUR MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR YOUR MICROCOMPUTER

Software for Your Microcomputer

3853 Research Park Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104

(313) 662-2002

Programming Quickies

Listing 1 continued:

5020 LABEL*(LABEL.NUMBER) = CHR*(C) put first character in label
5030 GOSUB 7000 "get second character
5040 WHILE (C>47 AND CCSB) OR (C>64 AND CC91) OR C=46 and legal characters:
6050 LABEL*(LABEL.NUMBER) = LABEL*(LABEL.NUMBER) + CHR*(C)

SOSO LABEL\$(LABEL.NUMBER) = LHBEL\$(LABEL.NUMBER) = LABEL\$(LABEL.NUMBER) = LABEL\$(LABEL.NUMB

Listing 2: Sample output from the cross-reference program.

CROSS REFERENCE LISTING FOR PROGRAM FILE: DECODE.O

710	630	660	670	680	690	700			
720	610	620	640	650	660				
1000	950								
1030	940	990	1000						
4000	430	730							
5000	640								
5030	620								
6000	650								
7000	420	540	550	580	610	660	660	670	
	5060	680 5080	5090	700 5100	710 6030	6040	4020 6070	5030	
7040	7010								
ADR	520	4030							
AS	230	320	320	2040					
c	420	540	550	600	610	610	610	620	
	670	640	640	650 680	690	700	4010	4020	
	5020	5040	5040	5040	5040	5040	5050	5080	
	5080	5080	5080	5090	5100	6030	6040	7050	
C\$ (SUB)	110	320	7050						
CURRENT.LABEL\$	3040	3050							
FALSE	120	120	880	980	1020				
FILENAMES	220	230	2010	2020	2030	2050			
G%	B30	840	850	890	B90	920	930		
HIGH. BYTE	550	560	4020	4030	6040	6060			
1	310	320	320 3030	330 3040	690 3050	690 3060	700 3070	700 3070	
	3010	3020	3030	3040	3030	3000	3070	5070	
1%	920 1030	930	940	950	960	970	1000	1010	
16%	930	940	950	960	970	1000	1010		
LABEL® (SUB)	110	620	940	940	950	950	960	960	
	3030 5100	3040 5100	3050 6050	5020 6060	5050	5050	5080	5080	
LABEL. NUMBER	120	620	620	620	B30	920	3020	5010	
	5010 5110	5020 6010	5050 6010	5050 6020	5080 6050	5080 6060	5100	5100	
LINE.NO%	560	570	5110	6020					
LINE.REF%(SUB)	110 5110	970 6020	970	1000	1000	1010	1010	3060	
LISTFILE\$	2030	2040							
LOW. BYTE	540	560	4010	4030	6030	6060			
N	3040	3070	3070	3070	3070				
DUTPUT	2040								
PASS	820	860	860	870					
PASSES	840	870							
PERPOS	2010	2020	2020	2030					
POINTER	120	7010	7030	7040	7040	7050			
SORTED	880	900	910	980	1020				
TRUE	120	910							

MicroAge

"THE RIGHT COMPUTER STORE FRANCHISE FOR ME!"

"They wanted us to succeed and they acted like it!"

"At our West Palm Beach, Florida, MicroAge Computer Store, we sell primarily to business people, professionals and corporate accounts. Being part of the MicroAge Computer Store network gave us the knowledge. support and name recognition we found to be essential to our success. Plus. during our first year and a half, MicroAge developed a relationship with us that helped us bypass potential mistakes and grow."

"Since joining MicroAge, our store size has doubled and our staff has guadrupled. Today our store has expanded from 1,800 square feet to 3,700 square feet, while our staff grew from 3 people to 13 people. Our growth with MicroAge has been beyond my expectations."

"Am I satisfied with my MicroAge franchise...absolutely!"

To build your own professional computer sales organization with MicroAge write to:

Micro Age.

Corporate Center 1457 West Alameda • Tempe, Arizona 85282

(602) 968-3168



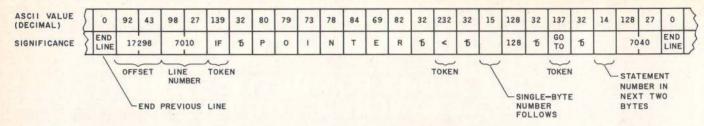


Figure 1: Tokenized format for line number 7010: 7010 IF POINTER < 128 GOTO 7040.

Text continued from page 378:

The program skips over all coded numbers except those prefixed by an ASCII 14. This code signifies a 2-byte number that is a program line-number reference, following a GOTO or GOSUB, for instance. The cross-reference listing program treats line-number references as labels and lists all lines referenced by other lines. This can help you find all the places in a program that call a certain subroutine.

How It Works

The format of the lines in a tokenized program file is shown in figure 1. The first 2 bytes are the BASIC offset address to the next program line. Our only interest in it is when it is 0 because a 0 offset signifies the end of the program. The next 2 bytes contain the line number, with the least significant byte first. These are followed by a series of bytes, including tokens, coded numbers, and variable names, up to the end of the line, indicated by an ASCII value of 0.

The approach of the cross-reference utility, then, is very simple. It makes a note of the line number being scanned at the moment, then skips over tokens and encoded numbers, looking for variable names and references to other program lines. When it finds the beginning of a variable name, it builds the name, character by character, until it comes to an ASCII code that can't be part of a variable name. If the variable has been explicitly typed (marked by a \$, #, !, %), that character is added to the end of the name. If the variable is subscripted, then "(SUB)" is added. Once complete, the variable name is stored in an array; the line number where it appears is stored in a parallel array of line numbers.

Once the entire program file has been scanned, the label and line-number arrays are sorted using a Shell sort. Then they are written to a disk file.

The only real problem is that all the scanning and sorting takes time. The program took nearly 7 minutes to process and sort labels for its own 145 lines and 245 label references. For a smaller program (123 references and 133 labels), it required 3 minutes 45 seconds. You can get a modest increase in speed of about 5 to 10 percent by eliminating comments and consolidating statements into one line where possible. This will have the greatest effect in the WHILE loop beginning at line 600 and the sort routine beginning at line 800.

Be Wary

In order not to slow the program down further, I kept it as simple as possible. Because of this, a few bogus variables may creep into your listing. These are words used as part of BASIC statements that are not tokenized. They include the following: ALL in a CHAIN statement, BASE in an OPTION BASE statement, B or BF in a LINE statement, R in a LOAD statement, AS in a FIELD or NAME statement, and AS, APPEND, or OUTPUT in an OPEN statement. None of these is a reserved word, and they are therefore not tokenized. Thus, if you use them in a program, the cross-reference utility will treat them as variable names. Note that both AS and OUTPUT appear in listing 2.

The cross-reference listing is written to a sequential disk file, which may be read later. The file name for the listing is the file name of the program file with an extension of CRF. If the original program file were MYPROG.BAS, the listing would appear on file MYPROG.CRF. To display the listing on your monitor, you first need access to the DOS (disk operating system)—execute SYSTEM from BASIC. When in DOS, execute TYPE MYPROG.CRF. If you want a hard copy, press the Ctrl and PrtSc keys simultaneously prior to executing the TYPE command; the listing on the monitor will then be output to the printer.

Modifications

The output is formatted for an 80-column screen or printer as the program appears in listing 1. To format for a 40-column screen, change N>8 in line 3070 to N>3. To format for a 132-column printer width, change it to N>16. You may also want to redimension the arrays in statement 110. They are large enough for modest programs, but larger programs with more references will need more space.

James A. Folts is an assistant professor of journalism at Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Author's Note: The slowness of this utility is primarily due to the slowness of the BASIC interpreter. The author has an object-code (compiled C) version of this algorithm that runs about 10 times faster than the BASIC version. Both copies are available on disk for \$15. Contact James A. Folts, 755 SW 55th, Corvallis, OR 97333.

Can you tell the IBM from the Transtar 130?

A

Letter quality standard of the industry

5x magnification

One of these two print samples was generated by an IBM Selectric II: the letter quality standard of the industry.

The other was generated by the new Transtar 130 letterquality printer. В

Letter quality standard of the industry

5x magnification

And print quality is just the beginning! The new Transtar 130 daisy wheel printer is also plug-and-go compatible with the best-selling word processing packages! It features bidirectional printing, superscript, subscript, underlining and a true boldface. Retail price? Only \$895.

Quietly producing copy at 18 cps Shannon text speed, the Transtar 130 also features a unique autoload button to make printing on letterheads a breeze! Three new daisy wheels have just been made available for the 130 from your dealer: letter gothic (shown), script, and a 15-pitch "gothic mini"—perfect for printing spreadsheets to fit on one page!

Offering an end-user warranty period of a full six months, the Transtar 130 is an extraordinarily reliable machine. Its minimal failure rate runs less than 1%, but if your 130 should ever need repair, a nationwide network of authorized Transtar service centers stands ready.

Have you decided yet whose type is whose? If you picked A...You picked Transtar. The **new** standard for letter quality printing.





IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Inc.

Curious Coordinates for Computer Graphics

An elliptical coordinate scheme makes it easy to represent figures

by Roger C. Millikan

Plotters and dot-matrix printers that can handle graphics usually use *x,y* coordinate systems, or Cartesian coordinates. Yet universal and useful as those systems are, they are not always the best choice for all plotting tasks. Some figures can be much more easily specified in other coordinate systems.

The roses in figure 1—one with three and the other with seven petals—are a good example. The equations that describe them are much more simply written in polar coordinates than in *x,y* coordinates.

Perhaps more important is that, when polar coordinates are used to represent the roses, the integer multiplying T in the equation corresponds to an obvious feature of the resulting curve: the number of petals.

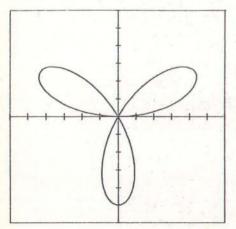
The role that coordinate systems play in graphics is analogous to the role that languages play in programming. Although a computer has a machine instruction set, the instructions are inconvenient for general use; therefore, high-level languages are set up to ease the task of specifying solutions to problems. Similarly,

a plotter's *x,y* coordinate system is seldom convenient to use unless it's scaled to match a particular problem. You must therefore define a new and more appropriate coordinate system to match the problem at hand. And just as a compiler maps a high-level source language into a computer's instruction set, you can use a subroutine to map a coordinate system into a plotter's coordinates.

Conversion Becomes Easy

The idea of using a subroutine to convert to x,y coordinates is simple, yet it gives you a lot of freedom. Polar coordinates may have seemed difficult to work with when you were in school, but programs running on calculators or computers have eased the conversion between polar and x,y systems. Given this ease, why stop with polar coordinates? Perhaps you can generalize them in interesting ways. Or maybe you'll discover systems that will make it easy to produce interesting graphics. All you need is the appropriate conversion subroutine for any set of coordinates.

Not surprisingly, symmetries in any coordinate system are reflected in the kind of curves that are easy to draw or specify. An Etch-a-Sketch,



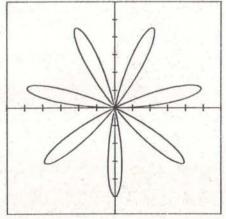


Figure 1: Three- and seven-leaf roses. In Cartesian coordinates, the equation for the three-leaf rose is $x^4-3x^2y+2x^2y^2-y^3+y^4=0$. In polar coordinates, the equation becomes $r=\sin(3T)$. Can you guess the seven-leaf rose equation?



Gives your application a head start

Save time and money in the development of your product or system by using AMX, the software executive with proven, fault-free operation.

SIMPLE OPERATION

You divide complex control programs into a number of separate, more manageable programs, called *tasks*, each designed to do one job. This allows tasks to be written and tested separately and then combined to form a reliable, finished system.

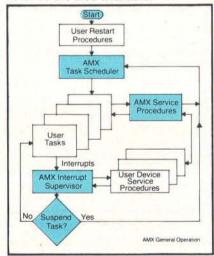
AMX supervises the orderly execution of these tasks, assuring that the most important jobs always get done first. Tasks appear to be executing simultaneously. It's almost like having a separate CPU for each task!

HARDWARE INDEPENDENCE

AMX does not require a particular hardware configuration. You control your environment. You pick the I/O method. You decide the preferred interrupt service technique for your system. AMX will support you on the microprocessor of your choice.

AMX is fast, compact, and ROMable. The AMX nucleus, less than 1400 bytes in size, features multiple task priorities, intertask message passing with priority queuing, external event synchronization, and interval timing.

Support modules provide extended memory management, buffer control and resource allocation. Fast, reentrant integer and floating point math libraries are also available.



AMX is a trademark of KADAK Products Ltd. CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research Corp. Z80 is a trademark of Zilog Corp.

AMX interfaces support programs written in C, PASCAL, PL/M, FORTRAN and assembler.

Access to CP/M® disk files in real time is possible using the AMX I/O Supervisor.

COMPLETE DOCUMENTATION

We deliver AMX source on diskette to permit AMX to be moved to the software development system of your choice. Our liberal license agreement permits binary (object) distribution without royalties.

HOW TO ORDER

A specification sheet and price list are available, free. Your check or money order for \$75 will purchase the AMX Reference Manual for immediate evaluation (specify 8080, Z80, 8086 or 6809 processor). Add \$25 for postage and handling outside USA and Canada. The standard 8080/Z80 AMX Multitasking Executive package, including source code, is \$800. Support modules and interfaces are available separately.

AMX is the choice of professionals the world over. Make it yours, today.



KADAK Products Ltd.



206-1847 W. Broadway Ave., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6J 1Y5/Phone: (604) 734-2796 Telex: 04-55670

for example, is great for drawing rectangular buildings, but did you ever try to draw a circle on one? Using polar coordinates, on the other hand, makes it especially easy to represent circular figures. You can, in fact, tailor the type of coordinates to suit any given purpose. If you want to draw elliptical figures, why not use an elliptical coordinate system?

Coordinate Systems with Parameters

Polar coordinates are based on the circle, the limiting form of an ellipse, where the distance between the two foci becomes zero. This fact suggests a natural generalization of polar coordinates: a system, which could be called elliptical polar coordinates of scale C, based on confocal ellipses in which each focus is a distance C from the origin. The variable C, a parameter of the coordinate system, is specified by the user. If possible, the system should be set up so that it becomes the standard polarcoordinate system when C=0. Then the conversion subroutine can provide conversions for a range of coordinate systems, including familiar

Such a system is shown in figure 2b. The coordinates of a given point are R and T. In polar coordinates (figure 2a), R represents the radial distance from the pole to the point. The corresponding quantity in the elliptical system (figure 2b) is half the sum of the distances from the point to the two foci. The elliptical system's angle T is analogous to the polar

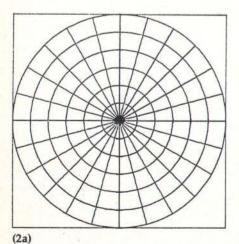
angle T. This is best seen in the plotting of constant coordinate lines as shown in figure 2. In figure 2b, where C=400 (i.e., each focus is 400 units from the origin along the x-axis), the ellipses are obtained for different constant values of R, while T goes from 0 to 2π radians. The lines that appear as hyperbolas result from setting the angle T to different constant values and, for each value of T, incrementing R from its lowest possible value (R=C) to higher ones. The conversion subroutine maps the grid of lines produced onto the normal rectangular grid of x,y lines that plotters use.

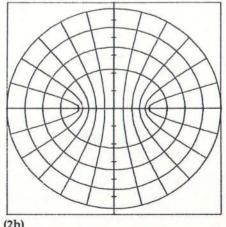
An Etch-a-Sketch is great for drawing rectangular buildings, but did you ever try to draw a circle on one?

This coordinate system depends on the parameter C. But what happens if you let that parameter become zero or, on the other hand, very large? The C=0 case is shown in figure 2a, where, as expected, the resulting coordinate grid is that of standard polar coordinates. Polar coordinates, then, are a special case of our more general coordinates. Perhaps more surprising is the case where C becomes large. Figure 2c depicts the grid that results when C = 10,000. In a small region near the origin, the grid appears rectangular. It is linear in the x direction as T increases but nonlinear in the y direction as R increases. Thus the elliptical system can smoothly transform rectangular-type coordinates to polar types.

By choosing a particular value for the parameter C, a particular instance of elliptical coordinates is selected. Yet C can also be treated as a variable in a computer-graphics program, and you can use this modulation of the coordinate system to produce special effects. For example, consider the rose with five petals that has the polar equation R = 1000cos(5T). In the elliptical polar system of scale 400, the rose becomes a stylized stick man. And by redrawing him for C=300, 200, and 100 (figure 3), we take him through his exercises.

The BASIC program in listing 1 provides the conversion subroutine from these elliptical polar coordinates of scale C to Cartesian coordinates. A simple conversion, it needs little explanation. In it, the variable R cannot be less than C. In the polar case, this requirement corresponds to that of the radial distance from any point to the origin being positive. Mathematically, this restriction prevents the square root in the conversion from becoming imaginary. Should you call the subroutine with R<C, the minimum possible value, R=C, is used to generate the x,y coordinates. Handling an error condition this way permits the plot to proceed without being hampered by error messages. And to avoid corrupting further computations, the original value of R is maintained upon exiting the subrou-





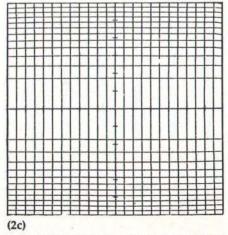


Figure 2: Elliptical polar coordinate grids for different values of the scale parameter C. In (2a), C=0, in (2b), C=400, and in (2c), C=10,000.

How many companies one toll free TOTAL SUPPORT on toll free TOTAL SUPPORT on all hardware & software; all hardware is only one number to call:

There is only one number.

There is only one number.

In Florida call 1-813-786-1259

Business Applications Software with

TOTAL SUPPORT...specializing in:

IBM, APPLE, TRS-80 and XEROX

THE SIGNATURE OF THE STATE OF T

2340 State Route 580/Suite 234 Clearwater, Florida 33575 Telex 701484

There is only one catalog to have:
our new, **free** 100 pages of the
best in hardware and software.
Send for your copy today!

IBM is a trademark of IBM Corporation

APPLE is a trademark of Apple Computer Inc.

TRS-80 is a trademark of The Radio Shack Division of Tandy Corporation

TRS-80 is a trademark of Xerox Corporation

XEROX is a trademark of Xerox Corporation

Circle 375 on inquiry card.



EXPENSES

CUSTOMER LIST

INVOICES

PRODUCT LIST

TIME LOG

FIELD COMPANION*

Software For Portable And Desktop Computing

Now you can leave your office without abandoning your business. Gensoft has combined five of the most common business functions in one versatile software package: the **Field Companion**.

Don't overload your desktop or portable computer with five bulky programs when one will do it all. For instance, the **Field Companion** will help you:

- Summon product, parts or repair information when and where you need it.
- Update customer files and record memos.
- Stay on top of expenses with a weekly expense tally itemized by day and category.
- Generate invoices or quotations, and store them for future reference.
- Record and compile the time you spend on each project or client.
- Interfaces with virtually any CP/M®-based word processor, allowing full editing of reports, journals, etc.

\$99.95

Introductory Price!!

The **Field Companion** provides universal business forms, concise on-screen instructions and password confidentiality. The regular price is \$129, but for a limited time you can order the **Field Companion** at our introductory price of **\$99.95**. Manual alone - \$10.



MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE: Examine the **Field Companion** for ten days after you receive it — if you have any doubt, send it back to us with the disk seal intact for a full refund.

Available for CP/M-80 and CP/M-86* operating systems; MS-DOS version available third quarter 1983. Special Osborne 1 version is customized for smaller screens. Please specify computer make/model and disk format. Include street address for UPS delivery within 3-6 weeks. VISA, Mastercharge, C.O.D. and personal or business checks accepted. Dealer inquiries welcomed. CP/M-86 are registered trademarks of Digital Research, Field Companion is a trademark of Gensoft Corporation.

Gensoft Corporation, an affiliate of Godbout Electronics, 2363A Boulevard Circle, Walnut Creek, CA 94595 — (415) 930-9330.

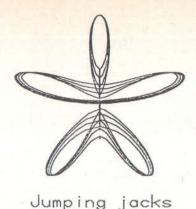


Figure 3: The result of changing the coordinate system parameter.

Additional 2-D and 3-D Coordinates

The elliptical polar system discussed here is just one example of a coordinate system that serves a specific purpose. Many other two-dimensional curves could serve as a basis for coordinate systems. The intersecting sets of logarithmic spirals in the seed arrangement of sunflowers is one interesting possibility

Listing 1: This BASIC program serves as the subroutine for converting elliptical polar coordinates of scale C to Cartesian types.

SUBROUTINE CONVERTS ELLIPTICAL POLAR COORD 1000 REM OF SCALE 'C' TO CARTESIAN X, Y COORDINATES. 1002 REM 1004 REM 'C' IS DISTANCE FROM ORIGIN TO EACH FOCUS. 1006 REM FOR C=O, COORD. BECOME STD POLAR COORD. POINT IS P(R, T) WHERE 'R' IS RADIAL DISTANCE 1008 REM 1010 REM 'T' IS POLAR ANGLE IN RADIANS. IF R<C, THE 1012 REM CONVERSION USES R=C (IN THE POLAR CASE THIS 1014 REM MEANS THE RADIUS MUST BE POSITIVE). 1016 REM 1018 Q = R 1020 IF R >= C GOTO 1024 1022 Q = C 1024 X = Q*COS(T)1026 Y = SQR(Q*Q-C*C)*SIN(T)1028 RETURN

that would differ completely from polar or rectangular systems. Once you've developed a conversion subroutine, you can try old plotting programs using the new coordinate system—often with surprising results.

Three-dimensional space offers even more freedom for coordinate explorations. Helical systems and toroidal systems are possible. Of course, you'd need a way to depict the results on a two-dimensional plotter . . . But that's just another subroutine.

Roger C. Millikan (5475 Toltec Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93111) is a professor of chemistry at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His interest in computing dates back to a \$1 million machine—the GE225 running Dartmouth BASIC—one about as powerful as the Z80 microcomputers of today.

The Latest Rage!

We have in-stock the latest Computer equipment at the lowest prices!



WORDSTAR, CALCSTAR, MAILMERGE, SPELLSTAR, INFOSTAR, SBASIC, CP/M, GAMES, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND UPDATED OPERATING SYSTEMS

ALL THE ABOVE PLUS
BIT MAPPED GRAPHICS
AND 640 K DISK DRIVE

SANYO MBC 1250 \$2495.00

(301)565-0559

DISCOUNT CENTER FOR:



COMPUTER DISCOUNT

- SYSTEMS
 - PRINTERS
 - DRIVES
 - DISKS
 - PERIPHERALS
 - · ACCESSORIES

P.O. Box 7716 Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

COMPUTERTECHNIK 68000-CPU for APPLEBUS

Now waiting has an end. For all computers with APPLEBUS a 68000 system is available.

Using UNIX is possible. Through a universal memory expansion

and multi interface you get a multi user systems for a low price.



- 68000 CPU with 7 Mhz clock frequency
- 128 KB RAM you can also use as a pseudodisk
- memory expansion to 1 MB obtainable
- Interrupthandling 6502−68000
- 14 bit timer from 20 µs to 163ms
- comfortable fullscreen Editor Assembler

Available software: Editor Assembler DOS 3.3

Forth for 68000 (with DOS 3.3)

Pascal-, Basic-, Fortran (with UCSD-operating system) Compiler for 68000

CP/M-68K with C-Compiler

AP 20 Internex with 68000 CPU and 128K RAM

AP 26 Memory expansion for AP 20 256K RAM extendable to 1Mb RAM

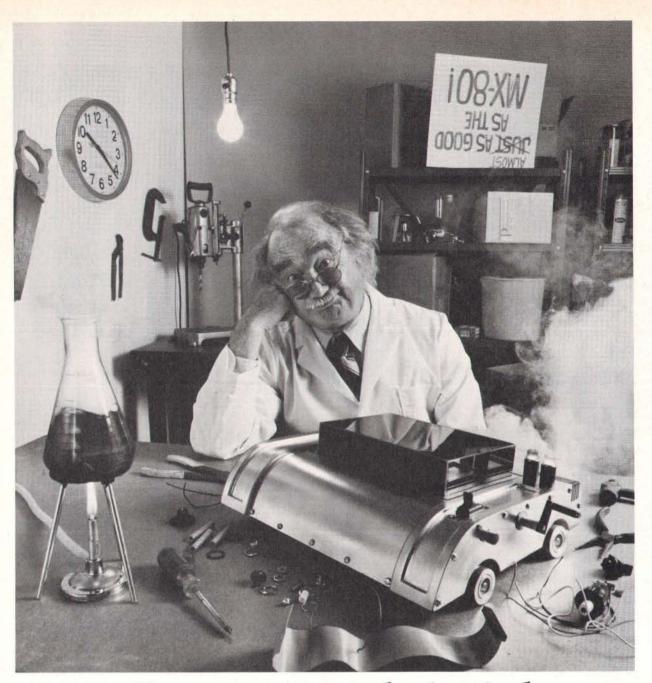
720\$

650\$

Prices for Software for inquiry

iB3 COMPUTERTECHNIK Olper Str. 10 4800 Bielefeld 14

Olper Str. 10 1011 Rose Marie Lane 16 4800 Bielefeld 14 Stockton. CA 95207 Tel. 0521/444032 Tel. (209) 473-7473 USA



For everyone who's tried to top the MX-80, bad news. We just did.

Epson.

The Epson MX-80 is the best-selling dot matrix impact printer in the world. It has been since its introduction. And despite the host of imitators it spawned, no one has been able to top it. Until now.

FX-80: Son of a legend.

The new Epson FX-80 is far more than just doo-dads added on to last year's model. It's the most astonishing collection of features ever assembled in a personal printer.

For starters, it's fast: 160 CPS. And clean. All the print quality Epson is famous for in a

tack-sharp 9x9 matrix.

But that hardly scratches the surface.

Create your own alphabet.

With the new FX-80, you aren't limited to ASCII characters. You can create your own. Any character or symbol that can be defined in a 9x11 matrix can be added to the FX-80's already impressive library of type styles and stored in its integral 2K RAM.

So you can create "Sally's Gothic" or "Tom's Roman" just by downloading and modifying standard characters. Or you can create a custom set from scratch. Either way, you can store up to 256 new characters. And if you don't need a new alphabet, the RAM functions as a 2K data input buffer.

Who knows graphics better than Epson? Nobody, that's who. And if you don't believe it, witness the FX-80.

With a 12K ROM capacity, the FX-80 gives you a few things the others don't. For example, not one, not two, but *seven* different dot addressable graphic modes are program

selectable. And can be mixed in the same print line. Everything from 72 DPI (dotsper-inch) Plotter Graphics to the 640 dots per line resolution designed to match the remarkable monitor clarity of the Epson QX-10 personal computer.

And that is in addition to an astonishing array of 136 different user-selectable type styles including Proportional, Elite and Italic as well as the more conventional faces you get on other printers.

get on other printers.

Hard-to-beat hardware.

The FX-80 has all the hardware features you've come to know and love on the MX Series: logic seeking, bidirectional printing, the by-now-famous disposable printhead, and more.

The FX-80 features an adjustable pin platen or optional friction/tractor feed, so you can use fanfold, roll or sheet paper backwards or forwards. The FX-80 even gives you reverse paper feed.

And if you're printing forms, the FX-80 has a feature you're gonna love: a function that allows you to tear off the paper within

one inch of the last print position.

Be the first on your block.

We'd be willing to bet that the FX-80 — like the MX-80 — will have its share of imitators. Don't be fooled. To make sure you get the genuine article, rush down to your local computer store right now and let them show you everything the FX-80 can do.

And while you're there ... ask them to show you how it works with our computers.

The New Epson FX-80. See it at your dealer now.



EPSON AMERICA, INC.
COMPUTER PRODUCTS DIVISION

3415 Kashiwa Street Torrance, California 90505 (213) 539-9140. Outside California, phone (800) 421-5426 for the Epson dealer nearest you.

Circle 165 on inquiry card.

Technical Forum

A Gauss-Jordan Elimination Method Program

A flexible routine solves simultaneous linear equations

by Patrick E. McGuire

You can often represent a technical problem as a system of simultaneous linear equations, forming the familiar set of *n* equations and *n* unknowns. One common approach for solving these equations is the Gauss-Jordan elimination method, which is rigidly systematic and straightforward for computer applications. To demonstrate, I'll describe a versatile program, which does the following, using the Gauss-Jordan elimination method:

- Given a matrix of coefficients from any arbitrary-size system of equations, the program solves for the unknowns.
- 2. When used in its entirety, the program functions in a calculator mode, i.e., coefficients are entered in response to program prompts. The unknowns are then solved. Also, the determinant of the matrix is generated as well as the inverse. The latter is a preliminary step for matrix division. The input is echoed to a line printer, and, of course, the results are printed.
- 3. When modified slightly, the program performs as a concise subroutine for use in a larger program. In this case, the input takes the form of an array supplied by the calling program. Output from the subroutine is then made available in an extended form of the same array.

The program given in listing 1 is written in Level II (Microsoft) BASIC as implemented on the TRS-80 Model I microcomputer. You should have few, if any, problems adapting the program to other machines.

I'll briefly review the steps involved in the Gauss-

Jordan elimination method to clarify how you can use listing 1.

The Method

Any system of simultaneous equations can be represented in general form as shown in figure 1a. A square array formed by the coefficients of x_i from figure 1a establishes the coefficient matrix. You append the values from the right-hand side of the equations to the array to form the augmented matrix, as shown in figure 1b.

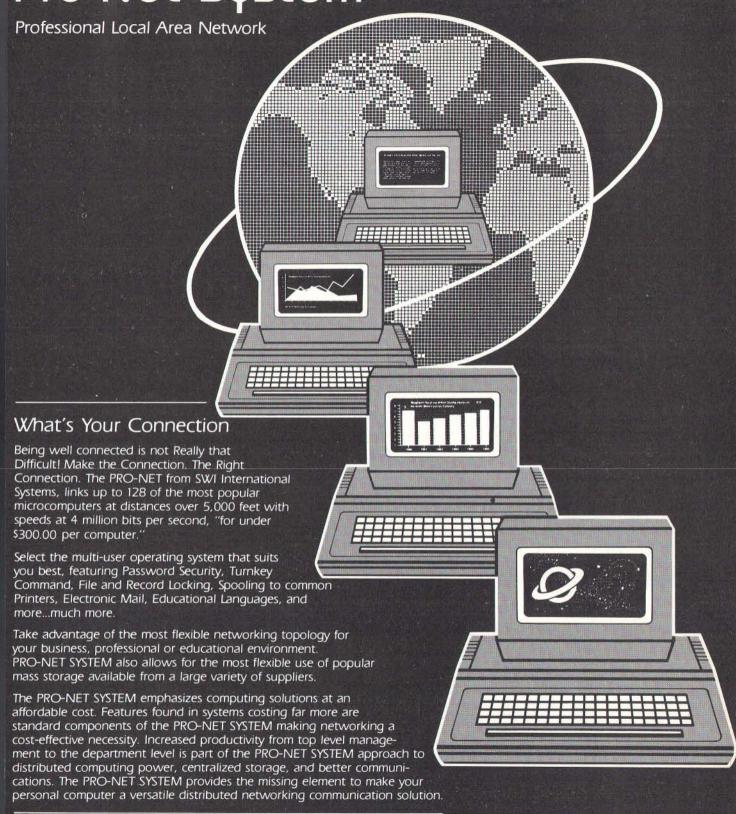
You can represent the Gauss-Jordan elimination method operating on this augmented matrix in pseudocode as shown in figure 2. When you read this procedure, note that the array is continually altered as the various loops progress. Any term labeled "a" in the process is the matrix element that remains after all previous operations have been completed. After these nested loops are performed, the solutions appear in the right-hand column of the augmented matrix as shown:

$$x_1 = a'_{1,n+1}$$

 $x_2 = a'_{2,n+1}$
 $x_3 = a'_{3,n+1}$

 $x_n = a'_{n,n+1}$

The primes indicate the values derived from the numerous divisions, multiplications, and subtractions performed in the loops. Pro-Net System



SUINTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS TO

Specialist in Networking For Microcomputers

See the PRO-NET SYSTEM at your local SWI INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS dealer.
7741 East Gray Road, Suite 2 • Scottsdale, Arizona 85260-3496 • 602 998-3986 Telex: 467580

Circle 356 on inquiry card.

```
Prodram module for solution of arbitrary size systems of linear equations. Solution method is Gauss-Jordan Elimination. In addition to the solution vector the matrix inverse is also derived.
110
130
140
150
                       Lafayette, LA ---
170
190
         The first section is a small utility for use in testing
         the module using keyboard array entry. It may also be used
210
         "as is" to solve linear systems.
220
230 INPUT"ENTER MATRIX SIZE, (N X N), ENTER N";N
240 DIM A(N,N*2+1)
250 FOR X=1 TO N
260 FOR Y=1 TO N+1
270 PRINT" ENTER ELEMENT ";X;Y
280 INPUT A(X,Y)
290 NEXT Y
300 NEXT X
310
         End utility section
320
330
         Extend matrix array for inverse generation
340 Y=N+1
350 FOR X= 1 TO N
360 Y=Y+1
370 A(X,Y)=1
380 NEXT X
390
         End extension section
410 ' This section prints input and extended array
420 LPRINT TAB(15):"GAUSS-JORDAN ELIMINATION"
430 LPRINT TAB(15):"Input Data and Array Setup"
                     Suppress determinant printing
 450 GOSUB 870
460 FLAG=0: 'Reactivate determinant printing
470 LPRINT: LPRINT
480 'End input printing section
          End input printing section
 490
500
510
         Begin actual solution
       ' Pivot row normalization section: divides by the diagonal
DET=1: 'Initialize the determinant
 530
 540 DET=1:
```

```
560 J=2*N+1
570 DIU=A(R,R)
580 DET=DET*DIV: ' Update determinant
600 A(R,H)=A(R,H)/DIU
610 NEXT
620 ' End row normalization section
640 / Non-Pivot row reduction section
650 FOR S=1 TO N
660 D=8(S,R)
670 IF S=R GOTO 710
688 FOR T=1 TO J
690 A(S,T)=A(S,T)-A(R,T)*Q
700 NEXT T
710 NEXT S
720 ' End row reduction section
740 NEXT P
760
       End of solution sections
780
790
       Print heading for solution output
300 LPRINT TAB(15); "Gauss-Jordan Elimination Results"
    GOSUB 870
820 FOR P=1 TO 6: LPRINT: NEXT P
838 END
850
850 ' Line Printer output subroutine

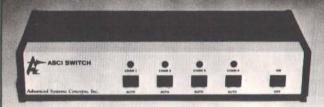
870 FOR X=1 TO N

880 FOR Y=1 TO 2*N+1

890 LPRINT USING "###.###";R(X,Y);

900 LPRINT ";
910 NEXT Y
920 LPRINT
930 NEXT
940 LPRINT
950 IF FLAG=1 GOTO 970
960 LPRINT "DETERMINANT = ";DET
978 RETURN
```

Expand Your Networking Capabilities



With ASCI - The Interface Experts

ASCI Switches can solve your RS-232 and Parallel networking problems

Other companies sell you boxes ... ASCI has customized interfaces. For the same price as an off the shelf product, ASCI can provide the service you need to develop a network that works for you.

ASCI gives you the interfacing products that enable you to create...

- · Office Automation Systems
- · Peripheral Sharing Systems
- Scientific Equipment Mix/Matching
- Process Control Networks

Call ASCI today and receive our FREE brochure— Low Cost Local Area Networking...

213-793-8971



- Advanced Systems Concepts, Inc.

435 N. LAKE AVENUE, DEPT. B PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91101 TELEX: 701 215 THIS IS THE YEAR OF THE HARD DISK. TRADE-IN YOUR EXISTING 5½" DOUBLE SIDED, DOUBLE DENSITY DISK DRIVE ON A NEW 5½" WINCHESTER SUBSYSTEM. McNEILL WILL GIVE YOU \$200 FOR YOUR OLD DRIVE, TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING HARD DISK SUBSYSTEMS.

10 MB IMI formatted subsystem (2 yr. LTD warranty)	\$1849	\$1995
22 MB AMPEX formatted subsystem (1 yr. LTD warranty)		
44 MB AMPEX formatted subsystem		

We carry most major brands of memory boards for your IBM-PC AST Research, Persyst, Seattle, Quadram.

 Epson FX80 (in stock)
 \$549

 Prowriter 8510Ag
 \$379

 C. Itoh F-10
 \$1199

Special Department for Universities. We accept purchase orders. All prices are F.O.B. El Toro, CA. All prices are subject to change.



714-768-8114

Suite 186 • 25422 Trabucco Rd. #105, El Toro, CA 92630 In Europe: McNeill, 138 University St., Belfast, Northern Ireland BT7 IJH TELEX 74351

Introducing a sensible solution to the problems of dBASE II.

	dBASE II	The Sensible Solution
Records Per File	65,535	999,999
Maximum Record Size	1,024 bytes	1,536 bytes
Fields Per Record	32	384
Key Fields Per File	7	10
Number of Files Simultaneously Accessible	2	10
Number of Screens Per Program	Limited by system memory	Limited only by system storage
Data Dictionary	No	Yes

We don't mean to debase dBASE II, but if you're looking for a data base manager that's long on features, dBASE II can come up a little short.

For instance, a single dBASE II record can only contain 32 fields. And when you need to share information between one file and another, you can only access two at a time.

So, as good as dBASE II is, its limitations can quickly paint you into an electronic corner.

And that's why we created The Sensible Solution.

Finally. A sensational relational.

Along with all the usual things you expect from a data base manager, *The Sensible Solution* lets you handle the kind of tough assignments that dBASE II can't:

You can design data files with more than 300 variables. You can create reports using 10 different files at once. You can even set up file locking for multi-user computers.

Ready to get down to business.

A data base manager without ready-to-run application programs is hardly worth the disk it's copied on.

So, along with *The Sensible Solution*, you can also add *The Sensible Solution Bookkeeper™* or *Sensible Management*,™ our complete one-entry accounting and management system.

They're both affordable. Business-tested. And supplied with source code so you can make your own modifications.

A sensible trial offer.

When you purchase *The Sensible Solution*, we'll send along a special trial disk that lets you create forms and enter a limited number of records. If, after 30 days, you're not satisfied, just return the unopened master system disk for a full refund.

So why not take us up on our trial offer? You've got nothing to lose.

Except the problems of dBASE II.

The Sensible Solution

To order, write or call: O'Hanlon Computer Systems, 11058 Main Street, Bellevue, WA 98004 USA, Phone (206) 454-2261. Prices: *The Sensible Solution*—\$695, *Sensible Solution Bookkeeper*—\$495, *Sensible Management*—\$895. In Washington, add 6.5% state tax. VISA, Mastercard and dealer inquiries welcome.

dBASE II is a registered trademark of Ashton-Tate. Sensible Solution, Sensible Solution Bookkeeper and Sensible Solution Management are trademarks of O'Hanlon Computer Systems, Inc.



```
a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + a_{13}X_3 + \dots + a_{1n}X_n = a_{1,n+1}
a_{21}X_1 + a_{22}X_2 + \dots + a_{2n}X_n = a_{2,n+1}
a_{31}X_1 + \dots + a_{3n}X_n = a_{3,n+1}
a_{31}X_1 + \dots + a_{3n}X_n = a_{3,n+1}
```

(1b)

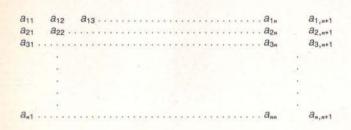


Figure 1: A general representation of any set of simultaneous equations is shown in figure 1a. The coefficient array from the system of equations in 1a sets up the solution for x_1 , x_2 , x_3 , etc., when you form the augmented matrix shown in 1b by appending the values from the right-hand side of the equation to the array.

```
for k=1 to n

for i=1 to n

for j=1 to (n+1)

a_{ij}=a_{ij}/a_{kk}, when i=k

or

a_{ij}=a_{ij}-(a_{kj}/a_{kk})(a_{ik}), when i\neq k

next i

next i

next k

end
```

Figure 2: The Gauss-Jordan elimination method, shown here in pseudocode, can be used to solve most simultaneous systems of equations.

a ₁₁	a ₁₂ a ₁	3	 	10.00	 a1,n+1	1	0	0 0
a21	a22		 		 a2,n+1	0	1	0 0
a ₃₁	a32		 0000		 a3,n+1	0	0	1 0
	55							
	€′							×
	2							4
	8 0							
a,1			 		 . a _{n,n+1}	0	0	1

Figure 3: Appending the array of 1s and 0s prior to performing the elimination procedure automatically yields the matrix inverse.

Text continued from page 394:

The inverse of the coefficient matrix can also be generated simultaneously during this routine. To do this, the original array (see figure 1b) is extended to include an identity matrix of size *n*, as shown in figure 3. Then, the inner loop of the pseudocode is extended to

for
$$j = 1$$
 to $(2n + 1)$

After the program is run, the matrix inverse is the result of the operations performed on the identity matrix.

The coefficient-matrix determinant can also be concurrently derived by taking the product of each term a_{kk} , as it is encountered, while the loops proceed. Called *pivot elements*, these terms lie along the diagonal of the matrix.

For additional information on linear systems analysis and matrix manipulation in general, see *Computational Matrix Algebra* by David Steinberg (McGraw-Hill, 1974).

Using the Program

Use of the program in listing 1 is straightforward. As a problem-solving tool or teaching aid, the entire listing as given should be employed.

Operating as a stand-alone program, the routine first asks for the matrix size n of the $n \times n$ coefficient array. Then, the user is prompted to enter the augmented array, element by element. The first entry is element 1,1 and the last is n, n+1.

After the last data entry, the program adds the array extension for generating the inverse, prints the input data (with extension), and proceeds with the solution. The solution sequence performed next is similar to the preceding pseudocode. Finally, the program prints the solution array along with the determinant.

Figure 4 shows a sample run based on the following set of equations:

$$2x_1 - 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 6$$

$$7x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 6$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = 5$$

Note that the solutions

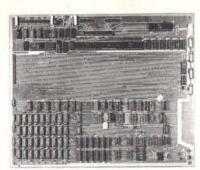
$$x_1 = 1.443$$
, $x_2 = -0.902$, and $x_3 = -0.098$

appear in the n+1 column of the resulting array. In this case, the solution vector lies in the fourth column, and the determinant of the coefficient matrix given in the original first three (n) columns is 61.

You should use the version in listing 2 when you want the program to be a subroutine in a larger program. The calling program must have previously filled the array A with data and specified the value of N, where N equals n of an $n \times n$ system. After the equation is solved, the main program can extract the solution vector and/or the inverse from the extended array. The determinant is also available as the variable DET. The calling program must include a dimension statement allotting enough space for the largest array (n by 2n + 1) to be solved.



SB-80 Single Board Computer



Z-80-A 64K RAM

Fully Assembled and Tested

Size: 16" x 13" Same as 2 8" floppy drives. Requires: +5V 1.5 Amp +5V 1.0 Amp

+12V 1.5 Amp

The SB-80 single computer board along with 1 or 2 8inch disk drives, a power supply, an enclosure, and a CRT give you a complete computer system that can be used for either business or personal use and will still allow for upgrade options (up to 4 floppy dirves, 5 to 40 meg hard disk).

CONSTRUCTION

- · Computer is fabricated on a single printed circuit board.
- Sockets for all integrated circuits.
- . 50 pin connector allows access to system for future expansion.

· Z80A with 4 MHZ system clock with no wait states.

- . 64K of 200ns dynamic RAM is standard .4116 IC's.
- Parity protection is standard. A memory error places the system in a permanent wait state and lights on LED indicator.

ROM

· 256 bytes bootstrap

2 SERIAL I/Os

- Z80A-SI0/0 dual channel chip.
- Two complete bidirectional serial ports with RS232 buffering. Fully programmable for Asynch. Bisynch, and SDLC.
- · Programmable dual baud rate generator on board. Selectable baud rates up to 19.2kb. Provisions for modem supplied clocks.
- · Interrupts or polling under program control

2 PARALLEL I/Os

- Z80-A-PIO chip.
- . Two complete TTL eight-bit bidirectional ports with extra handshake lines. Interrupts or pollings under program control
- · Printer support through one parallel port.

COUNTER/TIMERS

- Z80A-CTC chip
- Four separate counter/timers under program control.

Counters can count external events and can interrupt or be polled. Timers are programmed to interrupt

or signal an external device after a desired time interval.

FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER

- Uses Western Digital 1793 controller chip which supports soft-sectored formats under program control.
- Standard IBM CP/M single density formats or double density 600K bytes per side. Density is selected by way of software control; runs CP/M 2.2*

EXPANSION

. 50 pin connector bus allows for future expansion capabilities.

OPTIONAL

· Winchester Host Adaptor board for Shugart SA-1000 or Corvus Hard Disk. Includes Cables. \$236.00

SB-80 BIOS is available for \$45.00 CP/M* 2.2 modified by S & M Systems to run on a single board is available for\$130.00

Colonial Data

16 BIT IBM PC® COMPATIBLE



\$1995⁰⁰

- 16-BIT 8088 Processor
- 64K RAM (Expand to 256K)
 Dual 409 KBYTES 5½" Floppies
- Runs MS-DOS® Operating System
 Includes RS232C Port
 - Total of 5 Expansion Slots



CABINET KITS

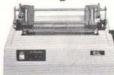
Metal cabinet with proportionately balanced air flow-convection cooling, AC power cord connector, lighted power switch, Fuse assembly, OL65 Dual drive power supply (Will also power single board CPU). All hardware included to mount 2 8" disk drives. Includes space area to mount any single board computer. Fully assembled and tested.





SHUGART FLOPPY DISK DRIVES

455 (51/4" DS/DD) Slim	\$230.00 2/440.00
	\$385.00 2/750.00
851 (8" DS/DD)	\$485.00 2/940.00
860 (8" DS/DD) Slim	\$475.00 2/920.00



PRINTERS

Okidata Microline 80 (80 col. 80 cps)	. \$350.00
Okidata Microline 82A (80 col, 120 cps)	. \$450.00
Okidata Microline 92 (80 col, 160 cps)	
Okidata Microline 93 (136 col. 160 cps)	
C. Itoh Starwriter 40 (40 cps, Daisy)	
C. Itoh Starwriter 55 (55 cps, Daisy)	



TERMINALS, KEYBOARDS, CRTs

ADDS Viewpoint Terminal	\$570.00
Keytronics IBM Compatible Keyboard	\$250.00
"Gorilla" Monochrome Monitor (12")	. \$99.00
Princeton Graphic Systems RGB	
Color Monitor (IBM Compatible)	\$499.00

HOW TO ORDER Phone orders using American Express, Visa, MasterCharge, Bank wire transfer, Cashier's or Certified check, Money Order, or Personal Check (allow 10 days to clear). Please add 5% for shipping, handling and insurance. Connecticut residents add 7.5% sales tax. All equipment is subject to price changes and availability without notice. All equipment is new and comes complete with manufacturers warranty. Showroom prices may differ from mail-order advertisement.



^{*} IMB PC is a registered trademark of IBM Corporation.



Colonial Data Services Corp.

105 Sanford Street Hamden, Conn. 06514 (203) 288-2524 • Telex: 956014

MS-DOS is a registered trademark of MICROSOFT. . CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research Corp.

(4a)

```
ENTER MATRIX SIZE, (N×N), ENTER N? 3
ENTER ELEMENT 1 1
ENTER ELEMENT 1 2
ENTER ELEMENT 1
? 5
ENTER ELEMENT 1 4
7 6
ENTER ELEMENT 2 1
ENTER ELEMENT 2
7 4
 ENTER ELEMENT
? 5
 ENTER ELEMENT
? 6
 ENTER ELEMENT 3 1
 ENTER ELEMENT 3
 ENTER ELEMENT 3 3
? 6
 ENTER ELEMENT 3 4
```

(4b)

? 5

		In	put Data	and Arra	y Setup		
2	2.000	-4.000	5.000	6.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
7	.000	4.000	5.000	6.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
2	2.000	-3.000	6.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	1.000

(4c)Gauss-Jordan Elimination Results 1.000 0.000 1.443 0.639 0.148 - 0.6560.000 0.000 1.000 0.000 -0.902 - 0.5250.033 0.410 0.000 0.000 1.000 - 0.098 - 0.475 - 0.0330.590

Determinant = 61

Figure 4: The example system of equations given in the text is solved here using the program in listing 1. Figure 4a is an illustration of the data-entry process as it appears on screen. Figure 4b is the augmented matrix with appended 1s and 0s formed from the input data. Figure 4c shows the solved matrix; values of the unknowns x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 are in the fourth column in this case.

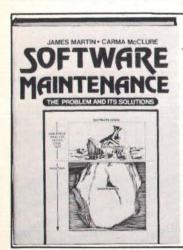
Summary

The version of the Gauss-Jordan elimination method described here includes some compromises. For example, if any of the diagonal elements $(a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, \text{ etc.})$ are Listing 2: This is an abbreviated form of listing 1, which is intended for use as a subroutine in a larger program.

```
50000
50010
                Subroutine to perform Gauss-Jordan solution of simultaneous linear equations. The matrix
50020
                inverse and determinant are also derived.
50030
50040
                              Patrick McGuire
                       Lafayette, LA -
50050
50060
50070
50080
          Extend matrix array for inverse generation
50090
        Y=N+1
50100 FOR X=1 TO N
50110 Y=Y+1
50110 Y=Y+1
50120 I=N+2: J=2*N+1
50130 FOR K=I TO J
50140 A(X,K)=0
50150 IF K=Y THEN A(X,K)=1
50160 NEXT K
50170 NEXT X
50180
           End extension section
50190
50210
           Begin actual solution
50220
50230 'Pivot row normalization section: divides by the diagonal
50240 DET=1: 'Initialize the determinant
50250 FOR R=1 TO N
50260 J=2*N+1
50270 DIU=A(R,R)
 50280 DET=DET*DIU: 'Update determinant
50290 FOR H=1 TO J
50300 A(R,H)=A(R,H)/DIV
50320 / End row normalization section
 50340
        " Non-Pivot row reduction section
50350 FOR S=1 TO N
50360 Q=A(S,R)
50370 IF S=R GOTO 50410
50390 FOR T=1 TO J
50390 A(S,T)=A(S,T)-A(R,T)*Q
 50410 NEXT S
         ' End row reduction section
 50430
 50440 NEXT R
 50450
        ' End of solution sections
 50470
 50490 RETURN
```

or become equal to 0, the solution fails. Ways exist to overcome this deficiency, but the inverse generation and determinant features are destroyed if you use simpler methods. There is another method, called the Maximum Pivot method, which overcomes the zero-diagonal problem and retains the other features. However, this procedure is significantly more complicated and timeconsuming. Fortunately, most physical problems do not exhibit the zero-diagonal difficulty.■

Patrick E. McGuire (102 Duncan Circle, Lafayette, LA 70503) is a registered professional petroleum engineer and assistant district manager of a major oil company.



McGraw-Hill Bookstore

How to increase control and cut programming costs in DP installations

SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE

The Problem and Its Solutions

by James Martin and Carma McClure

For the many organizations that maintain old systems at great cost, this book introduces techniques to increase control and cut costs. 472 pp. \$38.00

Paron	PI	lease prin	t clearly
McGraw-Hil	Book	store	CASI
1221 Avenue of the	no Amo	orione	C.10

1221 Avenue of th	e Americas
N.Y., N.Y. 10020	B834
Please send me	(

1	Please send me _		copies of
i	Software Mainte	enance b	y James Martin
1	and Carma McCl	ure at \$38	3.00 each.
1	MasterCard	Visa	AmerExp

MasterCard	Visa	_ AmerExp _
Account No		Expires
Name		

Address City State_ _Zip

Add sales tax plus \$2.50 postage, handling

The Future of Software Design

Industry looks to software as the source of the next wave of innovation in microcomputers

by William Gates

Software, after years of taking a backseat to hardware, has finally come into its own. Today there is general acknowledgment of software's importance. It is the bridge between the machine and the userthe tool that brings the power of the computer to the user. And software is defining today's crucial information issues.

Instead of the emphasis of past years on building better and more powerful machines, the emphasis now is on how to harness the full power of the existing hardware through improved software design. The promise is that the existing machines could do the job much better-more easily, more efficiently—if software were better designed.

And this promise, in turn, leads straight into several key issues that are facing software developers today. What, exactly, constitutes a better design? Of the various approaches that software design can take, which will be most effective in helping users access the full potential of their machines?

Currently software developers face five major issues. None has easy answers. The stand that each of the major players in the field chooses to take on these issues-and the degree to which the ultimate judge, the user marketplace, accepts each stand-will determine the direction of software design.

A great deal of money will be invested in these choices. The cost of developing a fully integrated family of applications is enormous. Apple talks of investing \$50 million to develop a complete applications family; Xerox views the job in terms of hundreds of man-years. Therefore, each software developer is going to have to take a good hard look at each of these issues and make its choice with great care. A wrong choice will be costly at best; at worst, it could spell financial disaster.

In this article, I'll examine today's central software issues, analyze the pros and cons of the possible choices within each issue, and hazard some guesses as to which directions will prove to hold the key to the software packages of the future.

Integration

Integration has been a byword in the software industry for some time. But the issue here is not superficial integration. I am not talking about taking various products and calling them by similar names. I am not even talking about moving the data back and forth between the products through some sort of low-level

numeric description, where special commands must be given each time the user wants to move data from one application to another.

Such an approach, although better than no integration at all, presents the user with two major problems. First, special commands take considerable time and effort, both in the initial learning and in their application each time the data is to be moved. Worse yet, with this type of integration, important information about the data is lost. Take sales data, for example. In a particular application, users may have described sales by time period (daily, weekly, or monthly), by sales unit (sales rep, product line, or division), and by the form in which they want to print it. With today's level of integration, if they try to move this data from one application to another, they generally will lose some of these important descriptors. The data will be devoid of its full structure.

The two key features of real integration, then, are that it must capture all data descriptors and it must be automatic. That is, to get two applications to work together, there should be no need to continually move the data back and forth manually. If, for example, users need to combine data from their balance sheets and their income statements to do monthly reports, they should be able to specify what data they want the reports to include and in what format

This month the BYTE West Coast editors relinquish their forum to Bill Gates. As chairman of the board of Microsoft Corporation, Gates directs the efforts of one of the microcomputer industry's major software houses and has some definite opinions about the arrival of the soft revolution.

it should be printed. The rest should be automatic—graphs, charts, and all—without any need to go back in and reinput or redescribe the data.

This is how fully integrated software will work. But the big question is, how do you get there? Basically, two possible approaches exist: either build one single application that does everything or else find better ways of moving data between separate applications.

The first approach has a definite appeal, in view of the fact that no one has yet developed a way of moving data between applications in a highlevel form. But there are three significant drawbacks to the idea of building a single applications package that does it all.

First, there is the problem of specialized expertise. Even if one software developer had the expertise to build a complete set of generic applications-time scheduling, project scheduling, database development, electronic spreadsheets, and the like—it would be impossible to find a single vendor who had the expertise to build all the necessary vertical applications. And vertical packages specific to different professions or companies are going to be a major segment of the software market. This need, then, points to the importance of developing an approach to integration that lets different parties with specialized types of expertise come in and provide specific vertical applications of the various packages.

A second problem with the approach of developing a single application that does it all is that it requires the selection of a single data structure. Because a data structure that is ideal for one application may be clumsy and inefficient for another, the net effect of this approach is that it compromises individual applications. For example, an in-memory data structure that is well suited to a spreadsheet application may be poorly suited for a database package. In fact, it may be totally unusable. If users want to develop graphs from the data stored in all the separate cells of a spreadsheet, for example, and they have to move the cells around

and give a special set of commands each time they need graphs drawn (or, alternatively, find a macro string that will accomplish the same end), they are not going to be likely to use the application very frequently. Clearly, different applications require different data structures to make them easy to use.

The third difficulty with the singleapplication approach is that the command structure could easily become overstrained. The number of different commands and decision trees could become a significant problem.

For all of the above reasons, Apple and Microsoft are in agreement that the best solution is to have multiple products that can easily pass data back and forth. This doesn't mean that the products cannot be priced as a single package, or that they can't all be on the screen at one time. But it does mean that they will be based on different data structures and will use different command structures.

User Interface

A second crucial decision area facing software developers today involves the development of standards for user interfaces. Developers are in general agreement on some of these issues. For example, it is generally accepted that packages should include online "help" files so that users can immediately call up a piece of help text that is designed for the specific context in which they find themselves. Similarly, menus written in standard English and full-sentence prompts are generally accepted. Visicorp, for example, is moving away from the use of coded commands (/) and toward the use of English words.

The big issue today in the area of user interfaces is the introduction of graphics. To many people, graphics implies the drawing of bar charts, isometric charts, etc. But the graphics issue is, in reality, far broader than that.

The question is how to present data on the screen. So far, companies have been fairly confined in how they use the screen to present data. For a long time, they could only put characters (and monospaced ones, at that) in specific positions on the screen. This may not seem like a problem at first glance. But stop and think for a minute: if every time you went to use a piece of paper or a chalkboard you had to take little letters and place them where you wanted them, wouldn't you find this approach to be restricting? You might find yourself using the paper or chalkboard a great deal less than you now do, when you have the freedom to put arbitrary images there in any form.

The new graphic technology, with its use of pixels and bit-mapping, is bringing this same richness to the computer screen. The ability to view the screen as a piece of paper and to put arbitrary images on it means that graphics are going to be used for a great deal more than just drawing graphs. Icons, for example, tell the user what is happening in a much more compact and compelling way than words. Cursor displays to show users their positions are another form of visual feedback. For example, when users are deleting something, the screen could show scissors moving around the material being deleted. Even graphs and diagrams will be revolutionized by the new graphics technology because the time and effort required to produce them will be significantly reduced. In fact, what the new graphics technology represents is a revolution in user interfaces.

The bottom line is that graphics are going to be a standard part of all computers. No machine that costs more than \$1000 will be without a built-in bit-map graphics screen. And the software analog of that hardware statement is that, one year from today, no decent application software family, no decent language family, and no decent operating system will be without extremely high level support for this type of graphics capability. It will be no small task for the software developers to achieve this graphics integration, but it is a necessary task. Furthermore, the graphics capability is not going to be in the form of add-on packages that users go out and buy after they have bought their computers: it will be part of the definition of the machines themselves. As such, it will require

very high level primitives to allow the user to easily access the graphics capabilities.

As the above observations indicate, software developers are going to have to agree on some user-interface standards to allow the full power of this graphics revolution to be felt. First, they will need to develop some standards for incorporating the graphics capability into the machine. Apple is already moving in this direction with its development of a strong operating system as a foundation for such builtin features. Second, they will need to agree on some high-level operating system commands to make the graphics capabilities readily accessible to the user.

Data-Storage Metaphors

Selection of the most appropriate data-storage metaphor is one of the toughest issues facing the software industry today. Basically, this term refers to the way the user perceives the storage of data within the system. Take Apple's Lisa system, for example, which is supposed to be capable of being learned in 20 minutes. Learning the spreadsheet application is going to be easy only for people who are used to working with formulas—people who like formulas, who understand them, and who understand how they can work together in an interdependent fashion. A data-storage metaphor that is based on placing formulas in cells of a spreadsheet is never going to be easy for most people to learn, regardless of how the system is dressed up with easy-to-remember icons, simple English commands, and so forth.

Xerox, on the other hand, uses a linear, document-oriented metaphor. It includes different types of frames (text, graphics, and so forth), but the orientation is still that of a document, which is scrolled through in linear fashion.

The direction that Microsoft is taking is toward a database metaphor. We undertook a study within our own offices to look at the ways people ask about and record data. Our findings showed that the data itself is the key; people generally take a database approach in recording and accessing information. Someone wanting sales figures for the previous year, for example, would not create a spreadsheet with empty cells and then send it to the accounting department to have the cells filled in. Rather, the person would start with the data that he had and request the additional data needed to complete the picture.

You can see that the metaphor question is entirely separate from concepts such as graphic icons or windows. It is also a much more difficult issue to deal with. The effort. however, will definitely be worth our while: it is in this area, more than any other, that we can make the breakthroughs that will allow the ordinary user to view the computer as simple. A software approach built around the right metaphor will allow users to walk up to the machine, immediately see the data that they have put into the system, and then easily choose the applications that will allow them to view that data in the formats they need-all without having to refer to files, spreadsheet cells, formulas, or any other complex constructs.

Tying Personal Computers to Mainframes

A fourth major concern that software developers need to address is the growing interest in tying personal computers into mainframes. Because of the significant differences among mainframes, this is no simple matter. Mainframes-even those made by the same vendor-have different file handlers, different communications software, and different operating systems. The IBM 370 alone has at least six major operating environments and, within each of those, multiple databases. Creating the software that will allow a personal computer to tie into such a machine will not be a trivial task.

The problem is not simply tying two machines together. That has already been done: software exists that will turn the personal computer into a terminal, ignoring its local intelligence.

The difficulty is to create a method of tying the two together that will allow automatic database querying. Users should not, for example, have to know ICL (job-control language) to access data from the mainframe. Nor should they need to learn a complex set of command structures. Rather they should be able to query the computer for data anywhere in the system and have the system itself use its intelligence to retrieve that data. In fact, the way the data was initially described in the dictionary should tell the system where to go to get itwhether to go, for example, to the mainframe, Compuserve, or Dow Iones. Resolving this software problem will not be easy, but it must be accomplished; the increasing use of personal computers in large organizations makes this a central concern today.

Expanded Definition of an Operating System

An important development that you will be seeing in the near future is a greatly expanded definition of an operating system. Microsoft, for example, as the vendor of one of today's most popular operating systems, MS-DOS, is planning to incorporate an increasingly higher number of functions into that system. Graphics capabilities, user-interface capabilities, networking-all will be incorporated into the operating system. Instead of these functions being considered add-on products, they will automatically be a part of every machine. This means that applications writers will be able to assume that these functions are there and design their packages accordingly.

The Soft World Is Here

As the above observations indicate, the innovation taking place in the world of computers today originates with software. No longer do you need to go out and build better, more powerful hardware to achieve productivity improvements: you simply develop a new software package, and people can put it to use immediately in their existing machines. The revolution is here—and it is soft.

William Gates is chairman of the board of the Microsoft Corporation (10700 Northup Way, Bellevue, WA 98004).

The 8086—An Architecture for the Future

Part 3: Instruction Set Continued

Program transfers, string manipulations, and processor-control instructions are covered

by Stephen A. Heywood

In the previous two articles, I introduced the 8086 instruction set and demonstrated how it began to fulfill programmers' needs. Memory variables can be designated as the destination of most operations, and the addressing modes support the needs of compilers. In this final part, I look at 8086 program transfers, string manipulations, and processor-control instructions.

Program Transfers

Instructions are fetched from memory using the CS register as the segment register and the IP register as the offset. The program-transfer instructions (see table 1) can change the contents of the CS and IP registers or just the IP register.

For example, the JMP (jump) instruction does an unconditional transfer to the target location. The two major forms of JMP are direct and indirect.

The direct JMP instructions have three forms: short, near, or far. The short and near JMP instructions add a displacement contained in the instruction to the IP register. Using a displacement instead of a direct address for these jumps helps the code become position-independent. This code can be located anywhere in memory because these jumps are a displacement from the current instruction instead of an absolute address. The short form contains a 1-byte displacement that adds to the IP register in order to jump + 127 or – 128 bytes from the next instruction.

The near form contains a 2-byte displacement that adds to the IP register for jumps within a 32K-byte range. It can also be used to jump anywhere within the current program segment.

As noted earlier, a segment can be as long as 64K bytes. This is due to the offset being given by a 16-bit register. This addressing method makes the segments appear circular, as opposed to linear for earlier microprocessors. For example, if a

Mnemonic

JMP target
Jcond target
LOOP target
LOOPE/LOOPZ target
LOOPNE/LOOPNZ target
JCXZ target
CALL target
RET optional-value
INT type
INTO

Description of Operation

Jump to target location
See table 2
Loop
Loop while equal/loop while zero
Loop while not equal/loop while not zero
Jump if CX = 0
Call procedure
Return from procedure
Interrupt
Interrupt if overflow
Interrupt return

Table 1: The 8086 program-transfer instructions are used to modify the values in the CS and IP registers or the IP register alone.

LEADER in MAIL ORDER DISCOUNTS! 800 433-5184 Texas 817/274-5625

IBM Personal Computer

SCALL

HARD DISKS FOR IBM Complete 5 Meg. Systems from ... \$1550 Multi-computer Network Systems.

QUADBOARD FOR IBM Includes 64K to 256K additional memory Serial & Parallel Port and Calendar Clock

PRINTERS FOR IBM STAR and EPSON SCALL NEC 3550 Spinwriter

MONITORS

Med Hi Res-Green Comrex . High Res-Green BMC from . \$89 SCALL High Res-Color PGS Matches IBM PC Low Res-Color-Taxon Vision 1 \$CALL

High Res-Color-Taxon Vision 1 High Res-Green-Taxon \$CALL

First DISK DRIVE includes controller, DOS 3.3, cables and manual \$CALL Second DISK DRIVE with cable . \$CALL

APPLE TO EPSON card and cable
APPLE TO GEMINI card and cable
Z 80 CARD \$CALL
RAM CARD \$CALL Graphic Printer Interface Cards \$C
Graphic Printer Interface Card . \$C
Graphic Spooler Interface Card
available with 16K to 64K SCALL \$CALL

Systems, Inc.

FOR IBM. APPLE II AND APPLE III SPECIFY INTERNAL/EXTERNAL

\$CALL \$CALL 5 megabyte hard drive 12 megabyte hard drive

HARD DISKS from \$1889

Megabyte Hard Drive 10 Megabyte Hard Drive 20 Megabyte Hard Drive

Add 5, 10 or 20 Megabytes of storage to your TRS-80 Model 1, Model III, Model III, Model 12, IBM, Apple, Atari, Heath, Zenith, Intertec, S100, Osborne, Eagle Commodore 64, Xerox, Superbrain, Z89/90, DEC LSI-11, NEC PC-8001, and more

One or several computers can share A HARD DISK Ask about OMNINET for your Apple or IBM PC.



Dedicated To Being No. 1!

FEATURES

9X9 Dot Matrix True Decenders Super Scripsit-Subscript-Underlining

Friction and Tractor

Programable Line Spacing

* 99% Compatible with software written

for No. 1 Printer.
High Res. Bit Image Block Graphics
Backspacing-Doublestrike-And More
5, 6, 8 1/2, 10, 12 and 17 Pitch
Free 2.3K Buffer

Extended Six (6) Months Factory Warranty--FREE

Gemini 15 (15 inch Carriage) Friction and Tractor \$CALL \$CALL \$CALL Serial Interface Serial Interface Apple Card and Cable Commodore Interface

COMMODORE 64

VIC 20--DISK DRIVES--MONITORS DATASETTES--SOFTWARE ACCESSORIES

Call For Current Pricing Information.

PRINTERS

TCS has the LOWEST PRICES on IN-STOCK PRINTERS

LETTER QUALITY PRINTERS

C.ITOH F-10 (40 CPS) DAISY WHEEL II (RS) NEC 3510-3550 NEC 7710/7730 BROTHER/COMREX

MATRIX PRINTERS

EPSON-MX & FX MODELS C.ITOH 8510/TEC/PMC DMP 100 DMP 200 DMP 400 DMP 500 DMP 2100 ANADEX 9501-A CENTRONICS 352/353 OKIDATA PRINTERS

PRINTER CABLES AND INTERFACES AVAILABLE. CALL FOR CURRENT PRICING INFORMATION.

TCS MODEL III 48K 2 DISK

Systems come with 180 day warranty.

\$1444

\$1644

With standard 40 track double density drives Over 340,000 bytes includes TDOS

With 2 dual headed 40 track dbl. density drives Over 730,000 bytes Includes DOSPLUS 3.4 (\$150 value)

Fully assembled and tested systems that are software compatible and functionally identical to Radio Shack units sold at computer stores for \$hundreds more

CONTROLLER BOARDS are high quality double sided epoxy boards with gold

plated contacts

POWER SUPPLY is the finest switching type available.

MOUNTING HARDWARE includes power and data cables.

DISK DRIVES are Tandon, the same ones used by Radio Shack...40 track, double density, with a 5 millisecond stepping rate.

TCS MODEL III DISK EXPANSION KITS

1	Controller, Power Supply, Mounting Hardware & Instruction
2	Controller, Power Supply, Mounting Hardware & one 40 track Tandon Drive \$478
3	Controller, Power Supply, Mounting Hardware & two 40 track Tandon Drive \$677
34	Kit 3 but with two 80 track drives (dual 40's)
35	3 Kit 3 but with two 160 track drives (dual 80's)

TCS Model III and Color Computer

Ask about the Green or Amber CRT for your customized Model III

Model III and Color Computer

With Original 90 day Manufacturer's Limited Warranty Call for current pricing information on the

Model II...Model 16...Model 12...Model 4

All Radio Shack Equipment shipped from our store in Brady, Texas.

TCS DRIVE CABINET is industrial grade heavy guage metal, safely fused, and comes with gold plated external connector with extender cable.

1 DRIVE in Cabinet

5329 1 DRIVE/Double Cabinet

\$289

2 DRIVES/Double Cabinet

40 track single sided \$489 80 track (dual sided 40 track) -160 track (dual sided 80 track)

Drives in cabinets come assembled/tested with power supply. Order cable separately

BARE DRIVES ONLY

SCALL 160 track (dual sided 80 track) 8 inch Slimline sgl/dbl sided Winchester Hard Drives 5-30 Meg SCALL SCALL

Smith-Corona®

Parallel/Serial \$535

TEXAS COMPUTER SYSTEMS

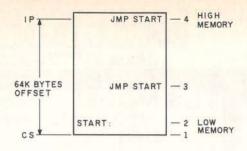
P.O. Box 1327 Arlington, Texas 76004-1327

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 817/274-9221 ORDER STATUS 817/277-1913 TELEX/TWX/Easylink ELN 62100790



800 433-5184

No tax out of state. Texans add 5%. Prices subject to change at any time.



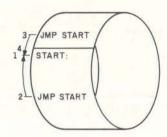


Figure 1: A near JMP, which is greater than 32K bytes from the target location, uses a forward JMP with a positive displacement; if less than 32K bytes from the target, it uses a backward JMP with a negative displacement.

displacement of +5 is added to the contents of IP, which contains a hexadecimal FFFE, then the IP register would contain a hexadecimal 0003 after the operation. Figure 1 graphically demonstrates this circular concept. Notice that a jump from the end to the beginning of the code area actually jumps forward instead of backward. Because the JMP instruction is more than 32K bytes from the beginning, the shortest distance is forward.

The far JMP replaces both the CS and IP registers with the 5 bytes contained in the instructions. This allows a jump to the beginning of a new segment. Modular programming takes advantage of this capability. Recall that modular programming splits up the programming task among several programmers and puts the final project together using a linker. To transfer control from one module to another, you would employ a far JMP.

Another use for the far JMP is after a reset. Delivering a reset to the 8086 causes the following: IP, DS, SS, ES, and the flags are cleared; the CS register reads hexadecimal FFFF; and the remaining registers are left alone. With CS equal to FFFF and IP equal to 0, the first instruction will be

fetched from FFFF0. You would put a far JMP to the beginning of the program at this location.

Indirect-near JMP instructions transfer the contents of a general register or the contents of a memory location, using the addressing modes, to the IP register. This lets you use jump tables according to the values calculated. Figure 2 illustrates the use of an indirect jump on a value that has been input from a port to jump to a proper routine.

The far-indirect JMP uses the contents of a double-word memory location, using the addressing modes, to load the CS and IP registers. The first word transfers to the IP and the second word to the CS.

Conditional-jump instructions jump on the status of the 8086 flags at the time the instruction is executed. The tested flag conditions are shown in table 2. If the condition is TRUE, then the jump takes place; if the condition is FALSE, then the next instruction is executed. All conditional jumps are short jumps. Therefore, the target must be within – 128 or + 127 bytes of the next instruction. If you want to jump to a farther target, you would use the opposite condition to jump around a near JMP to the target location.

Conditional transfers can be divided into three categories: signed, unsigned, or either. Signed-conditional jumps look at the Overflow and Sign flags; the unsigned versions look at the Carry flag. Most of these instruc-

TABLE	DW DW DW DW DW	ERROR ROUTINE1 ROUTINE2 ROUTINE3 ROUTINE4 ROUTINE5	This sets up a table of offsets to the printer routine; DW means to define as a word
	DW DW	ROUTINE2 ROUTINE3 ROUTINE4	

This will input from a keyboard at port 0 a value from 1-5; in ASCII and jump to the routine for that key. If the key is anything else it will go to an error routine.

START:	IN SUB	AL,0 AL,30	;Get value from keyboard at port 0 ;Subtract hexadecimal 30 to change from ASCII
	CMP	AL,5	to a value See if value is anything but 0-5
	JBE	INRANGE	:If 0-5 then pointing correctly
	XOR	AL,AL	;If not 1-5 then make it zero to go :to error routine
INRANGE:	XOR	AH,AH	;Clear high byte to make word
	MOV	SI.AX	;Place in index register to address
	SAL	SI.1	:Double value for word indexing
	JMP	TABLE[SI]	Jump to the routine whose offset
	01111	" IDEA[OI]	;is TABLE plus SI
ERROR:			;Routines would go here
ROUTINE1:			

Figure 2: Using a JMP table.

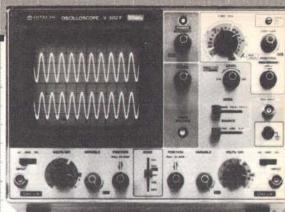
ROUTINE2:

ROUTINE3:

ROUTINE4:

ROUTINE5:

TACH



DUAL TRACE W/DFI AY

QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED

. SPECIFICATIONS

Vertical Deflection Sensitivity

Bandwidth

Rise Time Signal Delay Line

Max. Input Voltage Input Coupling Input Impedance Operating Modes X-Y Operation Sensitivity

e Horizontal Deflection Trigger Modes Trigger Source Trigger Coupling TV Sync Internal

Trigger Sensitivity

AUTO Low Bandwidth Trigger Slope External Trigger Input

Sweep Time Magnifier Max. Sweep Tim

Power Requirements

Weight

5mV/div to 5V/div ±5%, 10 calibrated steps 1mV/div to 1V/div ±6%

(When using x5 amplifier)
Uncalibrated continuous control bets steps 1. < 2.5 (provide with click-positioning function)

DC to 30MHz, -3dB (at 4 div) DC to 7MHz, -3dB (at 4 div) (When using x5 amplifier)

12ns, (for x5) 70ns typ Permits viewing leading edge of displayed

waveform:
600Vyp-p or 300V {DC + AC peak, at 1kHz}
AC, SND, DC
Direct 1M ohm, approx. 30pF
CH1 CH2, DUAL, ADD, DIFF
CH1 X axis, CH2 Y axis
5mV/div to 5V/div (when using x5 amplifier:
1mV/div)

AUTO, NORM, TV (+), TV (-) CH1 CH2 LINE EXT

AC. TV sync-separation circuit 1 div or more (V sync-signal) 1Vp-p or more (V sync-signal)

Frequency Internal External 20Hz to 5MHz 0.5diy 200mV 5 to 30MHz 1.5diy 800mV

Input impedance: approx. 1M ohm

30pF or less Max. input voltage: 100V (DC + AC peak at 1kHz) 0.2µs/div to 0.2s/div. ±5% 19 calibrated steps

Uncalibrated continuous control between steps 1: < 2.5 (provided with click-positioning function) 10 times (±7%) 100ns/div (20ns/div and 50ns/div. net

calibrated)

100/120/220/240V ±10% 50 to 60Hz; approx.

Approx. 275(W) x 190(H) x 400(D) mm Approx. 8.5kg

FEATURES

- 1 mV/div high sensitivity design. Effective for measurement of weak signals.
- Employs TV sync separator circuitry with one touch synchronization of both TV horizontal and vertical signals.
- Built-in signal delay line enables front observation of fast rising waves.
- X-Y operation convenient for measurement of phase difference between two signals.
- Delayed sweep function with one touch control 10X magnification.
- Trace rotation system for easily adjusting trace inclination caused by terrestrial magnetism.
- Fine adjusting click positioning function enhances measuring efficiency.
- Signal output: CHI output terminal to Frequency Counter, etc.
- Z axis input provided possible to use as CRT display.
- One touch shifting of waveform slopes for easy observation of rise and fall of waves.

Price does not include probes. Probes \$50, a pair when purchased with scope. \$10. shipping within continental U.S.

- stercharge & Visa shipped within 24 hour
- Bank checks or Money Orders shipped within 24 hours
- Personal checks please allow 3 weeks for check to clear.
- All prices plus shipping charges. Please call for appropriate charges. Use our toll free number.
- New York State residents add appropriate sales tex.
- PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

We don't just take orders - we ship orders -Advance Electronics endeavors to keep everything we advertise in stock for immediate delivery.



TOLL FREE HOT LINE 800-223-0474

THE TEST EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS

ELECTRONICS

26 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036 212-730-7030

Mnemonic	Jump if	Condition Tested
Signed JG/JNLE target JGE/JNL target JL/JNGE target JLE/JNG target JO target JS target JNO target JNO target JNS target	greater/not less nor equal greater or equal/not less less/not greater nor equal less or equal/not greater overflow sign not overflow not sign	((SF XOR OF) OR ZF)=0 (SF XOR OF)=0 (SF XOR OF)=1 ((SF XOR OF) OR ZF)=1 OF=1 SF=1 OF=0 SF=0
Unsigned JA/JNBE target JAE/JNB target JB/JNAE target JBE/JNA target	above/not below nor equal above or equal/not below below/not above nor equal below or equal/not above	(CF OR ZF) = 0 CF = 0 CF = 1 (CF OR ZF) = 1
Either JC target JE/JZ target JP/JPE target JNC target JNE/JNZ target JNP/JPO target	carry equal/zero parity/parity even not carry not equal/not zero not parity/parity odd	CF=1 ZF=1 PF=1 CF=0 ZF=0 PF=0

Table 2: The conditional transfers jump on the status of certain flags and can only be short jumps.

tions have more than one mnemonic. Again, this is to aid documentation purposes.

The conditions of greater and less refer to signed values; the conditions of above and below refer to unsigned values. These conditions should be used after you have done a CMP or a SUB instruction to ensure that you have the right flag conditions. You can see the difference between these two conditions by an example. If you compare the following hexadecimal bytes, FF to 00, and treat them as signed numbers, you are comparing a -1 to a 0 and determining that FF is less than 0. But if you compare these same numbers and treat them as unsigned numbers, you would find that 255 is above 0. This means that the conditional jump that you would use depends on how you treat the numbers.

Most programs use some type of software loop to perform such tasks as adding a value to a group of locations or a delay. Included in the 8086 instruction set are three instructions to make looping easier. These LOOP instructions use the CX register as a counter. They decrement the CX register and transfer to the target location if CX is not equal to zero. Otherwise, control transfers to the next instruction. Basically, this in-

struction replaces the following two instructions:

DCR CX JNZ target

Except for one difference, no flags are affected by the LOOP instructions. Like the conditional transfers, LOOP instructions are only short transfers. Assembly-language programmers please note the following. If you like to use LOOP as a label in your programs, you might get an error from the assembler if you try it with the 8086.

The two conditional LOOP instructions are LOOPE (loop while equal)/LOOPZ (loop while zero) and LOOPNE (loop while not equal)/LOOPNZ (loop while not zero). These two instructions have an alternate way of falling out of the loop. They decrement the CX register and transfer control to the target if CX is not equal to zero and the Zero flag is set for LOOPE or is cleared for LOOPNE.

The program will fall out of the loop if the CX register is zero, or prematurely fall out if the Zero flag is cleared for LOOP while equal/zero or if the Zero flag is set for the LOOP while not equal/not zero. Because the LOOP part of the instruction does

The 80186-

The 8086 is a popular microprocessor being used by hardware designers in many different systems. In fact, in varied applications system designers employ the same components. For example, an interrupt controller supplies the external interrupt type number for multiple interrupts. A clock generator furnishes the 8086 and system clocks as well as buffering the reset and ready input signals. Chip-select logic chooses different memory blocks and input/output devices. Often, these devices run at different speeds. Therefore, waitstate generators insert wait states in the microprocessor for accessing the slower devices. Timers and counters handle the timing and counting of events and tasks. To transfer data quickly between input/output devices and/or memory devices, DMA (direct memory access) controllers find widespread use. Chips supply control signals and give added drive to the data bus. However, all these components take up board space, and their interconnections make for a complex design and possible future problems. Consequently, Intel designed and manufactured an improved version of the 8086 microprocessor, called the 80186.

The 80186 contains the following hardware on one 68-pin chip:

- •8-MHz enhanced 8086 microprocessor •programmable multilevel interrupt controller for as many as five external and
- •clock generator for internal and external clocks

three internal sources

- programmable memory and input/output chip selects for as many as six independent memory blocks and as many as seven peripherals
- •three 16-bit programmable timer/ counters, two external and one internal
- two independent programmable DMA channels for transfers up to 2 megabytes/sec per channel
- •data-bus transceiver for added drive
- •local bus controller for control signals

These 80186 devices can be addressed in the input/output space or in the memory space for programming purposes. The control registers for the interrupt controller, the timers, the DMA channels, and the chip-select logic are grouped together in a 256-byte block. The 80186 has one additional register, the relocation register. It

A Lot of Hardware in One Package

locates this block in the input/output or memory space, contains the most significant 16 bits of the address where this block is located, determines the condition of the interrupt controller, and determines whether to interrupt if an ESC instruction comes in.

The 80186's microprocessor has been enhanced for added performance over the 8086. For example, the 8086 calculates addresses (segment + base + index + displacement) in an internal microcode routine. The 80186 uses a dedicated hardware adder to speed up address calculations. Also included in the 80186 is the hardware for 16-bit integer multiply and divide to speed up these instructions more than three times faster than the 8-MHz 8086. Furthermore, string manipulations have been streamlined by doing the string overhead of decrementing CX and checking flags in parallel so they execute as fast as the memory can handle them (up to 2 megabytes/sec). Multibit shifts and rotations execute each shift or rotation at a 1-bit/clock cycle.

The 80186 has the same instruction set as the 8086; therefore, code written for the 8086 can run on the 80186. Ten additional instructions are also included in the 80186, as listed in table 1.

For example, you can push an immediate 16-bit value or a sign-extended 8-bit value on the stack. This instruction speeds up the previous 8086 method of moving an immediate value to a register and then pushing that register on the stack to pass an immediate value as a parameter to a procedure.

If you want to save all the general registers (AX, BX, CX, DX, BP, SP, SI, and DI) at the beginning of an interrupt routine to use them in the routine, the 80186 has an instruction called PUSHA (PUSH all) to do all this storage in one instruction. Instruction POPA (POP all) does the reverse and is used at the end of the routine.

If you want to multiply by an immediate value in the 8086, you move it into a register or a memory location first and then multiply. In the 80186, instruction IMUL (integer multiply immediate) can multiply any 16-bit general register or memory location as the source with an immediate 16-bit integer (or a sign-extended 8-bit integer) and place the 16-bit product in any 16-bit general register as the destination.

For multibit shifts/rotations, you can

shift or rotate by the count held in the CL register for both the 8086 and the 80186. However, the 80186 also lets you specify the count by an immediate value in the instruction (e.g., SAL BX,5).

String instructions let you manipulate blocks of memory. The 80186 has two added string instructions (INS and OUTS) for input/output devices. Instruction INS (input string) stores in memory, pointed to by the ES segment register with DI offset, the block of bytes or words input from the device whose port address is in the DX register. Instruction OUTS (output string) outputs to the device, whose port address is in the DX register, the block of bytes or words in memory pointed to by the DS segment register with SI offset. You can use these instructions with or without a REP prefix, and DI and SI are updated the same way as string instructions.

Block-structured high-level languages (such as Pascal) create a stack frame for local variables at each procedure level and copy pointers to access a previous level's variables. The 80186 instruction ENTER is used by a compiler to set this up. The first operand says how much room (in bytes) to set aside on the stack for local variable space. The second operand equals the level to determine how many pointers to copy to this procedure's stack area. Instruction ENTER also follows the convention of pushing BP and loading BP with SP. The LEAVE instruction does the opposite and has no operands.

The BOUND instruction checks the array-index register specified in the instruction against a boundary to determine whether it is within limits. The arrayindex register is compared with a two-word memory block whose offset is in the instruction. The first word contains the lower limit that the index register can contain, and the second word contains the upper limit. If this register is out of the boundary, an automatic interrupt type 5 is generated. Any general register can be specified, but you would usually use BX, BP, SI or DI because they are in the addressing modes.

Notice that a new interrupt type is defined by the 80186. Other interrupts are also used by the 80186 that were previously reserved for future use by the 8086. If the 80186 encounters an undefined op code, an automatic type 6 interrupt is generated. If an ESC instruction comes in and the 80186 is not connected to a coprocessor, the instruction is normally ignored. But if you want to emulate the instruction in software, you would set the bit mentioned earlier in the relocation register. Then, every time an ESC instruction comes in, an automatic type 7 interrupt is generated, and the return address will point to the ESC instruction that caused it. The routine would then emulate the ESC instruction in software by using this information. The timers, DMA channels, and external interrupts have interrupt types associated with them as well.

Building on 8086 experience, enhanced hardware functions make the 80186 a much improved microprocessor for hardware designers because of its reduced component count and interconnections. These advanced features help speed up the execution of software. The added instructions provide additional programming benefits.

Mnemonic

PUSH immediate
PUSHA
POPA
IMUL dest, source, immediate
Shift/rotate dest, immediate
INS
OUTS
ENTER stack-frame, level
LEAVE
BOUND reg,boundary

Description of Operation

PUSH immediate data
PUSH all general registers
POP all general registers
Integer multiply immediate
Shift/rotate destination by immediate count value
Input string using DX for port
Output string using DX for port
Enter procedure
Leave procedure
Check array against boundary

The 80186 has 10 additional instructions added to its 8086-based instruction set for added software capabilities.



CC			

Kaypro Superbrain QD 64K DS DD Franklin Ace 1000	\$2250	
NEC APC 128K, 1 drive, monochrome Columbia PC Eagle 11 64K DS DD w/software	CALL	

PRINTERS

Cables made to your order CALL	
Gemini 10x\$329	
Gemini 15x\$535	
Okidata 92 \$529	
Diablo 620 \$952	
Mannesmann Talley 160L	
10" carriage w/tractor \$659	
Mannesman Talley 180L	
15" carriage w/tractor \$861	
Daiseywriter	
17cps letter quality 48K \$1149	
IDS Prism 80 \$1015	
Microbuffer 64K stand alone \$290	
IDS Prism 132 Sprint, 3.4K Buffer \$1179	
IDS Prism 80 \$1015	
Microbuffer 64K stand alone \$290	

MODEMS

Hayes 300 baud											
Hayes 1200 baud											
Novation J Cat											
Novation Smart (Cat		+0				,	.,	×.		\$190

MONITORS

Princeton Graphics RGB	\$599
BMC Green	\$85
Amdek Amber	\$169
Amdek Green	\$139
Amdek Color Composite	
Taxan Amber	
Taxan Green	
Taxan 111 RGB 630H	\$549

APPLE PERIPHERALS

ALS CP/M	\$299
ALS Z Card	\$139
Taxan III Interface	
Davong Hard Disk 5MB	\$1599
Apple Dumpling	\$95
Grappler Plus	\$120
Grappler 16K Buffer Board	
Modemcard, internal, 300 b	
Rana Drives	
Micro Sci Drives	
Shugart Drives	\$23
The Filler w/DOS & Copy L	Itility \$20
PFS Filler	\$89
PFS Report	\$69
PFS Report	\$11
Microbuffer 16K	\$21
More than 1000 programs	CAL
Apple Time Card	

IBM PERIPHERALS

AST I/O (no ram) w/1s,1p.c.g. \$219 AST Mega Plus 64K, 1s. c. \$359 Tandon TM100-2 drive \$259 Davong 5MB Hard Disk Internal \$1345
Marta Carla Cardana antalan dan dan
Monte Carlo Card new pricing \$335
Hercules Board
w/monochrome & graphics \$549
Peachtext 5000\$275
Lotus 123 CALL
Multiplan\$210
Flight Simulator\$29
Copy 11 \$40
Smartcom Communications, Hayes \$45
Hayes internal modem \$459
Morel 100's of programs available CALL
More! 100 s of programs available CALL

Orders Only 1-800-531-3133

Information: (206) 641-7233
Bank Cards
Prices reflect 3% Cash Discount
Sorry, no COD's.

PACIFIC COMPUTERS

13256 Northup Way #7 Bellevue, WA 98005 not affect the Zero flag, you could precede these conditions with a CMP and make it a condition to fall out of the loop prematurely.

Because LOOP decrements CX first and then checks to determine whether it is zero, you could encounter problems if you enter the loop with CX equal to zero. If you don't check CX for zero before the loop, you would execute the loop 65,536 times. To prevent this problem, you employ the JCXZ (jump on CX zero) instruction. It jumps if CX is equal to zero; you could use this to jump around the loop if CX is equal to zero and you don't want to execute the loop so many times.

Procedures

Procedures, a name given to subroutines by high-level languages, are used for often repeated parts of a program. The CALL instruction is used to jump to a procedure, and the RET (return) instruction returns you back to the program. The CALL instruction is like a jump except that it saves the return address, the address of the next instruction following the CALL, on the stack; there is no short form of this instruction. The CALL instruction can be indirect or direct as well as near or far. The near-form CALL instruction places the contents of the IP register on the stack and then adds the displacement in the instruction to the IP register. The farform CALL instruction pushes both CS and IP on the stack before reloading these registers. This means that the RET instruction must be either far or near. Once a procedure has a far return at its end, you must use a far CALL to the procedure to make sure that the right information is on the stack for the RET instruction.

Often, you need to pass information, called parameters, to procedures. These parameters can be passed in different ways. One way is to pass the parameter in a register, and the procedure would use that register's contents. Another way is to save the parameter in a memory location common to the procedure. A third way is to pass the parameters on the stack and have the procedure

get them and clean up the stack after it is done. To pass parameters on the stack, you can push register contents or the contents of memory locations; this is the most common method used by high-level languages.

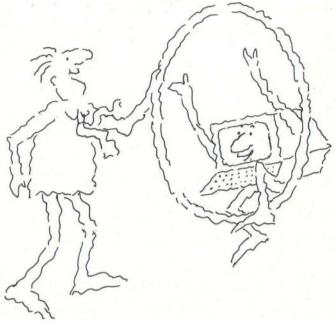
Reentrant procedures are those that call themselves, that call another procedure and then that procedure calls it back, or that can be interrupted and the interrupt calls the procedure. Each time the procedure is called, it might require different parameters to work with. If you use the stack to pass these parameters, then each time the procedure is called it has a new stack frame to work with, an area in the stack set aside for a procedure to work in.

Figure 3 shows an example of a calling program that pushes the parameters on the stack and the procedure that utilizes these parameters. The stack frame is also shown as it would look after the BP register is pushed on the stack in the procedure.

Remember from part 1 that the physical address consists of a segment and an offset. The 8086 addressing modes can use the contents of the BX, SI, DI, or BP registers to generate the offset to get data. The BX, SI, and DI registers default to the DS, but the BP register defaults to the SS register as its normal segment register. BP can then be used as the base register to access parameters on the stack. All procedures that have parameters on the stack then employ the BP register as shown in figure 3.

In the sample procedure, you first use PUSH to put BP on the stack to save it and thus not ruin it for another procedure that is using it. Following that, you direct BP to point to the same location as SP with the MOV BP,SP instruction. In this way, you have the BP and SP registers pointing to the same area, namely, the top of the stack. Now you can use the BP register to access the parameters off the stack frame instead of changing the contents of the SP register. Because the SP register is used to point to the top of the stack, and interrupts as well as procedures employ the stack to save the return address, you don't want to mess around with this register.

1-2-3 FROM LOTUS. IT'LL HAVE YOUR IBM/PC JUMPING THROUGH HOOPS.



Meet 1-2-3 – the remarkable new software package that puts more raw power at your finger tips than anything yet created for the IBM PC. 1-2-3 actually combines information management, spreadsheet, and graphing in one pro-gram that can perform all three functions interchangeably and instantly at the touch of a key. That's power.

INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT

informatio

GRAPHS

Spreadsheet, graphing,

To explain: since 1-2-3's information management, spreadsheet and SPREADSHEET graphing functions reside in memory simultaneously, you can go from retrieval to spreadsheet calculation to graphing instantly, just by pressing a few keys. So now you can experiment and recalculate and look at data in an endless variety of ways. As fast as your mind can think up new possibilities. There's no lag between you and the computer. And that's a new kind of power - power that's greater than the sum of its programs.

The spreadsheet function. If 1-2-3 were just a spreadsheet, you'd want it because it has the largest workspace on the market (2048 rows by 256 columns). To give you a quick idea of 1-2-3's spreadsheet capabilities: VisiCalc's spreadsheet for the IBM PC offers 15 arithmetic, logical and relational operators, 28 functions and 32 spreadsheet-related commands. 1-2-3 has 15 operators, 41 functions and 66 commands. And if you include data base and graphing commands, it actually has 110!

In addition, 1-2-3 is up to 50 times as fast as established spreadsheets. With all the features you've ever seen on spreadsheets. 1-2-3 also gives you the capability to develop customized applications (with 26 macro keys) and lets you perform

repetitive tasks automatically with one keystroke. If 1-2-3 were just a spreadsheet, it would be a very powerful tool. But it's much, much more.

The information management function.

Add to 1-2-3's spreadsheet a selective information management function, and the power curve rises at an awesome rate. Particularly since 1-2-3's information management capability reads files from other nt all-in-one programs such as Word-

Star, VisiCalc and dBase II. So you can accumulate information on a limitless variety of topics and extract all or pieces of it for instant spreadsheet analysis. Unheard of before. Specific 1-2-3 information management features include sorting with primary and secondary keys. Retrieval using up to 32 criteria. 1-2-3 performs statistical functions such as mean, count, standard deviation and variance. It can produce histograms on part or all of the data base. 1-2-3 also

allows for the maintenance of multiple data bases and multiple criteria.

The graphing function.

1-2-3 enables you to create graphs of up to six variables using information already on the spreadsheet. And have it on screen in less than two seconds! Once you've made a graph, three keystrokes will display it in a different form. If data on the spreadsheet changes, you can display a revised graph with one keystroke. This instant relationship of one format to another opens up a whole new application area. For the first time graphics can be used as a "what if" thinking tool!

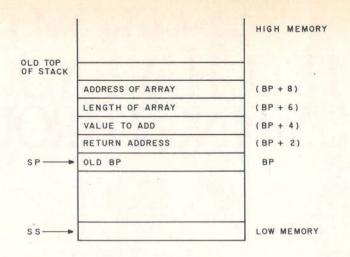
For a full demonstration of 1-2-3's remarkable power, visit your nearby 1-2-3 dealer. For the name and address, call 1-800-343-5414 (in Mass. call 617-492-7171).

Lotus Development Corporation, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.



Development Corporation. All rights reserved. WordStar is a registered trademark of MicroPro Inc. VisiCalc is a registered trademark of VisiCorp dBase II is a registered trademark of Ashton-Tate





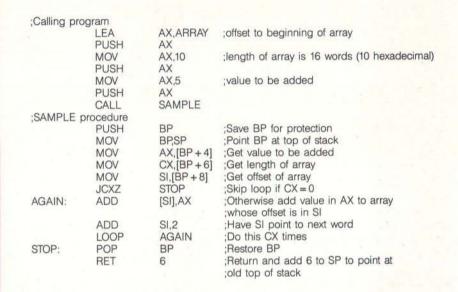


Figure 3: Using the BP register to access parameters.

To access the parameters, you use the BP register plus a displacement. As shown in figure 3, the return address is at BP+2 and the parameters are at BP+4, BP+6, and BP+8. This satisfies the first requirement to access parameters on the stack. Another benefit of using the stack is that you can subtract a value from the SP register after having BP point to it. Then, if you use a negative displacement with BP, you can access this area as a workspace for your procedure's local variables.

The procedure then moves these parameters into the proper registers. Next, you check the CX register for zero so that you don't do the loop 65,536 times. In the loop, you add the contents of the location pointed to by SI with the value in AX, and place the result back in memory. Then SI is made to point to the next word by adding 2 to it. You repeat this process CX number of times.

Now, you have to clean up the stack. If you simply pop the BP register and return, the SP register would be pointing at the first parameter, which is not where it is supposed to point. If you just did this, you would have to make it part of the calling program to pop the parameters off the stack. Because a procedure can be called several times, this would involve a large amount of overhead. To clean up the stack, the RET instruction can have a value that is added to the SP register after the return address is placed back in the IP register. In the sample program, the value added to the SP register is

Will This Happen to You?

NOT IF YOU BUY YOUR PRINTER FROM

After reading this issue of BYTE Magazine, you are now fully aware of the many outstanding printers on the market today. But what you might not be aware of is that the printer you like best, might not be compatible with your computer and software. (The picture above is good example of printer incompatibility). At the Printer Store, we specialize in printers, so our experienced professional staff can help you choose the right printer for your personal and business needs. If you want the Best Value, Low Price, Product Availability, and Support, call The Printer Store and ask us about:

- **FULL FACTORY AUTHORIZED SERVICE**
- FREE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION
- **FULL AFTER SALE SUPPORT**

NOT MATRIX PRINTERS

L	U		М	n	ı	11	П	^	1	J	71	11	N	ı	E	us	•	
EPSON	SE	RII	S															
F	X 8	0.	٠.						*	*						\$	CA	LL
F	X 1	00			٠.				٠				٠			\$	CA	LL
OKIDA'																2	- 47	
8	2 A							1	+				٠			-	CA	
8	3A	(*)	x 4.		e e		٠.				en.	000			+		CA	
9.	ZA								4					į.			CA	
9.	3A 4 (p	· ·	o il	ام					+	1			*			9	CA	LL
						4 .			+	*	***		٠	*		φ	UH	LL
C. ITOH	1 81	KI	FS		+-											e	39	15
O.	510	vri	UV	VI.	lt	1	,		r	*						9	CA	
N	rov	i F	la la	na	n	a				***	* *			*		20	23	10077
IDS SE							•	•	•			•	•			9	20	3
	lici		ric	m	Λ	מ	1									2	CA	11
P	risi	m	30	1111	7	U	,	*	*		1.1	558	8	*	*	2	CA	ii.
P	risi	m	132	2												Š	CA	LL
GEMIN																0		
	em															S	CA	LL
Ğ	em	ini	15	5.												\$	CA	LL
	200															-		0

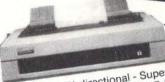
Toshiba P 1350 \$1750

LETTER OUALITY PRINTERS

### BROTHER SERIES HR-1 (parallel) \$ CALL HR-1 (serial) \$ CALL HR-15 \$ CALL	
COMREX SERIES \$ 795 CR-1 (parallel) \$ 865 CR-2 \$ CALL	
C. ITOH SERIES F-10 40 CPS \$ CALL F-10 55 CPS \$ CALL	
Daisywriter 16K. 48K \$ CALL	
NEC SERIES 3510 \$ CALL 3530 \$ CALL 3550 \$ CALL 7710 \$2425 7720 \$2900 7730 \$2400	
NEC Accessories \$ CALL	

C. ITOH 8510 Prowriter

• 120 CPS - 1.3K Buffer - 144x60 dots 1 inch Nx9 dot matrix - Proportional Spacing - 8 Character sizes - 5 unique alphabets - Greek character set -Graphic symbols - bi-directional, logic-seeking -Adjustable tractors - Single-sheet friction feed Vertical & horizontal tabbing. C. ITOH 8510 Prowriter List \$795



BROTHER HR-1

16 CPS - Bi-directional - Super and Subscript IBM Selectric type ribbon - Prints up to 6 copies

Ideal for word processing

Parallel List 1100 \$ Call SerialList 1200 \$ Call

INTERFACE EQUIPMENT

Apple Dumpling \$145 Grappler Plus \$ CALL Complete stock of Epson Accessories \$ CALL Custom Printer Cables for Apple, Atari, IBM, TRS-80 (all models) . . . \$ CALL Printer stands: large Printer stands: small Printer ribbons \$ CALL Printer Sound Enclosure SCALL

Vic 20/Comm. 64 Interface . . SCALL

1) LOW PRICES FREE INTERFACING BOOKLET FREE TECHNICAL SUPPORT 4) FULL SERVICE OPTION

We carry a full line of Cables and Accessories Call (213) 470-1888 and ask us about . . .

PHONE REBATE

We are so confident of our LOW PRICES and SUPPORT that we are going to ask you to make the initial investment by calling us. In return, when you buy your printer from us, we will rebate the cost of your call and deduct it from your invoice.

HOW TO ORDER: Our phone lines are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. PST. Monday-Friday. We accept VISA, MASTERCHARGE (at no extra charge), personal checks take two weeks to clear. COD's accepted. Same-day shipment on orders placed before 1 p.m. Manufacturer's warranty applicable on all equip-ment. Prices subject to change.

Circle 321 on inquiry card. * The Printer Store, 1983

STORE - 2357 Westwood Blvd., West Los Angeles, CA 90064

FOR TRS-80 MODELS 1, 3 & 4 IBM PC, XT, AND COMPAQ

The MMSFORTH System. Compare.

- · The speed, compactness and extensibility of the MMSFORTH total software environment, optimized for the popular IBM PC and TRS-80 Models 1, 3 and 4.
- An integrated system of sophisticated application programs: word processing, database management, communications, general ledger and more, all with powerful capabilities, surprising speed and ease of use.
- · With source code, for custom modifications by you or MMS.
- . The famous MMS support, including detailed manuals and examples, telephone tips, additional programs and inexpensive program updates, User Groups worldwide, the MMSFORTH Newsletter, Forth-related books, workshops and professional consulting.



A World of Difference!

- Personal licensing for TRS-80: \$129.95 for MMSFORTH, or "3+4TH" User System with FORTHWRITE, DATA-HANDLER and FORTHCOM for \$399.95.
- Personal licensing for IBM PC: \$249.95 for MMSFORTH, or enhanced "3+4TH" User System with FORTHWRITE, DATAHANDLER-PLUS and FORTHCOM for \$549.95.
- Corporate Site License Extensions from \$1,000.

If you recognize the difference and want to profit from it, ask us or your dealer about the world of MMSFORTH.

MILLER MICROCOMPUTER SERVICES 61 Lake Shore Road, Natick, MA 01760 (617) 653-6136

Circle 276 on inquiry card.

6, which is where the old top of stack was before the parameters were pushed on the stack by the calling program.

Interrupts

The 8086 has several sources for interrupts. An interrupt can come from external devices, software instructions, or within the 8086 itself. The external sources for interrupts come from two pins called INTR (interrupt request) and NMI (nonmaskable interrupt). The INTR pin is maskable by the IE (interrupt enable) flag in the 8086 flag register. If the IE flag is set, INTR can interrupt the 8086; if the IE flag is cleared, then INTR can't interrupt. NMI cannot be masked and is used mostly to report catastrophic events such as memory-parity errors or an imminent power failure.

As listed in table 1, the software interrupts are INT (interrupt), followed by the interrupt type and INTO (interrupt on overflow). The interrupts from the 8086 itself are divide error and single-step. Divide error is caused by a division having a quotient larger than the destination register, such as division by zero or dividing a large number by 1. Singlestepping is actually an interrupt after every instruction that is caused by the TF (Trap flag) in the flag register being set.

When you receive one of these interrupts, certain events occur. If it is an external interrupt, the current instruction has to finish execution (except if it is a MOV or a POP to a segment register, then it is the instruction following the current instruction). All the interrupt types then push the contents of the flag register on the stack. After this is done, the 8086 clears the IF and TF flags. This is to prevent any INTR inputs from interrupting the processor and to prevent single-stepping through the interrupt routine. Because the flags are saved, whatever they were prior to the interrupt will be restored after the routine is finished. Next, the 8086 pushes the contents of the CS and IP registers on the stack to save the return address in the same way a far CALL does. Finally, CS and IP are loaded from an interrupt-pointer table, depending on the type of interrupt. The interrupt-pointer table is a reserved area of memory that occupies the first 1K bytes of memory space, as shown in figure 4.

Notice that certain interrupts have reserved pointers for them and can generate those types automatically when they occur. Divide error is type 0, single-step is type 1, nonmaskable interrupt is type 2, breakpoint is type 3, and overflow is type 4. In addition, types 5 through 31 are reserved by Intel for future use and should not be used at this time. The others are available for use by the INTR or INT instructions. For INTR, an external device supplies the type, and the INT instruction supplies the type in the instruction. The 8086 takes the type of interrupt, multiplies it by 4 to get to the correct table entry, and then loads it into the CS and IP registers. These table entries must be filled by you with the starting segment and offset of your particular interrupt routine. In other words, if you plan to include any divide instructions in your programs and you don't check the operands, you should fill the pointers at addresses 0 through 3 with the CS and IP values of a routine to handle a divide error.

The interrupt routine should save any register used by it because you don't know when the interrupt occurred for an external interrupt, and you wouldn't want to destroy anything that you might have in these registers. An IRET instruction should reside at the end of the interrupt. This instruction performs almost the same operation as a far-RET instruction, but it also pops the flags back.

The INT instruction can check out interrupt-service routines by having the INT instruction followed by the type number of the one to be checked or used. For example, the divideerror routine might be the same as a routine needed in your program. The INT instruction can also be used for calls to another program to service particular devices. Because the code can be located anywhere in memory, but the interrupt-pointer table is at a fixed location, this makes it convenient to use for this purpose.

TEST-FLY A \$20 MILLION JET ON AN APPLE? YES. WITH MICROSPEED.

At the Bethesda Naval Research Center, they've discovered the power of MicroSPEED. The Navy's engineers use this remarkable hardware/software combination to "fly" an advanced fighter aircraft in *real time*—even making vertical landings on a simulated carrier deck. A "crash" is merely another learning experience, and an opportunity to modify the research aircraft—inside the Apple—to improve tomorrow's combat planes.

Surprised that such a sophisticated task is possible on the Apple? So were the Navy's officials, and many

others who have discovered...

THE MICROSPEED DIFFERENCE This extraordinary Language System exploits the real potential of the microcomputer for the first time. The difference between MicroSPEED and other programming languages is that with MicroSPEED, there is virtually no limit to what you can achieve. It may well be the ultimate language for the Apple II and III (and soon the IBM Personal Computer). MicroSPEED literally combines the performance of a minicomputer with an exhaustive set of user-friendly capabilities: hard-

ware math processing, fast hi-res graphics and text, turtle graphics, print formating, two text editors, unlimited data types, and incredible FORTH extensibility—all at speeds up to 100 times faster than Basic.

USER-FRIENDLY, EASY-TO-LEARN Starting with simple commands that are comfortable even for non-programmers, MicroSPEED extends and builds, allowing you to create your own tailored application languages. The capability of your computer will grow exponentially, as you work in an active partnership with the machine, exploring and developing new problem-solving facilities—creating, correcting, refining your increasingly powerful system.

by a team of standout computer professionals, MicroSPEED has been put to the test in fields as diverse as medicine, the stock market, oceanography, and the arts. In even the most challenging applications, MicroSPEED users have been unanimous in their praise of the System and manual. Typical comments are:

"Very bigh marks,"

Thomas Tosch Phd., Tosch Information Management.

"The more I use MicroSPEED, the more I love it,"

James L. Hockenhull, University of Washington.

"Great!...A joy to use,"

Henry Harris, Mission Designer, Cal Tech's Jet Propulsion Lab.

VA	"If you plan to use the Apple or IBM Personal Computer for any demanding task, then we built MicroSPEED for you," Sam Cottrell, President of Applied Analytics.
	MicroSPEED requires the Apple or IBM Personal Computer with single disk. MicroSPEED II includes 2 MHz math processor. MicroSPEED II + includes 4 MHz math processor.
AMAG	Applied Analytics Incorporated 8910 Brookridge Drive Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772 (301) 627-6650
	I'm interested! My computer is: Please send me: MicroSPEED II, \$495.00160 Page Manual, \$15.00160 Page Manual, \$15.00
	Name:
	CityStateZipPhone No.() Use this coupon to order, or for more information.
	MICTOSPEED APPLE IS A TRADEMARK OF APPLE COMPUTER INC.



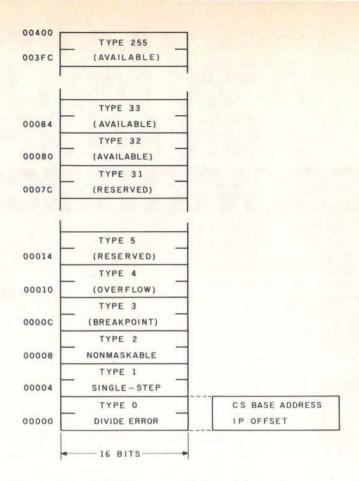


Figure 4: The interrupt-pointer table reserves the first 1K bytes of memory space. Each type of interrupt contains two words, which point to the segment and the offset of the interrupt routine that handles that type.

The INTO instruction is a conditional interrupt on the Overflow flag. This instruction generates a type 4 interrupt if the Overflow flag is set. Otherwise, control is passed to the next instruction. You could use this instruction after an arithmetic or logic instruction as a conditional CALL on the Overflow flag.

If you're like me, your programs often have bugs in them, and you would like to debug them easily. Two operations are provided to make this job easier. One is the INT 3 instruction, a special 1-byte form of the INT instruction. You can substitute this instruction for the op code of the instruction that you want to set a breakpoint for. Your interrupt routine would then interrogate registers, by pushing them on the stack, or certain memory locations. An INT 3 instruction could also be a way of inserting new instructions in a program to test new ideas without reassembling or recompiling.

The other operation provided to aid debugging involves setting the Trap flag in the flag register. When the Trap flag is set, the 8086 does an automatic type 1 interrupt after each instruction, except on a MOV or POP to a segment register. The procedure you write can then look at certain things, display them, or do whatever you want. There is no instruction to set the Trap flag; how often would you use it in normal programming? A simple program to set the Trap flag might look like this:

PUSHF
POP AX ;Bring the flags ;into AX
OR AX,0100 ;Set bit 8 of the ;flag register
PUSH AX
POPF ;Place it back in ;the flag register

To clear the Trap flag, you could replace the OR instruction with an

LOOKING FOR A **MULTI-USER, HARD DISK** COMPUTER SYSTEM YOUR **CUSTOMERS CAN AFFORD?**

It's the Morrow Decision L.

Starting at \$5,495 retail. That's the basic Morrow 10MB system with 256K of RAM. Including a 14-slot S-100 (IEEE-696) motherboard, a 400KB floppy, one parallel

and three serial ports.

A bundle of software. Beginning with our multi-user Micronix™ operating system, with both UNIX™ and CP/M® 2.2 compatibility. The Decision I also includes WordStar* word processing, the Correct-It™ spelling checker, Microsoft® BASIC 80, the LogiCalc™ electronic spreadsheet and Personal PEARL, a relational data base manager.

Economical expandability. For customers with growth on their minds, the Decision I offers very affordable possibilities.

A few good dealers. That's who we're looking for. People who know how to sell and service multi-user, multi-tasking microcomputer systems. If you're one of those dealers, or a qualified systems integrator, call us. We'd like to introduce you to Morrow's complete line of S-100, multi-user microcomputers, disks and peripherals. Systems vour customers can afford.

Marketing Resources, P.O. Box 60055 Sunnyvale, CA 94088, (408) 980-7279 (800) 538-8157 EXT. 960 (800) 672-3470 EXT. 960 In California



Mnemonic

MOVSB/MOVSW CMPSB/CMPSW SCASB/SCASW LODSB/LODSW STOSB/STOSW REP REPE/REPZ

REPNE/REPNZ

Description of Operation

Move byte or word string Compare byte or word string Scan byte or word string Load byte or word string Store byte or word string Repeat

Repeat while equal/repeat while zero Repeat while not equal/repeat while not zero

Table 3: The string instructions let you work with blocks of data using 1-byte instructions.

Register or Flag How Contents Are Used

SI Index (offset) for source string
DI Index (offset) for destination string
ES Segment of destination string
CX Repetition counter
AL/AX Scan value
Destination for LODS
Source for STOS
DF 0 = auto-increment SI,DI
1 = auto-decrement SI,DI
2F Scan/compare terminator

Table 4: The string instructions use dedicated registers to generate fewer instructions, and they are shorter (1 byte) in length.

AND AX, FEFF.

String Instructions

At times, you need to manipulate large blocks of data in memory, such as moving them from one location to another, searching for a particular value, etc. You could accomplish this with the instructions shown in figure 5's first program. In program 1, you load the SI register with the offset of the block you wish to move, the DI register with the offset of where you wish to move it to, and the CX register with the number of bytes you wish to move. The actual move requires loading the word using SI and saving the word using DI. Then you move the pointers to the next word and loop back and repeat it. This accomplishes the tasks you set out to do but requires several instructions and extra time to perform them.

Instead, string instructions, as shown in table 3, could be used to solve this problem. They can do byte or word operations and are actually short (1-byte) instructions. They use dedicated registers, as shown in table

You can now order article reprints from this publication

University Microfilms International, in cooperation with publishers of this journal, offers a highly convenient Article Reprint Service. Single articles or complete issues can now be obtained in their original size (up to 8½ x 11 inches). For more information please complete and mail the coupon below.

ARTICLE REPRINT SERVICE

University Microfilms International

	te to know more about the Article Reprint	
Service. Please s	end me full details on how I can order.	
☐ Please include	catalogue of available titles.	
Name	TIAL-	

Address_____State___Zip_

Mail to: University Microfilms International

Article Reprint Service 300 North Zeeb Road Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

It's True - We Did It!

We have met or have beaten most advertised prices. Don't be foolish. Buy Direct!



HORIZON

- Multi User System
- Z80A Operating System
- 5Mb-18Mb Hard Disc Available Super Super Super \$2,495.00

NORTHSTAR

ADVANTAGE

- 64K, Z80A Operating System
- 2 Quad Capacity Floppy Drives
- Business Graphics Software
- 12" Green Phosphorus Screen
- Bit Mapped Graphics
- 6 I/O Business Slots

Super Super Super \$1,995.00



- Proportional Spacing
 8 Character Styles
- 200 CPS Bi Directional
 Color Optional
- · Sheet Feed · Graphics

Prism 80 W/Sprint Prism 80 Loaded W/Color Prism 132 W/Sprint Prism 132 Loaded W/Color \$1,395.00 Colortext for IDS

\$899.00 \$1,239.00 \$1,039.00

\$104.00



- VT 100 Look Alike Keyboard
- Programmable Function Keys
- · Printer Port Split Screen Capability

GTC SW10 \$659.00 GTC 100A GTC SW80 \$795.00



ALTOS ZENITH **TELEVIDEO** SANYO

FRANKLIN **HAYES** NOVATION UDS

OMNITEC VENTEL **AMDEK BMC**

TAXAN DIABLO NEC **EPSON**

OKIDATA **OSBORNE** COMREX DAISYWRITER

GTC . **ADDS** DEC MANY OTHERS

For Price Quotes and Ordering Call:

1-800-328-8905

For Technical Information and Arizona Orders Call: 602-949-8218

> 411 South Madison Tempe, Arizona 85282 (Mail Order Only)



Everything in computer related products:

- Computers
- Modems
- Printers
- Software
- Monitors
- Terminals
- Accessories
- Paper
- Ribbons Diskettes
- Office Furniture

Prices listed reflect a cash discount and are subject to change without notice. We welcome Certified and Cashiers Checks. Bank Wires and Money Orders, Allow 2 to 3 weeks for personal checks to clear. Product is subject to availability. Equipment is in factory sealed boxes with manufacturer's warranty. There will be a restocking charge for returned merchandise. Call first for an RMA number. Software not waranteed for suitability. No return of Software which has been opened. Add 2% for shipping charges (minimum \$2.50) Z80A is a registered trademark of Zilog, Inc. Circle 237 on inquiry card.

FOR PAYING BILLS..

This could be the last check you write

Because it lets you try Sundex's Personal PayablesTM program, designed to take over tedious bill paying chores.

Personal Payables:**

- writes checks—standard or continuous form
- alerts you to payments coming due
- stores amounts payable for regular payments
- keeps continuous, accurate balance
- handles up to 10 checking accounts

And We've Taken the Fear Out of Trying...our easy-English manual and on-screen instructions make it easy for anyone in the family to do it.

Start now to write off writing checks! To Try It—send \$19.95 for full use of program (limited to writing 8 checks). When you're ready to buy it, call us toll free for the access code and we'll bill you for the balance (\$80.00). To Buy It NOW—send \$99.95 and never write another check

	ram—\$99.	
Specify:	□IBM 128K	
		□Osborne
		□TI Professional
	☐ Apple IIe	
Payment:	□ Check □	□VISA □MasterCard
	Colo. reside	ents add 3% sales tax
Card #	e	τρ. Date
Signature		
Name		
Address		
City	State	Zip
	Mail to: Su	ndex Software Corp.
S Su	ndex 30	pt 84082 000 Pearl St. pulder, CO 80301

Program #1

This program will move a block beginning at BLOCK1 to a block beginning at BLOCK2. The DS register is pointing at the segment that contains these blocks. Each block is 80 words (50 hexadecimal)

	LEA	SI,BLOCK1	;Get the blocks offsets in
	LEA	DI,BLOCK2	;the index registers
	MOV	CX,0050	;Number of words to move (80 decimal)
AGAIN:	MOV	AX,[SI]	;Bring in from BLOCK1
	MOV	[DI],AX	;Save this word to BLOCK2
	ADD	SI,2	:Move pointers to next word
	ADD	DI,2	
	LOOP	AGAIN	;Using CX as a counter to do 80 times

Program #2

;This program is the same as the first except the string ;instruction MOVSW is used and AX is not destroyed

	PUSH POP LEA LEA MOV	DS ES SI,BLOCK1 DI,BLOCK2 CX,0050	;Make ES point to the same segment ;as DS to use as destination
REP	CLD MOVSW		Set up auto-increment of SI and DI Same as AGAIN loop except AX is not affected

Figure 5: Using the string instructions to move a block of data.

4. Registers DS and SI are the source pointers (DS can be overridden as the segment register to be CS, ES, or SS), and ES and DI are the destination pointers. The SI and/or DI registers are automatically incremented or decremented by 1 for a byte operation or by 2 for a word operation. The DF (Direction flag) in the flag register decides whether SI and/or DI are incremented or decremented. If DF is set, then you decrement or proceed to lower addresses; if DF is cleared, then you increment. The DF can be set by the STD (set direction) instruction and cleared by the CLD (clear direction) instruction.

String primitives perform single byte or word operations. Such primitives as MOVSB (move string byte) and MOVSW (move string word) transfer the contents of the location pointed to by SI to the location pointed to by DI with SI and DI adjusted. Primitives CMPSB (compare string byte) and CMPSW (compare string word) compare the contents of the location pointed to by SI with the contents of the location pointed to by DI with SI and DI adjusted, which affect the flags the same as a CMP instruction. Primitive SCASB (scan string byte) compares the contents of the AL register to the

contents of the location pointed to by DI; SCASW (scan string word) does the same with AX. Only the DI register is adjusted with this instruction. Primitive LODSB (load string byte) transfers the contents of the location pointed to by SI to the AL register; LODSW (load string word), to the AX with SI adjusted. Primitive STOSB (store string byte) transfers AL to the location pointed to by DI; STOSW (store string word) transfers AX with DI adjusted.

To do block operations, you can place a 1-byte prefix in front of a string primitive called a REP (repeat) prefix. You would use REP in front of the MOVS, STOS, or LODS primitives to repeat that operation the same as a LOOP instruction would. CX contains the number of MOVS, STOS, or LODS operations you want to do with a REP prefix. As shown in figure 5, MOVSW with a REP prefix accomplishes in program 2 the same task done in program 1. Notice that the ES register is initialized and the Direction flag is cleared for auto increment. Using REP before a STOS instruction lets you initialize a block of memory with a certain value, such as a zero to clear a block of memory. However, REP would probably not be used before a LODS

The Computer Times

★ ★ ★ ★

business

section

VR DATA CORPORATION ANNOUNCES:

THE PRICE WAR IS OVER!!



HARD DISK III* 5 MEG WINCHESTER

5+5 Meg System 1590.00 15 Meg System 1449.00 10 Meg System 1249.00 15+15 Meg System 2299.00 10+10 Meg System 1999.00

*Hard Disk III includes up to 2 full height Winchester disk drives, heavy duty enclosure, disk controller, field proven power supply, I/O adaptor, and applicable cabling.

*Hard Disk III is available directly from the factory only.

HARD DISK III & HD-505 ADAPTOR MODULES:

IBM-XT* APPLE II* XEROX 820* FRANKLIN* IBM-PC APPLE IIe*

XEROX 820-II* LNW-80

TRS-80 MOD I LNW-II TRS-80 MOD III TRS-80 MOD 4

OTHERS TO BE ANNOUNCED

*AVAILABLE 3RD QUARTER 1983

Call Toll Free • 800-345-8102









The NEW HD-505 Winchester Systems are available through

quality Computer Stores everywhere. If yours doesn't have

MASTER unit includes: enclosure, switching power supply,

disk drive, controller, host adaptor, applicable cabling.

SLAVE unit includes: enclosure, switching power supply,

the HD-505 from VR DATA, tell them to get it.

miniminanian

HD-505 WINCHESTER

Compact, High Density, Low Profile,

Low Power, Sub-Mini Disk System

SAVE \$90 on 5+5 Meg

Packages includes:

Adaptor Module

(Fixed/Removable) Package

HD-505F (Master) Fixed 5 meg

Disk Cartridge for HD-505R

disk drive, applicable cabling.

HD-505R (Slave) Removable 5 meg

All VR DATA products are tested, burned-in, and re-tested. We're so proud of our quality control that we offer an optional unconditional extended warranty covering full costs of parts and labor on all VR DATA products.

(215) 461-5300 777 Henderson Blvd., Folcroft, PA 19032

VR DATA-WEST Watonga, OK 1-405-623-8664

Circle 416 on inquiry card.

1395.00

1095.00

FREE!!!

2490.00

TOTAL

150.00

SOURCESOFTWARE

Professional-quality, CP/M compatible Z80 assembler accepts standard Zilog mnemonics as well as 19 pseudo-ops. prints a sorted symbol table, and can read from multiple input files. Modular structure allows easy revision as a cross-assembler

Complete souce listing with detailed tutorial on theory of assemblers is contained in a 200-page manual. Professional techniques fully explained include Radix 40, binary search, expression processing by recursive descent, etc.

Source code also available on a standard format 8" SSSD disk

> Manual with listing Manual and 8" disk \$50

(foreign orders add \$3 surface, \$10 airmail)

King Software PO Box 208 Red Bank, N.J. 07701 (201) 530-7245

NJ residents please add 6% sales tax

Circle 232 on inquiry card.



Circle 293 on inquiry card.



This unique cassette album is based on a 3-day seminar presentation condensing comparative information about the Z8000, 68000, and 8086 and includes a complete set of seminar material. Now, at your own pace you can assimilate the facts on each microprocessor that will enable you to taylor an intelligent decision to best fit your needs. Additional copies of handout material in attractive binders are available with cassette order for \$25.000.

Send payment (MasterCard, Visa or check, no COD's please) to Dattech MicroSystems, PO. Box 810672, Dallas, TX 75381, or phone 214/245-9006. Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

FINAL OFFER **BEFORE PRICE INCREASE!**

An Accounts Payable System for the small business with an Apple II* Computer, at the unbelievable low price of

Special Features Include One time input of repetitive pymts.
 Multiple General Ledger distributions per invoice, both debits &

credits

Checking balance maintenance, allows manual and/or void chks.

*-Unexamp bearing maintenance, allows maintenance of class *-High speed machine language programs & random access files *-Payroll & expense check pymits.
*-Cash requirements projection *-Optional remote work station input & processing at no extra cost This program will be in stores in a few months at a much higher

ACT NOW & SAVE!!

Offer expires Sept. 30, 1983
We offer a 15 day money back trial period for you to review our documentation & decide to keep or return the sealed disk & the documents. Send check to:

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CO 8306 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 50 Beverly Hills, Ca. 90211 (213) 655-0765 or (213) 553-0371

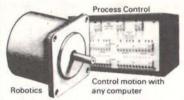
Include \$2.00 for Shipping & Handling. Allow 4 weeks for delivery. Calif. residents, add sales tax for your county.

The system requires an Apple II* 48K computer with Applesoft* in ROM, 1 disk drive (DOS 3.3*) & a printer.

*Trademarks or copyrighted programs of Apple Computer Co., Inc.

Circle 6 on inquiry card.

BIG STEPPER Stepping-Motor Driver Box



HOOKUP AND GO! Provides required motor power

Drives 4 motors at up to 5 amps per winding while sensing 8 limit switch inputs

PARALLEL "BIG STEPPER": SERIAL "SMART STEPPER"(RS232): \$850 STEPPING-MOTOR TIPS COOKBOOK: \$5

Centre Computer Consultants P.O. Box 739 State College, PA 16801 (814) 237-4535

Circle 66 on Inquiry card.

CROMEMCO OWNERS **UPGRADE TO** DOUBLE DENSITY

Hundreds of Cromemco owners have installed the FDCX4 Double Density Upgrade Board and doubled their disk storage. You can, too.

It's easy. The FDCX4 plugs right into your 4FDC board and turns it into a full function double density disk controller.

ome features of the FDCX4 are:

- ome features of the FDCX4 are:

 Analog PLL separator for reliability.

 Write Precompensation. Allows reliable double density operation with it drives (including PerScf.si).

 Works with CDOS, CROMIN, and double density CP/M.

 Reads, writes and formats 5" and 6" disks in single or double density, it is a single or double density. It is a single or double density. In Installs quickly and easily. Just unplug 2 chips from the 4FDC and plug he FDCX4 into the vescated sockets. No soldering is necessary if you use only 5" drives. If 8" drives are used, one solder joint completes the stallation.
- Presently in use by Government agencies, Universities, Hospitals, large porations and small businesses all over the world. No risk 15 day trial period.

Price is \$229.95 including shipping. We accept MC, VISA, and AMEX cards. C.O.D. is available only in the USA. California residents include 6% sales tax.

To order, or for more information, write or call:

JVB ELECTRONICS

1601 Fulton Avenue, Suite 1 Sacramento, CA 95825 Phone: (916) 483-0709

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED.

DOS 6 CROMDI are TMs of Cromernoo. CPIM is a TM of Digital Research

Circle 224 on inquiry card.

instruction.

For the CMPS and SCAS instructions, you have the conditional REP prefixes of REPZ/REPE for repeat while zero/repeat while equal and REPNZ/REPNE for the opposite condition. These are similar to the conditional LOOP instructions. For example, if you use the REPNE in front of the SCASB instruction, you will stop repeating if CX equals zero or if a match is found between the AL register and the location pointed to by the DI register. You could use the REPNE instruction and check the CX register for zero. If it is zero and ZF is not set, then no match is found. If CX is not zero or ZF is set, then the DI register is pointing to the location following or before the matching character, because it is autodecremented/incremented on each repetition by the SCAS instruction. A program demonstrating this setup is shown in figure 6.

With a repeat prefix, CX is checked for zero before the operation, which is different from the LOOP instruction. This means that you don't have to precede the repeated string operation with a JCXZ to prevent doing it 65,536 times. Another interesting point is that an interrupt can be recognized during a repeated string operation at each repetition. These are the only instructions that allow interrupts during execution because using a REP might tie up the 8086 for

a long period of time.

Primitives also permit you to build your own string operations. For example, you could translate an entire block of memory from one code to another after the registers are set up correctly:

AGAIN: LODSB

XLAT STOSB

LOOP

AGAIN

Processor-Control Instructions

Processor-control instructions let programs control various 8086 functions, as shown in table 5. The STC (set carry), CLC (clear carry), and CMC (complement carry) instructions affect the Carry flag. Instructions STD and CLD are explained in

Circle 125 on inquiry card.

600 XL., \$199.00 800 XL... \$CALL\$ 1200 XL. \$499.00 1400 XL. \$CALL\$ 1450 XL . \$CALL\$ 1025 Printer \$399.00

1020 Color Printer . \$245.00

1027 Printer \$299.00

800 48K

EASTERN HOUSE Monkey Wrench 2\$52.75 PARKER BROTHERS Tutankham R......\$33.75 Super Cobra R\$33.75 Astro Chase R.....\$33.75 Frogger R\$33.75 QBert R\$33.75 Popeye R.....\$33.75 Risk R\$42.75

BRODERRUND Chess R\$42.75 Bank Street Writer D.....\$44.75

Eastern Ft.41 \$25.50 DeRay Atari \$19.95 Math-Tic-Tac \$15.95 Pres of US...... \$15.95 3R Math \$19.95 Typo Attack \$24.95 Family Budget \$19.95 F. Cash Flow...... \$19.95

AE D.....\$24.75

Apple Panic D.....\$23.75 Choplifter ROM \$32.75

David's Midnight.....\$24.75

Stellar Shuttle C/D..... \$18.75

1000 \$295.00 ALIEN GROUP Voice Box 2. \$99.75 DON'T ASK Sam\$41.75 Abuse\$15.95 Teleatri.....\$27.95 Poker Sam ., \$24.95

RANA

DISK DRIVE



1010 Recorder \$75.00
410 Recorder \$75.00
810 Disk Drive \$399.00
1050 Disk Drive, \$335.00
850 Interface\$CALL\$

Lyco Computer Marketing & Consultants

TO ORDER CALL US

* Plus \$100.00 Rebate back from ATARI

810 Disk\$399.00

TOLL FREE 800-233-8760 In PA 1-717- 327-1824

MODEMS

ANCHOR MARK 1 .. \$79.00 ANCHOR MARK II.. \$79.00 HAYES SMART ...\$239.00 HAYES MICRO II \$309.00 Micro Bit MPP-1000......\$159.00 NOVATION CAT \$144.00 D-CAT..... \$155.00 J-CAT \$115.00 APPLE CAT II \$279.00

AT88 S1 . \$379.00 44\$1\$499.00

MONITORS

Amdek Color I\$275.00
Amdek 300 Green \$149.00
Amdek 300 Amber \$149.00
Gorilla Green\$99.00

RANA DISK DRIVES Elite 1..... \$295.00 Elite 2..... \$449.00 Elite 3..... \$559.00 SSI Battle of Shilo \$26.75 Tigers in the Snow.... \$26.75 Cosmic Balance \$26.75 Knights of the Desert . \$26.75 Battle for Normandy., \$26.75 Germany 1985 \$36.75

CONTINENTAL Home Accountant \$51.75 Book of Apple Software . \$16.75



	APPLE DUMPLING GX	
	APPLE DUMPLING 64(16 Buffer	15179.75
	INFOCOM	
	Zork I, II, or III	\$26.75
)	Deadline	\$33 75

BLANK DISKETTES ELEPHANT SS/SD......\$18.25

212 APPLE CAT . \$589.00

	SS/DD	
storage of	case	.\$24.75 .\$29.75
DISK CASE DISK CASE ROM CASE	(holds 10) (holds 50)	\$4.95 \$19.75
NOW CASE	(holds 10)	\$19.75

SANYO

MBC 1000	\$1549.00
(with micropro software	e package)
MBC 1250	\$2195.00
MBC4050	
EFD 160 Disk	
5500 Letter Q. Printer	\$649.00

١	VIC 64\$AVE
۱	1541 Disk DriveCall
ı	1525 Printer Call
ı	1530 Datasette\$64.00
ı	1110 8k Ram\$53.75
ı	1211 Super Expander .\$53.75
ı	1212 Programmers Ad.\$44.75
ı	1213 Vicmon\$44.75
ı	Vic 20 dust cover\$6.99
ı	Vic 64 dust cover\$6.99
۱	HES 64
ı	Turtle Graphics R \$49.75
	Heswriter R\$38.75
ı	Gridrunner R\$29.75
	Attack of Mut Cam R\$34.75
١	Turtle Tutor R\$29.75
ı	Turtle Trainer R\$29.75
	Paint Brush R\$23.75
ı	Benji Space Rescue D.\$29.75

Home Manager C/D ...\$39.75

CARDCO

	Ξ
Cardprinter / LQ1 \$499.00	5
Cardprint DM1 \$109.00)
5 Slot Expansion 64 \$54.00	
64 Write NOW \$39.00	0
64 Mail NOW \$29.00	
20 Write NOW \$29.00	0
64 Keypad \$29.00	
Universal Cass. Int \$29.75	5
Printer Utility\$19.75	5
6 Slot Expansion \$79.99	5
3 Slot Expansion \$24.95	5
Vic 20/64 Printer int \$59.95	5
SPINNAKER 64	

Kindercomp\$21	.75
Story Machine\$23	.75
Face Maker\$23	.75
Snooper Trooper\$29	.75
Delta Drawing\$34	.75

HES VIC- 20
Torg C\$14.75
HES Games I C\$14.75
HES Games II C \$14.75
VIC Fortit Rom \$42.75
HES MON Rom \$28.75
Turtle Graphics Rom \$28.75
HES Writer Rom \$28.75
Shamus Rom \$28.75
Protector Rom \$31.75
Robot Panic Rom \$28.75 BRODERBUND 64
Serpentine R \$26.7

Choplifter R..... \$32.75 Seafox R\$26.75 PARKER 20 Frogger (ROM) \$33.75 QBert (ROM) \$33.75 Tutankham (rom) \$33.75

PROWRITER 2P	\$699.00
GEMINI 15	\$449.00
PRINTMASTER	.\$1589.00
SMITH CORONA TP	1\$549.00
CITOH 8600B	\$1025.00
STARWRITER	\$1099.00
OKIDATA 82	SAVE
OKIDATA 83	
OKIDATA 84P	PRICE
OKIDATA 64F	AVAILABLE
OKIDATA 93	SAVE
TRACTOR	
OKIDATA 92	

on these



TO ORDER



800-233-8760

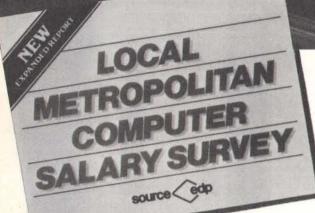
In PA 1-717-327-1824

or send order to Lyco Computer P.O. Box 5088 Jersey Shore, PA 17740

POLICY

In-stock items shipped within 24 hours of order. Personal checks require four weeks clearance before shipping. No deposit on C.O.D. orders. Free shipping on prepaid cash orders within the continental U.S. PA residents add sales tax. All products subject to availability and price change. Advertised prices show 4% discount offered for cash, add 4% for Master Card or Visa, DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED.





Call Today for Our New, FREE Mid-year Report.

It covers more positions and places!

Do you know how your salary compares with your peers? Whether computer professionals make more or less in other geographic areas. Or, now that recession is history, what economic resurgence will mean in terms of future compensation levels for computer people?

Our new, mid-year Local Metropolitan Computer Salary Survey—the most extensive one published to date—details salary differences in major metropolitan areas throughout the United States and Canada. It's chock-full of new statistics; some you'll find have changed substantially from past reports.

2,350 position and compensation categories.

The new Survey is based on an in-depth analysis of salaries offered by our diverse client base as well as income data provided by thousands of computer professionals we are in contact with on a regular basis.

Not only does our new report provide national median figures, it also breaks out salary data by individual market. In all, fifty position categories were surveyed in each of forty-six markets. Included are positions in programming, software marketing, software systems design, data communications, mini/micro systems, data base, computer operations, Edp auditing, computer marketing, sales, management, field service and others-at various levels of experience and at different size computer system sites.

A useful tool for career advancement.

The Survey is compiled by Source Edp, the world's largest recruiting firm that's devoted exclusively to the computer profession.

If you're wondering where your career and income are heading, the report just might be the most valuable compensation guide you'll read and refer to often. It will not only help you evaluate your current career progress, but show you what skills are in most demand and what you can expect to earn in the future—with and without certain skill sets.

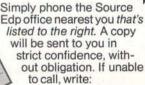
Call for your FREE report.

The new Survey is available at no charge to computer professionals. Call the Source Edp office nearest you to request a copy, without obligation. As you'll discover, there's no better way to pinpoint salary levels with more precision or to gain insight into emerging opportunities. It could be the best reading you'll do all year.



The world's largest recruiting firm devoted exclusively to the computer profession.

Call today.



Source Edp Department B-2 P.O. Box 7100 Mountain View, CA 94039

(When writing, be sure to include your title.)



Call Source Edp today.

Call Source	Edp today.
United States:	
Arizona Phoenix	602/279-1010
California Northern	
Mountain View San Francisco	415/969-4910 415/434-2410
Walnut Creek	415/945-1910
Southern Century City	213/203-8111
Fullerton Los Angeles	714/871-6500 213/688-0041
Newport Beach San Diego	714/833-1730 619/231-1900
Torrance	213/540-7500 213/781-4800
Van Nuys Colorado	
Denver Connecticut	303/773-3700
Hartford	203/522-6590 203/375-7240
Stratford District of Columbia	
Washington D.C. Florida	202/466-5890
Miami	305/624-3536
Georgia Atlanta	and the second
Downtown North	404/588-9350 404/953-0200
Illinois Chicago	312/861-0770
Rolling Meadows	312/392-0244
Indiana Indianapolis	317/631-2900
Kansas Overland Park	913/888-8885
Kentucky	
Louisville Louisiana	502/581-9900
New Orleans Maryland	504/561-6000
Baltimore	301/727-4050 301/441-8700
Greenbelt Towson	301/321-7044
Massachusetts Boston	617/482-7613
Burlington Wellesley	617/273-5160 617/237-3120
Michigan	
Detroit Southfield	313/259-7607 313/352-6520
Troy Minnesota	313/362-0070
Minneapolis Downtown	612/332-6460
West	612/544-3600 612/227-6100
St. Paul Missouri	
Clayton Kansas City	314/862-3800 816/474-3393
New Hampshire Nashua	603/880-4047
New Jersey	7021-0.00-0.00
Cherry Hill Edison	609/482-2600 201/494-2800
Morristown Paramus	201/267-3222 201/845-3900
Princeton New York	609/452-7277
New York New York City Grand Central	212/557-8611
Penn Station	212/736-7445
Wall Street Rochester	212/962-8000 716/263-2670
Syosset, L.I. White Plains	516/364-0900 914/683-9300
Ohlo Akron	216/535-1150
Cincinnati Cleveland	513/769-5080
Columbus	216/771-2070 614/224-0660 513/461-4660
Oklahoma	
Tulsa Oregon	918/599-7700
Portland	503/223-6160
Pennsylvania King of Prussia	215/265-7250
Philadelphia Pittsburgh	215/665-1717 412/261-6540
Texas Dallas	
Central	214/954-1100
North Fort Worth	214/387-1600 817/338-9300
Houston Downtown	713/751-0100
W. Loop South San Antonio	713/439-0550 512/342-9898
Virginia	703/790-5610
McLean Washington	
Bellevue Wisconsin	206/454-6400
Milwaukee Canada:	414/277-0345
Ontario	
Toronto Downtown	416/865-1125
Don Mills Mississauga	416/425-5730 416/272-3333
	THE PERSON NAMED IN

This procedure scans a buffer for a particular byte character and replaces it with another character. The parameters are passed in this order: The segment of the buffer The offset of the buffer The number of bytes to scan for A word whose low byte is the character to search for and whose high byte is the character to replace with

	PUSH	BP BPSP	
	LES	DI,[BP+8]	Get segment in ES and offset in DI using a double word in the stack (may have to tell assembler
	MOV	CX,[BP+6]	;by LES DI,DWORD PTR[BP + 8]) ;Length to search for
	MOV	AX,[BP + 4]	AL contains character to search for and AH has character to replace with
	CLD		:Auto-increment
SEARCH:	REPNE JE	SCASB SWAP	Scan buffer until AL matches; If a match swap the characters
	JMP	Done	otherwise stop
SWAP:	MOV	ES:[DI 1],AH	;Using DI with a -1 displacement ;because SCAS does an increment of ;DI, transfer the new character ;making sure to use ES (and not ;DS) as the segment register
	JCXZ	DONE	;In case the last match was also ;at the end of the buffer
	JMP	SEARCH	in the one of the buildi
DONE:	POP	BP	
	RET	8	

Figure 6: Scanning a buffer for a particular byte and replacing it with another character.

Description of Operation
Set Carry flag
Clear Carry flag
Complement Carry flag
Set Direction flag
Clear Direction flag
Set Interrupt-Enable flag
Clear Interrupt-Enable flag
Halt until interrupted or reset
Wait for TEST pin active
Escape to external processor
Lock bus during next instruction
No operation

the section on string instructions.

The CLI (clear interrupt) instruction disables the INTR signal from interrupting the 8086 by clearing the Interrupt flag. The STI (set interrupt) lets you recognize the INTR signal after the instruction following STI has been executed.

The HLT (halt) instruction stops the 8086 until either a reset or an external interrupt on NMI or INTR occurs. When an interrupt routine returns, the 8086 resumes execution with the instruction following HLT.

Systems often use multiple micro-

processors. Using more than one microprocessor results in increased system performance. The 8086 is designed to cooperate with other microprocessors via its hardware and software structures.

A special type of microprocessor, called a coprocessor, might share a program with the 8086, executing only the instructions pertaining to it and ignoring the 8086 instructions. For example, the 8087 coprocessor, a numerics data processor, performs floating-point and trigonometric functions. However, the 8086 must

PREDICTS NFL GAMES COMPLETE WITH POINT SPREAD **EASY TO USE**

APPLE - DOS 4.8/APPLESOFT (51/4") IBM PC - PC/MS DOS (5¼"SS/DD)
TRS-80 III - TRSDOS (5½") or CASSETTE
ATARI - ATARI BASIC and 5½" DISK (32K) or CASSETTE (16K) HEATH/ZENITH - HDOS or CP/M (51/4") TIMEX/SINCLAIR - 16K RAM/CASSETTE

CAVES OF ZULU

Animated Adventure Fun (16K TIMEX / SINCLAIR ONLY)

EACH ONLY \$19.95 Add \$2.00 S/H per order (CA residents add appropriate sales tax)

STUART SOFTWARE 25381 - G Alicia Parkway

Suite 316 Laguna Hills, CA 92653 =

VISA

(714) 855-4753 Dealer Inquiries Invited

Circle 371 on inquiry card.

U.S. Robotics Modems

300 / 1200 baud Auto dial / Auto Answer

New - Password	\$374
New - Courier (for Osborne)	\$414
New - S100 (for S100 Systems)	\$374
Auto Dial 212A	\$469
Telpac Communications Software	\$ 69

Morrow Micro Decision

Includes 64K Ram, Z80A, CP/M, Wordstar Spelling Checker, Logicalc, Bazic, MicroSoft Basic.

MD1 200K disk drive \$889 MD2 2- 200K disk drives with Personal Pearl Data Base Manager \$1189 MD3 2- 384K double sided drives

with Personal Pearl and Quest Bookeeping \$1589 * \$3.00 Long Distance Phone call credit with Purchase *

XL Systems

A division of Data Information Systems, Inc. 967 East 4800 South Suite 4C

Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

(801) 266-0454

APPLE IIe

80 COLUMN/64K BOARD

29.00

- * includes printed PCB
- pictorial layout
- * list of commands
- * you add parts and labor

* assembled

129.95 ProWriter 1 369.95

Parallel card w/cable 69.95

We also carry a full line of Apple & IBM Hardware & Software

- add for -2.50 Shipping COD 1.65 2.00 2nd day air CO res. add 31/2% sls. tax VISA/MC WELCOME

DATA-RITE CORPORATION 3086 Wheeling Aurora, CO 80011

(303) 366-5267

Circle 129 on inquiry card.

DISK DRIVES

(, 0, , 0, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Tandon TM55-2	\$239
Tandon TM100-1	\$189
Tandon TM100-2	\$239
Tandon TM100-4	\$339
	call.

MAYNARD DISK CONTROLLER . PP add \$50 SP add

QUADRAM Four Function 256K capacity with 64K installed \$289

ComboPlus 64K+SPC+SuperDrive +SuperSpool \$269 \$114

VLM Computer Electronics

(For PC, Mod I, III & IV)

andon TM100-1	\$189
andon TM100-2	
andon TM100-4	\$339
DC 9409	call.
	4

PC EXPANSIONS

SP add \$70 \$155

64K+SC+SuperDrive +SuperSpool I/O plus (SQ User installed 2nd S or P or game \$ 35

10 Park Place Morristown, NJ 07960 (201) 267-3268 Visa, MC, Check or COD

Circle 415 on inquiry card.

S-100 EPROM PROGRAMMER

EPROM-32

- High quality S-100 board meets or exceeds IEEE-696

High quality S-100 board meets or exceeds IEEE-696.
Programs IK through 32K (byte) EPROMS.
Textool zero-insertion-force programming socket.
EPROM is programmed through I/O ports and can be verified through I/O ports or located in memory space for verification.
Programming voltage generated on-board.
Personality Modules simplify adaptation of board to different EPROM types.
PM-1—2508.2758 PM-3—2732, 2732A PM-6—68764
2516.2716 PM-4—2564 PM-8—27128
PM-2—2532 PM-5—2764
EPM-2532 PM-5—2764
EPM-2532 PM-5—2764
EPM-6—68764
E

CP/M-compatible control software includes commands for programming, verification, disk I/O and editing. \$269.95 *

MicroDynamics

Corporation 6363 Poplar Ave . Suite 105 Memphis. TN 38119

ORDER DESK 1-800-237-8400 ext 440 Technical Inquiries (901)-682-4054

(A & T)

Price includes EPROM-32, documentation and two Personality Modules (specify). Additional Modules — \$7.95. Control software on 8° SSSD diskette — \$9.96, UPS ground — \$2.00, UPS air — \$4.00, COD ~ \$1.50, foreign add \$15.00, TN add 6% sales tax. VISA and MASTERCARD welcome.



Circle 13 on inquiry card.

know that an instruction coming in is for the coprocessor and not for itself. Therefore, coprocessor instructions are contained in an ESC (escape) instruction, which the 8086 will ignore. The coprocessor monitors the bus and, when an ESC comes in, captures its op code from the ESC instruction. If an operand from memory is involved, the 8086 fetches that operand (calculating the address) and discards it. The coprocessor can capture the operand or the address at this time from the bus as well; the 8086 then goes on to the next instruction while the coprocessor is executing this instruc-Because a coprocessor might take

a different time period to execute its instruction, there should be some coordination between the two processors. Before another coprocessor instruction comes in, the coprocessor should finish its current one. A pin on the 8086, called TEST, accomplishes this mission. The WAIT instruction looks at this pin and, if the pin is LOW, the 8086 will go on to the next instruction. But if the pin is HIGH, the 8086 will enter a wait condition. Therefore, the coprocessor can pull this pin HIGH until it is finished with its instruction. Most ESC instructions, and any 8086 instruction that looks at a coprocessor's results, should be preceded with a WAIT instruction.

Although multiprocessors can share memory and input/output devices, they must have their own programs. Often, they utilize the same buses to access common devices and take turns using this bus. Sharing, then, might involve some communication between multiprocessors. For example, microprocessor #1 could be filling a block of memory with new data while microprocessor #2 is reading that same block of memory. Without some notification, microprocessor #2 might get part of some old data and part of some new data.

The most common method of sharing a block of memory is to set up one location as a flag to let each processor know that this block is in use. Therefore, each microprocessor

THE Benchmark

- Word Processor
- Mail List Telecom
 - Spelling Checker

A Family of Highly Developed Software for Your Personal Computer

WE KEEP GOOD COMPAI

Dealers

Liberty Computer Sales

Tempe, AZ

(602) 949-8218 (800) 328-8905 outside AZ

Compusales

Lawndale, CA

(213) 370-3224

K.J. Murphy & Company

San Francisco, CA (415) 391-5950

Compumax

Gainesville, FL

(904) 375-7737

Advanced Business Systems of Jax

Jacksonville, FL

(904) 396-4414

InfoSystems, Inc.

Tampa, FL

(813) 223-5266

Atlanta Software House Decatur, GA

(404) 292-2146

Major Mill, Inc.

Glenwood, IL

(312) 755-2500

(800) 323-8832 outside IL

Southern Computer Systems

Shelbyville, KY

(502) 633-5639

Soft Supply & Systems

Burlington, MA

(617) 229-6666

Invent Software, Inc.

Mineola, Long Island

(516) 294-7670

J.A.M. Computers, Inc. Long Island, NY

(516) 543-3770

Legal Computer Applications, Inc.

Long Island, NY

(516) 488-3338

Hasiba/Harris Assoc.

New York, NY

(212) 929-0104

Advanced Data Technology Corporation

Greenville, OH

(513) 548-7747

The Software Place Austin, TX

(512) 453-0851

Houston, TX

(713) 781-1488

Marshall Business Equipment

Marshall TX

(214) 938-8371

Business Computer Systems, Inc.

Salt Lake City, UT

(801) 967-0820

H & H Computer Enterprises, Inc.

Blacksburg, VA (703) 552-0599

micro MAX

Reston/Herndon, VA

(703) 471-4156

Byte Size Solutions, Inc.

Seattle, WA

(206) 783-9599

Total Computer Center

Washington, D.C., Metro

(703) 836-8188

Faxx Computer Center

Langley, B.C. Canada

(604) 875-1221

Vancouver, B.C. Canada

(604) 533-5337

Distributors

Electrical Equipment Company

Phoenix, AZ

(602) 275-7801

Software Resources

San Rafael, CA

(800) 851-9009 (800) 851-9010 outside CA

Computers, Plus

Tallahassee, FL

(904) 386-6635

Van Ausdall & Farrar Inc.

Evansville, IN

(812) 424-5736

Fort Wayne, IN

(219) 432-1547 Indianapolis, IN

(317) 634-2913

South Bend, IN

(219) 289-4006

Soft Source, Division of Continental Resources

Boston Metro, MA (617) 275-2175

K.R. Computing

St. Louis, MO

(314) 721-3168

Professional Automated Systems, Inc.

Columbus, OH

(614) 890-1095

(890) 231-1367 outside OH

Lone Star Micro, Inc.

Dallas, TX

(214) 521-2931

(800) 527-5078 outside TX

Futech International Corporation

Grand Prairie, TX

(214) 660-1955

The Benchmark is a federally registered trademark of Metasoft Corporation



Metasoft Corporation • 6509 West Frye Rd. • Chandler, Ariz. 85224 • (602) 961-0003 • (800) 621-1908

'FANTASTIC!

Inexperienced users just love it! Professionals won't part with it! Self-demo, compare and discover what makes

the most highly acclaimed Apple II editor/assembler ever developed.

- Disk Based
 Menu Driven
 Syntax Checker
 Screen Editor

- Additional Program
 Interactive Assemble
 83-Page User Manual

\$69.95 at dealers. If not yet available locally, mail order directly from plant (\$67 refunded if returned in 60 days).

Special offer to educational institutions for \$26.50 EX PLANT - contact the plant for endorsements, literature, etc.

US Distr. JAMSoftware, 18000 Pacific Hwy South, Suite 511, Seattle, Washington 98188 Ph. (206) 644-3468

UK Distr. Lesley Software. 38 Forlease Road.
Maidenhead, Berkshire, England SL6 1RU
Plant. Custom Micro Systems Ltd. 16921 - 108 St.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada TSX 382 Ph. 1403 456-097a

· One of many unsolic

Circle 123 on inquiry card.

LOWEST PRICES



BASF Qualimetric Diskettes

- · Same-day shipping
- · Dealer Inquiries Invited
- VISA/MC accepted

Call Toll Free (800) 221-3460

In CA, call (800) 821-6668



Memor 3024-B De la Vina Santa Barbara, CA 93105 (805) 687-7143

Circle 256 on inquiry card.

YOUR NAME HERE

PERSONALIZED COMPUTER PAPER

Printed with your name, club, anything. Paper is white 20# stock and fits all printers using 91/2x11 continuous paper [81/2x11 when detached].

500 sheets \$14.95, 1000 sheets \$24.95. We pay shipping. Texas orders add 51/2 % tax. Select ink color: red, blue, brown, gray, or canary. Specify name(s) up to 30 letters & spaces. Enclose check or money order. No COD's. Allow 3 weeks. Faster delivery with M/C, Visa phone orders. Write or phone Personalized Computer Paper B, Box 20539/San Antonio, Tx. 78220/ [512] 227-0585.

UNIX * & C STARTER KIT -

ONLY \$50 (Extra Special kit price)

One copy of Introducing the UNIX System by McGilton & Morgan, a highly-acclaimed introduction and reference book with over 550 example-laden pages.

*Two years of World UNIX & C. a quarterly magazine serving the growing communitu of UNIX and C users with news, reviews, features and advertising.

One copy of C Primer by Hancock & Krieger, a best-selling introduction to reading

and writing C programs.

One coupon good for 10% off your next order of computer language reference materials from our comprehensive library.

-Free software books catalog with every order. -Full money-back for returns within 15 days.

-Special kit prices good for prepaid and credit card orders only

-Phone 203-288-0283 for credit cord orders.

- Southwater Corp. -

30 Mowry St. - Mt. Carmel CT 06518

*UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories

Circle 367 on inquiry card.

PERIPHERALS FOR APPLE II AND III

ONE YEAR WARRANTY ON ALL ITEMS

	EACH	BOARD
APPLE/SHUGART DRIVE (51/411) DISK CONTROLLER (DOS 3.2-3.3)	\$199 69	\$ 21
80 COLUMN CARD (VIDEX EQUIVALENT)	139	29
132 COLUMN CARD (II + OR IIe) (ULTRATERM EQUIVALENT)	CALL	29
(FOR HE ONLY)	129	28
PRINTER INTERFACE WITH 16K TO 64K BUFFER AND GRAPHICS (APPLE DUMPLING EQUIVALENT)	139	29
MULTI-FUNCTION CARD (PARALLEL, SERIAL, BSR, CLOCK) (VERSA CARD EQUIVALENT)	136	29
IBM (PC) BARE BOARD	1.60	175
51/4" FLOPPY DRIVE ENCLOSURE Z80 SOFTCARD (II + AND IIe)	17	
(MICROSOFT EQUIVALENT)	99	29

COLORADO COMPUTER PERIPHERALS R.R. 6, BOX 7-D GOLDEN, CO 80401 (303) 278-7172

Circle 77 on inquiry card.

SAVE UP TO 50% ON Floppy Disks & Computer Supplies

We Discount the Top Brands

3M-Scotch® • Verbatim® • Dysan Memorex • BASF • Maxell®

We also stock

Ribbons • Paper • Labels Cleaning Kits • Printwheels **Storage Products**

Call, write, or utilize Reader Service for our FREE new DISCOUNT catalog

LYBEN COMPUTER SYSTEMS

27204 Harper St. Clair Shores, MI 48081 (313) 777-7780

Offering Reliability and Same Day Service

Circle 242 on inquiry card.

agrees that if this location contains a hexadecimal 01, the block is in use. The microprocessor must then set it to 1 if it is using that block when the flag is clear. A simple method is to move a 1 into the AL register and exchange the AL register with this flag location. If after this exchange AL is still a 1, then you know that the block is being used by another processor. But if AL is zero, then the microprocessor can use this block, and the flag location is already set to 1 by the XCHG instruction.

However, there is one problem with this setup. The microprocessor must use the bus twice to do the XCHG instruction; once to read the memory contents and once to write the contents of the AL register in this location. However, in between these operations another processor might get in there and do the same thing, and you once again have the same problem. The 8086 has provided a prefix called LOCK in its instruction set. Any instruction preceded by the LOCK prefix gains total control of the bus for the entire instruction; no other processor can gain bus use until that instruction is done. This instruction affects one 8086 pin, called LOCK, which causes the hardware to lock the bus.

Conclusion

You have perceived the many advantages that the 8086 offers programmers. Its addressing lets you access many types of operands for your instructions and accommodates different types of program development. The instruction set is versatile, and added operations make the programming task easier. The 8086 supports high-level languages with memory-based variables and produces compact code.

I hope that this series of three articles will help you when you work with the 8086, whether you are programming it or debugging its listings.■

Stephen Heywood is an instructor with Intel Customer Training and is involved with preparation of the 8086 course. He can be contacted at Intel Corporation, 27 Industrial Ave., Chelmsford, MA 01824.



for a complete selection of microcomputer hardware, software and accessories.

Apple/Franklin ASHTON-TATE D-Base II \$ 450 ASPEN SOFTWARE	G/L, A/R, A/P ea
Grammatik \$ 60 Proofreader 42 BRODERBUND	PENGUIN SOFTWARE Complete Graphics \$ 53 Graphics Magician 45
Bank Street Writer \$ 55 CALIFORNIA COMPUTER 7710 Async Serial Interface \$ 130	SUPERSOFT Basic Tutor
CDEX *Visicalc Training \$ 45	Landlord 375 TERRAPIN Logo \$ 115
CHARLES MANN Basic Teacher \$ 30 Teacher Plus 32 Medical II 879 Class Scheduling 299	VISICORP Visicalc (II or IIE) \$179 Visischedule 225 MISC. ISM Mathemagic \$ 69
CONTINENTAL SOFTWARE Home Accountant \$ 55	ISA Spellguard 199 LJK Edit 6502 82 On-Line Screen Writer II 95
DOW JONES Market Analyzer \$ 279 Market Manager 240 Microscope 569	PFS: Filing, Report or Graph
HOWARD SOFTWARE Creative Financing \$ 145 Real Estate Analyzer 145	ASHTON-TATE D-Base II (8" only) \$ 399 D-Base II (other CP/M) . \$Call
KRELL CO. Logo (MIT) . \$ 75 Abelson Book 15	FPL 495 Bottom Line Stategist 299
LINK SYSTEMS Datafax \$Call Datalink 79	SOFTWAREBANC D-Base User's Guide w/ D-Base Purchase. \$ 15 w/o D-Base Purchase. 20
MICROPRO Wordstar (Special) \$ 375 (W/CP-M/70 col/64K) Infostar (Includes	COMPUVIEW V-Edit 8080 Z80, IBM PC\$ 130 V-Edit CP/M86, MS DOS 160
CP-M/70 col/64K) 375 Pro Pak (WS/MM/SS/index) . 399	DIGITAL RESEARCH Pascal Mt + W/SP \$389 MAC 85
MICROSOFT Cobol-80 \$499 Fortran-80	SID (8080 Debugger) 68 ZSID (Z80 Debugger) 90 CP/M 2.2 140 C Basic 2 110 PL/1-80 425
MOUNTAIN COMPUTERS A to D & D to A (w/o cable) \$299	FOX AND GELLER Quick Screen \$ 125 Quick Code 209 D-Util 69
OMEGA Locksmith \$ 75 Inspector 47 Watson 44	LEXISOFT Spellbinder\$275 MARK OF UNICORN *Final Word\$239
PEACHTREE (CP/M) Peachpak 40 G/L + A/R + A/P (Special) \$ 359	MICROPRO *WordStar\$Call *InfoStar275

Pro-Pack (WS/MM/SS
Index) \$Call
MICROSOFT
Basic 80 \$ 249
Basic Compiler 289
Fortran 80 330
Cobol 80 499
Macro 80 150
MuMath/MuSimp 199
*Multiplan 199
OASIS
*The Word Plus \$ 120
*Punctuation and Style . 99
PEACHTREE
*Peachpak 4 (G/L, A/R,
AP) (Special) \$ 359
General Ledger Series 4 399
Accounts Receivable
Series 4 399
Accounts Payable
Series 4 399 Inventory Series 4 399
CPA Client Write-up 399
Series 8 Modules each 425
PICKLES & TROUT
SCHOOL SALES STATE OF STATE OF
PRO/TEM SOFTWARE
*Footnote \$ 105
REVASCO Z80 Disassembler \$ 85
SORCIM
*Supercalc II \$ 199
Superwriter
(W/Speller & Mailer)
STAR COMPUTER SYSTEM
G/L, A/R, A/P or Pay \$ 350
Legal Time, Billing 845
Property Management . 845
SUPERSOFT
Diagnostic II\$ 90
Disk Doctor 84 Fortran 4 305
Fortran 4 305 Basic-8086 225
Lisp 120
78000 Assembler 400
C Cross Assembler 400
*ScratchPad 219
Normalia marks the state
IBM PC
*Please see CP/M listing for
products with a """. All pro-
grams with a """ will also run
on PCDOS.
Peachpak 4 (GL-AR-AP) \$ 359
Peachtext 5000 259
Graphic Software "Chartman II" 345
CHG11111011111 343

IUS EasiSpeller	99
Alpha DataBase	
Manager II	170
Alpha Mailing List Woolf Move It	125
Financier	120
Personal Series	159
TAX Series	129
Sorcim Supercalc II	199
Lifetree Volkswriter	145
Ecosoft Microstat	257
Organia Coffware	397
Milestone	260
Datebook II	269
	139
Copy II PC	34
* Infostar \$0	Call
* Infostar \$0 Landlord (prop. mgmt.) \$3	375
Accessories/	
Accessories	
Hardware	
BOARDS	
APPLE/FRANKLIN	
CoProcessors 88 card . \$	
	245
Videx 80 Col. Board	239
	489
	149
K&D Enhancer	115
ALS-CP/M	295
ALS Smarterm	379
ALS Z-card Versacard	160
	209
16K RAM WIZARD	79
Microsoft 16K RAM	79
Echo II Speech	
Synthesizer	159
East Side Software	
Wild Card	110
IBM PC	
BYAD DS-II	
(64K, Z80, CP/M) \$	599
Datamac 64K Zedex Baby Blue	399
Zedex Baby Blue	475
Quadram Quad Board .	325
Quadram 128K Ram AST Combo + 64K w/se	420
& parallel port	350
* Hercules Graphics	000
Board	369
Orchid Monochrome	
	432
QuCeS Big Blue	499
QuCeS Big Blue Vista Maxicard 64K	325
MISCELLANEOUS	
Percom Doubler II \$	167
Symtec Light Pen	
	140
Symtec Light Pen	200
(APII/III)	200

N	licrofa					
45	Butte	r				135
N	laynar					
	Contr					
	(IBMF	PC)				229
Pre	omethe	eus (6	4K	upo	rad	e)
	Apple	Sura	nce			120
		pgrad				75

COMPUTERS Franklin/Televideo Nec/Xerox — Call for Price Information

MONITORS & TERMINALS
PGS RGB Color \$Call
Amdek Video 300 160
Amdek RGB Color 579
NEC 12" Hires Green , 159
Sanyo 12" Hires Green 199
USI Hi-RLS 12" Amber. 199
Zenith ZVM 12" Green . 115
Quadchrome\$Call
MODEMS
Novation Apple-Cat II . \$ 269
Novation 212 Auto Cat 585

Novation Apple-Cat II	÷	\$ 26
Novation 212 Auto Cat		58
Hayes Smartmodem.	٠	20
Hayes Smart Modem		
1200		49
Micromodem II		31
Hayes Chronograph .		18
US Robotics:		
* Auto-Dial (Full		
Auto300/1200)	,	45
Auto-Link (Auto		
Answer300/1000) .	í	37
Password		39
PRINTERS		
C. Itoh Starwriter		145
C. Itoh Prowriter		
GE Printers		
Concelle Decumites		

C. Itoh Star	w	ri	te	r					1450
C. Itoh Pro	wi	it	er						485
GE Printers	8	·	v						\$Cal
Generic Pro	OV	٧ľ	ite	er					425
NEC 3530									1850
NEC 3550									\$Cal
NEC 8123A	1								489
Okidata Mi	CI	o	lir	16	18	32	A		439
Okidata Mi	CI	0	lir	ne	8	33	A		688
Prism 80 (v	N	4	0	pt	ic	oπ	IS)	
color									139
Prism 132 (w	14	0	p	ti	10	15	()	154
DISK DRIVE	ES								

DISK DRIVES						
Rana Elite I	A	۱F	1	I)		
(Special).						\$ 299
Rana Elite II						420
Rana Elite III				×		550
CDC 1800 .	٠				,	270
Tandon TM-1						
Tandon TL-58	5.	2				275
Corona Hard	C)i	sk	S	,	\$Cal
Davong Hard	1	Di	sl	cs		\$Cal
Tandan Hass		N	-1	-		ec-l

* Multiplan (Microsoft) 199

Please:

- Wisconsin residents add 5% for sales tax.
- Add \$3.50 for shipping per software and small items.
 Call regarding others.
- Foreign add 15% handling & shipping for small items & software.
- Prices subject to change without notice.
- · All items subject to availability.

We welcome:

- Visa, Mastercharge & American Express (Add 4%)
- . Checks (Allow 1-2 weeks for clearing)
- COD (Add \$2.00 per shipment cashiers check required)

Working Hours: Mon.-Th. 8:30 - 5:30 • Fri. 8:30 - 6:30 • Sat. 10:00 - 2:00

For technical information & in Wisconsin: 715-848-2322 Store prices differ from mail order.

ORYX SYSTEMS, INC.

205 Scott St. • P.O. Box 1961 Wausau, WI 54401 Int'l. Telex — 260181 ORYX SYS WAU



Book Reviews

CBASIC User Guide

Adam Osborne, Gordon Eubanks Jr., and Martin McNiff Osborne/McGraw-Hill 1981; 214 pages softcover, \$16.95

Reviewed by Dr. Bruce R. Evans

"The CBASIC language may be the most advanced version of BASIC yet created."

Adam Osborne never was wishy-washy! Don't, however, let this outrageous quotation from the cover of CBASIC User Guide put you off. CBASIC is a super language, with lots of business software written in it. If you are going to modify any of these programs or write your own, you need this book.

Much of the book's information is included in the documentation that comes with CBASIC, but the CBASIC manual is poorly written, edited, and printed. Not so with the CBASIC User Guide. As an example, six pages of error messages, their causes, and program responses to them tell more than the reference manual's ten pages. For this reason alone, any CBASIC programmer needs this book close by.

This book is more than a reference. Rather than dole out a single line demonstrating each command, the authors illustrate commands in the context of entire subroutines. Their discussion of the differences between and uses of WHILE...WEND and FOR. . . NEXT loops opened my eyes. In your BASIC, does a dimensioned variable start with the subscript 0 or 17 My manual doesn't mention this, but the CBASIC User Guide not only does but further explains how

this can affect memory size. CBASIC supports compound IF statements, but I wouldn't have known this from the manual—score another plus for this book, which tells me about this.

This book is filled with meticulously written short programs that you should enter and run. By doing this, you can feel the language, get used to good programming style, and learn useful concepts without realizing it.

A few programs are not so short: the authors go into a great deal of detail about the video display input and output of programs. Here is an area in which many experienced computer users have a blind spot. The authors reminded me that. not only do most business users of personal computers not know the things programmers take for granted about the use of personal computers-how to signal the end of input by hitting the Return key, how to format their response to an INPUT statement-they are actually afraid of the machines. This makes programs that are fault-tolerant and easy to use a necessity. They also remind us that CBASIC programs should be made to run correctly on terminals that use different commands to manipulate the video display.

By itself, chapter 11 on file structure makes the book invaluable. What files are about, how they are arranged, and how we affect them are all fully discussed here. The chapter also talks about the dangers of leaving files unclosed, how this can accidentally happen (such as by inputting Control-Z), and how to program around these problems. Seven sample programs give a feel for handling sequential and random-access files. If you are not comfortable with files after reading

this chapter, you never will be. Again, the basic information is available in the CBASIC manual, but it's not well explained there.

Does this book have any failings? Yes, it does have a few. The title is misleading. It should be *CBASIC Version 2 User Guide*. Because of significant differences between version *CBASIC 2.x* and earlier versions, you should not use this book if you have an earlier version.

A strong point of CBASIC is that it allows 31-letter variables; a weak point of this book is that the authors tend to use all 31 letters in their examples. To the uninitiated, it is confusing to see examples that use such variables as THIRTY.DAY.MONTH% or a line such as

MTD.PAY=MTD.PAY+ FN.NEAREST.CENT (NETPAY)

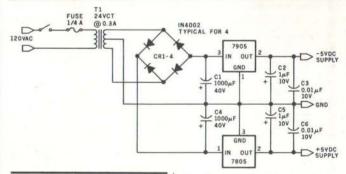
Although long variable

names are invaluable in documenting a program, they are needless complexities when illustrating the programming language itself. Finally, was it really necessary to include six pages of hexadecimal-decimal conversion charts at the end? This leaves the reader wondering if the writer is paid by the page!

The CBASIC User Guide is produced in the tradition of all Osborne books. It is well written, well printed, and high priced. I think the first two features justify the third. I recommend this book to anyone using CBASIC and even more to anyone who isn't using it yet.

Bruce Evans is a family physician with a hobby interest in electronic computing who practices in Toronto. He can be reached at 16 Marwin Rd., Pickering, Ontario, L1V 2N7 Canada.

BYTE's Bugs



Bad Resolution in Power Supply

A drafting error marred the System Notes article "A High-Resolution Analog-to-Digital Converter for the TRS-80" by James Cameron (February 1983 BYTE, page 378). The schematic diagram of the suggested power supply, shown in figure 2 on page 384, contained a reversed set of pin numbers for the 7905 voltage regulator.

Furthermore, the capacitors were not properly specified and some of their polarities were reversed.

For the benefit of our readers who may want to build that power supply, the corrected circuit is shown here above. Our apologies to those of you who were inconvenienced.

Our thanks to Michael H. Butler of Beltsville, Maryland, and others for pointing out the problems.

These career opportunities are already yesterday's news.

Now there's a source of employment information as technically advanced as the job openings it offers.

It's called CLEO. It's Computer Listings of Employment Opportunities. A few minutes on your personal computer with CLEO and you've got the inside story on today's fast-changing technical career market.

CLEO is classified advertising that talks back. You're guided through every step by explicit online instructions. You tell CLEO what job categories, companies, or geographic locations interest you. Then CLEO calls up the appropriate ads right on your screen.

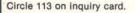
CLEO job listings are updated daily, and access to the system costs you nothing but the price of a phone call. You can even apply for positions right from your terminal. If you're looking, or just curious, don't reach for today's paper—it may already be out of date. Reach for your computer terminal. And CLEO.

CLEO access: (213) 618-8800

300 BAUD, full duplex, standard ASCII code. Access assistance: (213) 618-1525. An electronic publishing activity of The Copley Press, Inc.

Today's career news is right here.

Recruitment advertisers — call (213) 618-0200 collect to find out how you can place your ad on CLEO.





Book Reviews

An Assembly Language Course

Mark Fohl Petrocelli 1982; 169 pages hardcover, \$17.50

Reviewed by Tim Kilby

Remember sweet Miss Fenwick, your eighth-grade math teacher? When you left her class you really felt you had learned something. She knew just how to explain all the details. You weren't forced to memorize; you learned to reason out solutions to problems. And she offered fun extras that helped you get the broad picture of what math was all about. Looking back. you remember that you didn't feel pressured in her class; eighth-grade math wasn't really heavy stuff to learn when it was explained properly. You were building a foundation for everything that was to come in all the advanced mathematics classes.

That's the way you will feel about An Assembly Language Course: unpressured and easygoing-a sturdy footing for future study. Not at all a bad way to be introduced to assembly language.

Let's face it. Only the Marquis de Sade could enjoy programming in assembly language. Even if it had a fancy French name it wouldn't be more palatable. But there comes a time when resistance must be replaced with the spirit of challenge and the promise of efficient, fast code. At that time, An Assembly Language Course should be on the top of your reading list.

Author Mark Fohl should be commended for providing a "generic" approach to assembly language. His choice of the Motorola

MC6800 microprocessor and its instruction set should not alienate users of other microprocessors. In fact, those of you with other computers (myself included; I have the 6502) will benefit greatly by his instruction. Because I was not expecting to be a fullfledged assembly programmer by the last chapter, I was able to concentrate on principles, logic, and operations.

There is a laconic discussion of the 6800 architecture and instruction set, which you will find valuable in studying your microprocessor's structure. While not confusing the reader with instruction sets of other processors, Fohl does suggest similarities to look for. His first-class explanation of the binary number system, as it is used in assembly language, is excellent reading for novices trying to understand how computers work. And a short source-code listing of a radixconverter routine (binary, octal, decimal, or hexadecimal) is not only useful as a learning tool, but it would be a great utility program to have on file.

Don't expect to write a new Alien Invaders game after reading An Assembly Language Course, however. You'll need a good reference book for your specific microprocessor and a lot of experience writing simple routines in assembly before you tackle any big jobs.

Perhaps the most important topic discussed in the text is the assembler programs themselves: what they are, how they work, and how they differ. (Even assembly language, as close as it is to the computer's own language, must be converted into machine-readable code.)

Other questions answered include the following. What is an assembler, exactly? And how does the two-pass as-

sembler affect the readability of source code? When are cross-assemblers and macro assemblers preferred? Why would you want an assembler capable of conditional or relocatable assemblies? All these issues are discussed for the reader's complete understanding of the assembly-language process.

I can by no means be considered an experienced assembly-language programmer. I've learned by necessity to write subroutines that will speed my BASIC programs or do tricks otherwise unattainable. By spending many hours poring through reference books, by reading what assembly source code I could get my hands on, and by annoying knowledgeable friends. I have learned what I need.

I would have had it much easier if I had just possessed An Assembly Language Course. Then those pseudoops and addressing modes, and the LDAs, CLCs, BNEs, and JMPs, would not have been so confusing. And I would not have had to stare blankly so often at the person telling me about the latest

such-and-such macro assembler

Assembly language need not be as punishing as all that for you. Many of you may take to assembly coding quicker than a dog takes to its bark. Fohl's book may even be too light for a few of you. For almost everyone, though, it should prove to be a tasty first course in a promising feast.

Miss Fenwick knew the most efficient way to get you thinking for yourself. She made sure you had the solid background you needed. Ever since that class you've been glad for having her as your teacher. Think of An Assembly Language Course that way. It's not the complete picture of assembly language-no book is, nor should be. It just sets the stage with efficient and concise explanations. Miss Fenwick would approve.

Tim Kilby is a microcomputer programmer and computer consultant. His article "Character Editor for the Atari" appeared in the December 1982 BYTE. He can be reached at RR 1. Box 288-B, Sperryville, VA 22740.

BYTE's Bugs

Faulty Philosophy

In trying out the 32-bit multiply program in Thomas Starnes's article "Design Philosophy Behind Motorola's MC68000." Robert Delaney found a bug. (See the May 1983 BYTE, p. 342.)

In listing 1, the instruction ADDO #4, A7, which appears as the second to last instruction on page 358, should be deleted. It causes an incorrect result and does not allow restoration of the stack pointer to its entry value upon completion of the last instruction.

Breakout **Box Broken**

Two circuits using the LM324 op amp in Steve Ciarcia's "Build an RS-232C Breakout Box" will not work properly in their present configuration. (See figure 3, page 38, and figure 4b, page 41, in the April 1983 BYTE.) Reversing the input connections will correct this drafting er-

Our thanks to Harold Balvoz in Flagstaff, Arizona, for spotting this mistake.

Aural Gratification

With the ECHO speech synthesizer from Street Electronics whatever you type on the keyboard, your computer can say. The ECHO's text-to-speech system gives your computer an unlimited vocabulary while using a minimum of memory. And now a diskette of fixed, natural sounding words is available to enhance the ECHO I's voice output.

Nearly 400 language rules are contained in the ECHO's text-to-speech algorithm. These rules enable the computer to pronounce most correctly spelled words. When in the text-to-speech mode the user can select any of 63 different pitch levels, and have words spoken either monotonically or with intonation by using simple control character sequences. The rate of speech can be fast or slow; words can be spoken in their entirety or spelled letter by letter. The ECHOs also pronounce punctuation and numbers. Words can be encoded using phonemes and diphthongs when the text-to-speech or fixed vocabulary is not required.

Applications are unlimited, ranging from phone answering, educational and training programs, to games and aiding the sight and speech impaired. The ECHO is a complete stand alone unit which is compatible with most any computer; it sells for \$299.95. The ECHO II, which plugs into the Apple II, is priced at \$149.95.

Contact us about the ECHO/PC for the IBM Personal Computer.



Street Electronics Corporation

1140 Mark Avenue Carpinteria, ĈA 93013 Telephone (805) 684-4593

Call toll free for demonstration (800) 221-0339

Circle 370 on inquiry card.

BYTE August 1983

433

Epson QX-10, Zenith Z-29, CP/M-68K, and More

Significant subjects are surveyed by our sagacious savant

by Jerry Pournelle

They say April is the cruelest month. It certainly was for me. April began with a trip to Houston for the L-5 Society Space Development Convention. I went directly from Houston to Ithaca, New York, where I delivered the C. P. Snow Memorial Lecture; from there to New York City to see agents and editors; direct (well, it was supposed to be direct until United Airlines managed some interesting routing) from NYC to Santa Cruz for a conference of anthropologists and science-fiction writers; back home in time to do my taxes; and north for a week in Washington state, where several scenes from our next book are set. Somewhere along the way I threw my back out.

Withal I managed to play about with the Epson QX-10 computer; we have CP/M-68K for the Sage; and there's a nifty new terminal from Heath/Zenith. I even managed to answer some mail, although, alas, not all I would like to have dealt with.

The Epson QX-10

The Epson QX-10 is now available, and I'm told it's selling well. It comes in two models: with a fairly standard keyboard that has a number of special-function keys marked in the usual manner and with the HASCI keyboard designed by Chris Rutkowski of Rising Star Industries.

The "standard" keyboard model comes with CP/M software; the HASCI model comes with Rising Star's Valdocs software package. You're also supposed to get a disk with the CP/M operating system. I don't have that yet. By the time you read this, however, it will surely be included with any package you could

First the machine itself: I love it. The Epson QX-10 is compact and handsome enough that my wife will even allow it in the living room. The keyboard is very nice. It's missing some keys, such as tilde and curly braces $\{ \sim \sim \}$, but there are ways to make it produce them.

The keyboard is very typewriterlike; it even preserves some annoying typewriter features. For example, the Shift Lock is not an "alpha lock" but a true shift lock: it puts the numbers and punctuation marks in uppercase. Also, it falls out of Shift Lock when you hit the Shift key. These are features, not bugs, according to Epson: it wants the machine to be so much like a typewriter that anyone familiar with one will be able to use the QX-10 without any adjustments.

The QX-10 has many nifty features. Little lights on certain keys, such as Insert and Shift Lock, tell you what mode you're in. When you first power up the Epson, it goes through a series of internal checks (not described in the manuals I have, so I can't say precisely what) that flash all the lights in sequence.

The screen is pretty. The character set is nice, and a single keystroke lets you put in boldface and italic text that actually look like boldface and italic on screen. In other words, there's just a lot to like about the Epson QX-10.

Alas, there are also things to dislike. Not about the hardware; if the Epson has any hardware problems, I'm not aware of them. I've never had a hardware problem with the machine, and I'm very fond of its little half-height 54-inch doublesided double-density disks.

The problems are in the Valdocs software.

Valdocs is an enhanced text editor intended for the absolute novice user. You can do just about anything you like from within the editor; it's like an operating system. For example, there's a full four-function calculator with memory; the results can be put into your document. You can also use the Calculator mode to sum up columns of numbers; I used it to prepare my expense accounts for my April trips. Like Wordstar, there's provision for running specific outside programs: I presume that one of these days there'll be things like spelling checkers, footnotes, and the like.

The Valdocs system is very easy to



The personal, portable daisywheel printer.

Only \$599.

For the first time, your letter-quality printer can be used almost anywhere! Bring the new Transtar 120 with you to work, to school, and home again! Conveniently weighing in at less than 19 pounds, it generates unrivaled print quality and is the size of a standard briefcase. The new 120 is so light, so small, that you can take it with you!

Remarkably, the new \$599 Transtar 120 is "plug and go" compatible with the best-selling word processing programs. Just plug the 120 into your personal computer and watch this precision printer purr along at 14 cps Shannon text speed producing superscript, subscript, underlining and a true boldface. Even using letterhead is now a breeze with the 120's automatic single sheet loading!

Don't worry about durability: it's a tough little machine. It joins the highly reliable family of Transtar printers with a failure rate that's the envy of the industry: less than 1%. Should your 120 ever need repair, a nation-wide network of authorized service centers stands ready for speedy repair on your sixmonth end-user warranty.

Just think of it: everything you want in a letter-quality printer...anywhere you want it. Only \$599.

Transtar

P.O. Box C-96975, Bellevue, Washington 98009

Circle 396 on inquiry card.

learn. You don't have to open a single document. You just start using it, and soon you can type letters and such like. Online help is available at all times, and a big Undo key will pretty well cancel anything you just did and don't like.

There are a number of other helpful features. There's a communications system that's supposed to work with an optional modem; I don't have that, so I can't say how well it works, but from the description it sounds pretty good. The mail

management system also includes a "card file" system that lets you keep names, addresses, and telephone numbers, and get at them from inside the text editor.

The Valdocs system creates a kind of database with multiple index entries for each file you've saved, so that it can display your file directory in a number of ways: sequential, alphabetical, or, because you can have multiple-word file names, as a cross-indexed directory listing.

The system has a Schedule func-

tion that keeps track of dates and appointments in an electronic datebook. That too is accessible from within the text editor.

In other words, Valdocs is really splendid in conception, being a lot of what I've always wanted. The trouble is, you pay a high price for all these features.

The first problem is obvious from the other side of the room. The Valdocs system is *slow*. It seems to take forever to do disk operations. There's a reason, of course: when Valdocs saves a file, it makes entries in a whole series of indexes. This is all to the good, but it can be maddening.

I've been taught that when you do creative writing on a computer, the first rule is "Save Early And Often." There could be a power failure. Some fiend could pull the power cord. The computer could ingest a moth. Anything can happen, and unless you've saved that text from memory to disk, when something does happen, that text is gone.

The obvious way to save a file in Valdocs is to use the Store key, but that takes forever, after which you're in an empty buffer. You have to reload your file in order to continue working on it. It took me much more than a minute to save a one-page memo, then retrieve it to continue working. When you consider that I'm likely to save a long article such as this one 10 times an hour, and that it would take more than 2 minutes for each save, you can see I just can't do that.

There's another way to save your work: press the Copy Disk key, wait about 15 seconds, and press the Undo key. This stores your work in a temporary workfile that will automatically be accessed the next time you turn the machine on—a neat feature, and certainly a guard against power failures.

The trouble is that it hasn't made any backup file. If you want a backup file, you have to use the Store system. You'd also have to use a different file name.

When you do a save with Wordstar, WRITE, Magic Wand, and most other editors I'm familiar with, certain safe-



The DS120 Terminal Controller makes your LA36 perform like a DECwriter® III.

The Datasouth DS120 gives your DECwriter® II the high speed printing and versatile performance features of the DECwriter® III at only a fraction of the cost. The DS120 is a plug compatible replacement for your LA36 logic board which can be installed in minutes. Standard features include:

- 165 cps bidirectional printing
- Horizontal & Vertical Tabs
- Page Length Selection
- 110-4800 baud operation
- 1000 character print buffer
- · X-on, X-off protocol
- Self Test

- RS232 interface
- 20 mA Current Loop interface
- · Top of Form
- Adjustable Margins
- Double wide characters
- Parity selection
- Optional APL character set

Over 5,000 DS120 units are now being used by customers ranging from the Fortune 500 to personal computing enthusiasts. In numerous installations, entire networks of terminals have been upgraded to take advantage of the state o

tage of today's higher speed data communications services. LSI microprocessor electronics and strict quality control ensure dependable performance for years to come. When service is required, we will respond promptly and effectively. Best of all, we can deliver immediately through our nationwide network of distributors. Just give us a call for all the details.



datasouth computer corporation

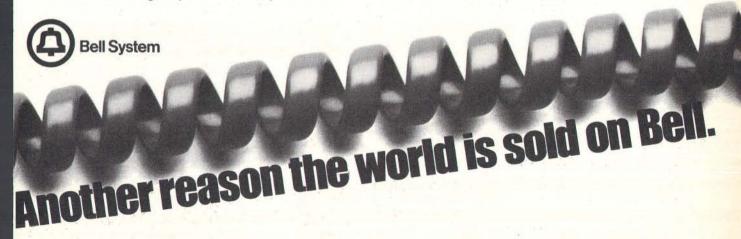
4216 Stuart Andrew Blvd. • Charlotte, North Carolina 28210 • 704/523-8500

Alternate Voice/Data Private Line.

Voice communication and data transmission in an international telephone connection dedicated to your use only. That's the latest service from your most complete international telecommunications source.

No one gives you more ways to do business worldwide. Dedicated lines. Facsimile, data and voice transmission. And no one gives you Bell reliability. Now we're going all out to give you a competitive edge. In price. In service. In technological innovation. Call on us whenever international telecommunications can answer your needs.

For more information about Bell's Alternate Voice/Data Private Line Service, contact your Bell Account Executive or call **1 800 821-7979**.



ty measures happen. Assume you save your text as FOOFILE.TXT. If you've previously saved that file, the disk will contain a file named FOOFILE.BAK (or .BAC). Now you save again. The system saves your file as FOOFILE.\$\$\$ (or some other temporary name), and only after a successful save and verify does it erase FOOFILE.BAK, rename the old .TXT file to .BAK, and name the new file .TXT. If there's some disaster (power failure, really screwed-up sector on the disk, whatever) during the save, you've still got copies of your work.

Valdocs doesn't do that. If you use the Copy-Undo save, or if you Store and don't give the file a new name, it writes over your only previous copy of the file: in other words, it bets all that it will be successful.

I'm not that confident. Alas, though, in order to have backup copies, I'd have to use Store, and that's just too slow to tolerate.

Joyce Lynn, the very friendly voice of Epson's hot line, tells me Rising Star is working on the problem and should have some new and faster software by next fall. Indeed, every time I pointed out problems in the Valdocs software, I was told that they'd fix it; that this is an evolving program, and when they get all the problems fixed, they'll send the revised system to everyone who bought the old. I believe that, too; but I do think prospective customers ought to be warned that they're part of a development process.

There's a second problem: Valdocs comes with the "TPM" operating system. Roger Amidon, systems group manager for Rising Star (which produced the software for the Epson), has told me many times that (1) TPM is better than CP/M, and (2) for all practical purposes you use TPM exactly the same as CP/M.

The first statement may be true, but I cannot agree with the second. As an example, TPM doesn't have the CP/M STAT program to allow you to set the output port as TTY:, nor does "ZPIP" allow PIP FILENAME = TTY: (or vice versa) for file transfer. I'm

told that TPM has a highly efficient batch processing system that's much more useful than CP/M's SUBMIT, and there are other excellent features—but I'm also told that the TPM user documents will be available Real Soon Now. Thus, fair warning: if you buy the Epson Valdocs package, check to see that you're getting all the documents you need, including one on the TPM operating system, or be prepared to work entirely within the Valdocs editor environment without ever exiting it.

I had some real problems using Valdocs. Chris Rutkowski told me that was because I was too sophisticated; this is intended for rank beginners. [Editor's Note: See the correspondence between Rutkowski and Pournelle on page 442.] Fine. As an experiment, I put the QX-10 and Valdocs documents on John Carr's desk and hid his Selectric. John is an associate editor on science-fiction anthologies; he doesn't normally use computers.

At first John liked it a lot, and he

CompuPro

8 and/or 16 Bits.

A CompuPro Systems Center is much more than a computer store: It is the first place to look for business, scientific, and industrial computing solutions. When you're ready for professional level, state-of-the-art microcomputing, turn to the professionals listed below . . . they're ready for you.

ARIZONA

Scottsdale

S-100 (800) 528-3138

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield

Creative Computing Services (805) 325-9877

Berkley

Track Computer Center (415) 845-6366

Burlingame

Mentzer Computer Systems (415) 340-9363

Canyon Country

Creative Computing Services (805) 251-9877

Carmichael

Logic Systems (916) 971-3133

Chatsworth

Priority One Electronics (213) 709-5464

Hayward

Byte Shop of Hayward (415) 886-4732

Irvine

Priority One Electronics (714) 660-1411

Los Angeles

American Computers & Engineers (213) 477-6751

Gifford Computer Systems (213) 477-3921

Mountain View

ACC

(415) 969-4969

Oakland

Track Computer Center (415) 444-8725

Pacific Palisades

System Interface Consultants (213) 454-2100

Pasadena

Omni Unlimited (213) 795-6664

Petaluma

Advanced Information Mgmt. (707) 763-7283

Pleasanton

Best Computer Stores (415) 463-2233 certainly was able to use it right off the bat without reading a lot of documents. After a while, though, problems showed up.

Item: the QX-10 uses a single Z80 as both CPU (central processing unit, or brain) and as the manager for putting the text onto the memorymapped screen. That's not inherently impossible, of course; Zeke II, the machine I'm writing this on, does precisely that. However, the Valdocs software just overwhelms the Z80, so that what goes on the screen lags what you type by an appreciable amount. This is very annoying, and you don't really get used to it. John said he hoped he'd never have to type a long document with that.

Second, Valdocs doesn't have any way to print except to store it first. That means that it takes a minimum of two minutes to address an envelope. The Valdocs documents describe a "screen dump" feature that will print whatever you see on the screen. When we tried that with an address, however, it locked up the

machine so that we had to reset it to get out; double plus ungood.

Third, Valdocs doesn't know how to print one sheet at a time. It's apparently fine for continuous fanfold, but if you want to use letterhead, you've got a problem. The program won't accept variable top and bottom margins: you have to set the bottom margin for the whole document, and of course the proper margin for the first page of letterhead is not the same as for the second and following sheets.

Finally, it's just plain slow all around. Example: I wanted to create 64 Valdocs files to check whether the directory could handle more; I created a three-line test file and started in. Save. Restore. Save. Restore. I was watching The Pajama Game, but the movie ran out before I was done: 2 hours and 20 minutes.

Getting from the beginning to the end of a six-page document takes 15 seconds. Deleting the first three pages of the same document takes 30 seconds. Killing unwanted files takes

nearly a minute each.

In my judgment, the Valdocs system is noble in objective, but I don't think they'll ever get it to work reliably at an acceptable speed on a Z80. If Valdocs were available for something like the Eagle 1600, with its hard disk and 16-bit processor, it might be a different story.

There's also some confusion on the philosophy of Valdocs. On the one hand, Epson tried to make everything similar to what you'd experience if you were using a typewriter. Alas, then it put in a number of undocumented features, some excellent, but none of which you can reason your way to. Then, finally, Epson added other (definitely useful) features that assume you have read and absorbed all the documents and are reasonably familiar with computers. A lot of this looks as if it were designed by a committee that doesn't meet very often.

Valdocs is evolving. Some of the problems may be fixed by the time you read this. I hope so; but I have

oken H

San Francisco

Gifford Computer Systems (415) 391-4570

San Leandro

Gifford Computer Systems (415) 895-0798

San Rafael

Computer House (415) 453-0865

Santa Barbara

Data Bank (805) 962-8489

Santa Maria

Data Bank (805) 922-1333

Santa Rosa

Matrix Computers (707) 542-0571

Sunnyvale

Pragmatic Designs, Inc. (408) 736-8670

FLORIDA

Brandon

Micro Computer Technology (813) 685-7659

HAWAII

Kahulul Maul

Capacity Plus Computers (808) 877-3496

ILLINOIS

Athens

Computers Plus (217) 636-8491

La Grange Park

Small Business Systems, Inc. (312) 579-3311

Skokle

Lillipute Computer Mart, Inc. (312) 674-1383

INDIANA

(812) 234-9421

Terre Haute General Software, Inc.

CompuPro, a GODBOUT COMPANY 3506 Breakwater Court, Hayward, CA 94545

MARYLAND

Bethesda

JR Systems (301) 657-3598

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

New England Electronic Exch. (617) 491-3000

Chestnut Hill Key Micro Systems (617) 738-7306

(Please turn the page)

to review what I have, not what I'm told is coming.

Alas, too, I think Epson is up against a fundamental limit. Apple's Lisa software pushes the Motorola 68000 chip right up to its limits, which is why Lisa is so slow. In my judgment, Valdocs has pushed the Zilog Z80 chip past its limits; I'd love to be proved wrong, but I don't think Valdocs will ever run properly until something like the 8086 or 68000 is used.

The Epson FX-80 Printer

The FX-80 is Epson's newest top-ofthe-line dot-matrix printer. It has very good print quality. With proper software to drive it in the "letter-quality" mode, it would certainly be adequate to produce submission-quality manuscripts and correspondence.

This is a really nifty printer; we had it working with the QX-10 a couple of weeks ago, using it to print graphs we made with the Valdocs graph-construction program. (The graph program is very similar to the CHAR-

TON graph program that comes with the Otrona.) The FX-80 made neat graphs of all kinds: pie, bar, wavy lines, and scattergram.

There's one feature that's also a problem. The feature is "last form access," meaning that the FX-80 is designed to let you remove the last page printed without wasting a sheet. The problem is that the design that allows this makes it very difficult to get the paper into the machine; in fact, I couldn't do it until a nice young lady at the Epson booth at CCS showed me how. (The secret is to ignore the instructions in the FX-80 manual.) Once you get the fanfold paper in, the printer works fine.

The FX-80 is not well designed for feeding in a sheet at a time. With proper text-editor software you could use letterhead paper, but as Valdocs is written at present, that's very difficult.

In fact, we had so much difficulty with paper feed that we finally hooked up the MPI Model 99G printer to the QX-10. John Matlock of

The Printer People sent me a cable to allow that; he's interested in a speed comparison between the 99G and the FX-80. I haven't done that test yet, but the 99G certainly prints both letters and graphs with quality at least equal to the FX-80. It also has a normal external tractor that lets you feed in the paper without problems, and it works just fine. Full comparison another time.

Comparing Editors

One of the panels at the West Coast Computer Faire was devoted to text editors and word processing. I'd intended to go to it, but I got trapped in something conflicting. It was conducted by Arthur Naiman. I met him for about one minute before his panel. I'm sorry I missed the panel, because I'm told it was very good. I believe that, because last week I got a copy of Arthur Naiman's new book, Word Processing Buyer's Guide, and that's excellent.

I would be proud to have written

Text continued on page 446

...And Here.

NEW YORK

Deer Park

Datapro Systems, Inc. (516) 595-1311

Staten Island

John D. Owens Associates, Inc. (212) 448-6283

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro

General Semantics, Inc. (919) 288-1117

OREGON

Portland

Microwest Computer Products (503) 238-6274

RHODE ISLAND

Coventry

Key Micro Systems (401) 828-7270

TEXAS

Houston

Gifford Computer Systems (713) 877-1212

WISCONSIN

Greenfield

Byte Shop of Milwaukee (414) 281-7004

CANADA

Burnaby, British Columbia Dynacomp Business Computers Ltd. (604) 299-3747 Coquitiam, British Columbia CSC System Center Ltd. (604) 941-0622

THE PHILIPPINES

Quezon City

Corona International Inc. 78-34-71

UNITED KINGDOM

Swansea

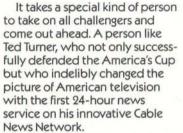
Comcen Technology Ltd. (0792) 796000



CompuPro, a **GODBOUT** COMPANY 3506 Breakwater Court, Hayward, CA 94545

We take on Ted Turner

DHL,#1 Worldwide Courier Express, now makes time-critical deliveries overnight throughout the U.S.



In today's world, speed of information is vital. "You not only have to be smarter than the next guy, you have to be faster," says Turner.

That's why DHL takes or

"For overnight delivery of timecritical documents and packages anywhere in the U.S.," says Turner, "they're the next best thing to taking it there yourself." Because, like Turner's superstation, DHL has incredible reach.

30,000 locations.

Service to 97% of the "Fortune 500."

More on-time deliveries to more places around the world than any other express courier.

And DHL makes sure clients like Ted Turner stay ahead with stateof-the-art technology.

DHL uses 727s, Learjets, helicopters and its large fleet of trucks to speed urgent documents and packages on their way,

on their way, all across America. "The only thing they can't deliver," says Turner, "is a pennant for my Atlanta Braves."

For information, call your local office of DHL Worldwide Courier Express.

Test Turner - Chaiman

NEXT BEST THING TO TAKING IT THERE YOURSELF.

© 1983 DHL Airways Inc.



Epilogue: A Look at Valdocs

As you know if you read Jerry's column, our intrepid user had some problems with Valdocs. Searching for an explanation, he called Chris Rutkowski, president of Rising Star Industries, with his comments and sent Rutkowski a draft version of this month's User's Column. What follows is the exchange that ensued between Rutkowski and Pournelle.

Dear Jerry,

Upon reflection, it seems that your criticisms of Valdocs are primarily related to the difficulty of adapting the Valdocs environment into a preexisting CP/M environment. That is, you have a number of computers, a large body of software, and far more peripherals than anyone would call average. Add to this your data and text files, and clearly, you are pretty well established.

Taking a QX-10 with Valdocs and integrating it into all of this is not a trivial task. But then, no one ever said it was, or that Valdocs would make that job any easier. This is not a function of Valdocs, which is a user environment; it is a function of the operating system, and in this regard, TPM is no different from CP/M, Unix, or any other. Without complete and proper documentation, the user will find it impossible to meld the system into a preexisting complex. And this documentation is not included with the first release of the machine.

But before you criticize this too strongly, please remember two things. First, the primary target for the Valdocs system is the person who will use it as a stand-alone system. For this user, the problems you encountered are of no consequence, for now at least. Second,

we are taking action to ensure that the documentation required to fully integrate the QX-10/Valdocs system with other environments is provided. This includes

- ·a TPM primer, which is being written by the author of a popular CP/M primer
- •a plug-in 8-inch and 51/4-inch disk-controller card that will facilitate the easy transfer of software between the Valdocs system and any CP/M system
- ·a Valdocs technical manual that thoroughly documents the Val-

"It boils down to this: Valdocs is not well suited as a hacker's environment, nor was it ever intended to be."

docs database filer, the bit-mapped screen drivers, etc. (This section will be of interest only to those who wish to write software specifically for the Valdocs environment.) These should be available by August. Thus even the inherently difficult job that you are attempting will be feasible.

I disagree that the Valdocs system was "designed by geniuses for use by idiots," unless you define idiot as "someone who neither knows nor cares about how a computer functions internally-who only wants to use the machine as a tool." I call that person normal.

Your statement that our philosophy is confused is both inaccurate and inappropriate. As long as the user remains in the Valdocs environment, things are simple and straightforward, although capable of quite sophisticated and comprehensive interactions. But as soon as the user departs that environment, he's on his own, just as he's on his own using any other operating system/computer combination. The current expert-level settings are arranged so that at the novice levels, even the possibility of departing the Valdocs environment is precluded. Thus the novice does not need to understand the operating system to enjoy the user environment.

Your observations about the slowness of the Epson disks is the result of comparing apples and oranges. A Store from within Valdocs is not a simple file save. The Indx program, which is invoked by Store, is a complex crossindexing database filing system that has little in common with that of any other word processor on the market. When Store is invoked. numerous disk operations have to take place to update the database (in a hard-disk environment with a large index, this could amount to dozens of operations). This can, quite logically, take a minute or more.

Obviously, using Store as a measure of disk speed is not likely to produce meaningful results. While we are not using track buffering or cache buffering to enhance disk speed, the Epson disks are otherwise quite competitive with any others on the market. We can perform a more meaningful test by exiting from the editor to the menu by pressing the Menu key. From the menu we can chain to other Valdocs modules without having to close any temporary files or the like. When chaining from the menu to other modules, the length of time from the keypress to the blanking of the screen is the length of time it took the system to load the program off disk and start execution. Press one of the other function kevs, such as MAIL, SCHD, or DRAW. The results are interesting: Schd, which is about 52K bytes in length, takes about 13 seconds to load. Mail, at 37K bytes, takes less than 10 seconds. Frankly, while no hard disks need feel threatened. these times are quite respectable and are typical of what a user would expect to experience with any CP/M-like system using 51/4-inch drives.

As you observed, the Store mechanism is too slow to be useful for a Save. As a result, we created a separate mechanism to execute Saves. This mechanism has been in every version of Valdocs you have ever seen. (Note that when you press CONTROL Q, a new menu appears in the editor. This menu allows normal CP/M such as Saves, Retrieves, Directories, etc. However, we felt that such operating system operations were inappropriate for an elegant Save mechanism.) The actual Save mechanism is documented on page 2-24 or 2-25 of the Valdocs manual. In short, with only two keystrokes, you can save any file. The length of time to execute this save is only 15 seconds or so for files of any length.

While chaining from the editor to any other function, all editor work files are closed (which is the mechanism of a Save). This assures the user that his work is safe and also provides some unique capabilities. For example, at the end of a workday the user can chain out to menu and then power down. When he reboots the system in the morning, he'll find that Valdocs will sign on with his file in place, all tabs and margins correctly set, and his cursor exactly where he left it in the document. Additionally, this ensures that simply using the various functions of Valdocs continually saves the user's work. Thus the need to knowingly perform a discrete Save operation is dramatically reduced.

This Save mechanism is not intuitive, but, then, the necessity to do Saves at all is in no way intuitive. So, the need to save your work and the procedure for doing it can easily be taught in the same

"The current (May 1983) version of Valdocs is only a starting point. Much remains to be done to add in every possible feature."

place at the same time. (In developing Valdocs and HASCI, we have found that there are perhaps a half-dozen things that a prospective user must learn.) By August, Save will have been reduced to a single keystroke.

Our reasons for using TPM are many and valid. TPM has a Chain function, without which Valdocs would have been nearly impossible. It also supports a multibank system as well as up to 255 user areas and allows cross-user operations (vastly superior to CP/M's user constructs). By August, TPM will have hashed directories and numerous other improvements. Our reason for choosing TPM was that in 1982, TPM already supported many of the features now being introduced in version 3.0 of CP/M. TPM is compatible with both 1.4 and 2.2 versions of CP/M, but that doesn't mean that their user interfaces are identical. (Most common commands-DIR, ERA, PIP, SAVE, REM, etc.-however, can be used identically, even though they possess numerous enhancements.) It means that they are functionally equivalent. The goal of Computer Design Labs (authors of TPM) was, of course, to have any CP/M-compatible software execute properly within the TPM environment. This has been no easy task.

CP/M was written in 8080 code, and more than one developer using CP/M on a Z80 took advantage of this to do some very strange things with the additional Z80 registers. Furthermore, more than one aspect of CP/M is documented quite poorly, complicating the task. As of this writing, we know of no CP/M program that does not run correctly under TPM. If any are found, the folks at CDL will be delighted to remedy the situation.

Your difficulties are in fact a function of your highly developed computer literacy: through the traditional school of hard knocks you've learned a lot of painful lessons about the need for documentation, the dangers of systems, and so on, lessons that simply don't apply in the Valdocs environment. It boils down to this: Valdocs is not well suited as a hacker's environment, nor was it ever intended to be. However. your statement that Valdocs is not suitable for professional writing tasks is in disagreement with the findings of our other 30 or so test sites, which include a great many professional wordsmiths.

The current (May 1983) version

of Valdocs is only a starting point. Much remains to be done to add in every possible feature. But our stated goal is that "90 percent of the potential users of Valdocs will never need any software not provided directly by the Valdocs environment." It is a tall order-and one which we expect to have largely accomplished within a year. In the meantime, most users will find Valdocs very satisfactory for most applications. Users who have very specific requirements in mind are, as always, well advised to check carefully before assuming that Valdocs will or will not suit their pur-

Chris Rutkowski

Dear Chris,

I really think you have misunderstood, and perhaps my readers may, so I'll try to be more clear.

Agreed: integrating the QX-10 into my system here was what I first had in mind. I'd still like to try it as a small computer using one or another text editor. However, I do not know what terminal it emulates, and I still have no CP/M for it. TPM may be excellent, but I would have to write an assembly-language program to transfer files, as far as I can see. The package I got with the last software delivery said "Your QX-10 package may not be complete. The following items may be on backorder: CP/M Diskette, CP/M+ Manual."

In any event, I put the system in the other room and put the Selectric away. I paid John Carr's time to have him learn the system and handed him the manuals. John, an associate editor on science fiction anthologies, is totally unfamiliar with CP/M or any other operating system. His computer experience in the past has been confined to using a text editor after someone loaded the editor for him. Thus this seemed a fair test.

When the system crashed (after the directory was full) completely without warning, it didn't make John feel better about the QX-10. I should, I suppose, have shown him how to cancel files (or he should have done it, from reading the manual). Most of the files in the system were nothing more than addresses. That's one of the most serious problems: WE COULD NOT MAKE IT PRINT WITHOUT SAVING THE FILE FIRST.

We tried the Screen Dump instructions, and they don't save the file. What are we supposed to do? Save the address for the envelope, using Store—which takes a fairly long time—then cancel that file, which takes more time? True, we often use window envelopes, but one of the major difficulties we had was with the print system using letterhead and single sheets

"As I understand it, until you Store the document, you are writing over your last Save. That's not what I would call safety."

of paper. I'm trying it now, with the disk that came with the documents, presumably what is for sale to the public. We'll see what happens.

Incidentally, now I'll try the setup program and set the clock and such.

I changed the printer to FX-80. It was already set to the expert level. I fear I can make no sense of the input command; if there's a way to set things to TTY:, I cannot find out how that is done. Otherwise, as instructions dictated, I did not change anything. The clock, incidentally, is very accurate and has been running on time within a minute since the machine arrived.

Now for your points. I will wait for the TPM Primer. My remarks are pretty well confined to the experience within the Valdocs system, and we'll look at the Epson as a small computer independent of that when we have either of the TPM documents (I have one set, but they didn't explain how to transfer files. Unfortunately, the Osborne is not here just now; it reads a lot of formats, and I could transfer files from it to the Epson, etc., but that just doesn't seem reasonable).

I anxiously await the new controller that allows reading and formatting (I presume it will either offer a variety of disk formats or will write to previously formatted disks in the format they are in. I expect that it can read from one format and write to another, as the Lobo does).

I'd love a look at the Valdocs technical manual, but I don't really need it for what I'm trying to do now.

I still want Valdocs to work very much. I would like to have the whole system, with the database and address book and all the other features. However, until we can easily and conveniently write letters and do the general work of the office here, the other features aren't relevant.

It is certainly a drawback not to be able to change bottom and top page margins within a document. I don't think I can do that. I will try again. . . . No. When I change the bottom margin, wherever I am, I find myself at the top of the page again. This means that the system is nearly useless for letters on letterhead and not very good for other documents because you must format your text all at once. I have just tried the Size key, but I don't think it does anything.

More thoughts. For those used to computers, the type "drags" across the screen and cursor motion is very slow. I agree that's a function of what you're used to, and I am, on purpose, accustomed to the fastest and best word processing system.

Incidentally, the hyphen feature of Valdocs is a fatal error. Valdocs

broke my line at the hyphen in word-processing. I had not intended the word to be broken there. Most authors do not want the machine to decide things like that for them, and I always send my manuscripts with no hyphens at all unless I intended them. I never leave a hyphen at the end of a line because that would be ambiguous to a typesetter or copy editor.

I will now try to Save using the instructions in the manual. I used Copy Disk, waited for a new prompt, and then pressed UNDO. Saving these three pages took 21.19 seconds, which I agree is reasonable. But it is also counterintuitive and differs from the philosophy we have up to now been led to expect. Moreover, I do not believe this makes a backup copy. As I understand it, until you Store the document, you are writing over your last Save. That's not what I would call safety. I am probably a fanatic on the subject of document integrity, but I am not likely to change, and neither are most authors.

I'm willing to believe you about TPM, but the fact is that I have been unable to make TPM do what CP/M's Stat program does. I have also been unable to figure out how to do the equivalent with whatever programs TPM employs. It may be a wonderful operating system, optimized and all that, but I don't have what it takes to learn it.

I would make the following improvements in Valdocs:

- 1. Have a Kill program that lets you run down a list of files and mark each D for Delete; then when you execute the program, it gets rid of them.
- 2. Make it possible to print without Storing the file. Sometimes we only want a short letter; we have no intention of keeping a copy, and we're interested in getting the work out the door. Same for addressing envelopes;

we have to keep a typewriter around to make mailing labels and envelopes.

- 3. Allow imbedded format commands of some kind so that, for example, we could change the bottom margin on page 2.
- 4. Have a Setup file that you can put your favorite defaults into. Tabs, for example; why must I set them for each document?
- 5. Naturally, you must have a way to deal with John's data disk disaster. Was that an older copy, or does it happen on all? I may test this tonight. Try to overfill the directory, and overfill the disk, and see what happens with the distribution software. First we will test the system to

"I agree that users don't need to know everything that's going on in the system, but they should be able to do things quickly and easily.'

see how well we can print letters. I have fooled the FX-80 into believing there is paper by inserting a second sheet behind the first, but that's a pretty lousy way to have to proceed.

- 6. I'd think, then, that mating the system with the printer would be useful. There should also be an Install program that would let you use Valdocs with the RS-232C port so that it could be used with Diablo and NEC Spinwriter printers, although I agree that these new Epson printers produce high-quality work.
- 7. The Shift down-arrow doesn't really move to next visible page, but up a few lines. Perhaps you need a Multiplier key, as in EMACS, MINCE, and Wordmaster; in those W multiplies the next command by a factor of

4. Multiple uses multiply in cascade.

As to "designed by geniuses for execution by idiots," I agree that users don't need to know everything that's going on in the system, but they should be able to do things quickly and easily.

Anyway, there's a lot to like about Valdocs, and it could be terrific if implemented on a faster machine with a hard disk. Also, when finished for the Epson, I agree that it could be about as good as any system I know of, especially for the price.

I have to quit now. We'll see how the printing goes. [Editor's note: At this point in the letter, the sentences are printed diagonally across the page. After some investigation, Jerry discovered that if you insert the paper into the printer crookedly and then try to fix it, the printer begins printing. The reason for this is that the software sensor that determines whether the paper is indeed in the printer can be tripped before paper is located correctly under the print head. Jerry's letter continues now after several lines that illustrate the problem better than this description. . . . P. C.]

If you do not tell the printer to stop between pages, it does a formfeed when it starts, though you didn't tell it to, so don't try that with a single sheet in the machine.

The slowness of this screen is about to drive me crazy. I can type about four words ahead of the screen, sometimes, and sometimes not; it's not obvious what the relationship is. But I could live with all that. What I can't live with is the inability to write letters.

It is now 11:00, and I began this at 8:50. That's a lot of time for a 6-page letter. It took one minute and two seconds to Store. We'll do that again, and retrieve it. I have been an hour and a half writing this. I would have done far better with a Selectric. Sigh.

Jerry Pournellem

this book. It's clear, objective, and damned thorough. It even has a review of WRITE, the text editor I use; Naiman read one of my articles and managed to get hold of Tony Pietsch, WRITE's author, and buy not only WRITE, but a computer modeled after Ezekial.

I gather from Naiman's book that, like me, he has just about every word-processing and text-editing program in existence. He even wrote the Sybex *Introduction to Word Star*. (Interestingly, Naiman used WRITE

to write it.)

Naiman uses an interesting point system to evaluate word-processing programs; thus you can see *exactly* why he rates the various programs the way he does. This book discusses just about every text editor I know of, plus a lot I had never heard of before reading his book. Anyone contemplating the purchase of a text editor or word processor should run, not walk, to the store and get this book before spending a single dime on word-processing software.

The Z-29

When the new Zenith Z-29 keyboard arrived, I was about to go off to Bellingham; I wouldn't be able to do anything with it for at least a week. As it happens, the night before the Z-29 arrived Chuck McMannis' home terminal had died. Chuck is our new research assistant. The solution, therefore, was obvious, and Chuck took the Z-29 home with him.

When I came back I found he had made his other boss (the one who pays him a living wage) buy a Z-29 for their minicomputer. Chuck thinks the Z-29 is the best thing he's seen for the money. The following is largely drawn from his report.

The Z-29 (H-29 in kit form) is a second-generation machine. It fixes most of the identified bugs that existed in the Z-19 and adds a detachable keyboard as well. Not only that, it has been sculpted to make it more like a Selectric. It has excellent feel. Some find it a bit "thick" for sitting on a desk although perfect for putting on your lap; I haven't noticed any problems at all.

If your system can use a Z-19, you can plug in the Z-29 and run. In addition, the Z-29 can emulate a Hazeltine 1500 and a Lear Siegler ADM 3A. Best of all, from Tony Pietsch's viewpoint, it has a full ANSI (American National Standards Institute) mode. This is important because all the big computer companies are moving toward the ANSi Standard communications mode.

I'm not entirely happy with the key layout. The arrow keys are put over for right-hand use; they're grouped above the Return key. I'd prefer a small separate left-hand pad of arrows with Home in the middle. This is a matter of taste and what one is used to, of course, and it won't take long to get used to the Z-29 layout.

The character set is aesthetically pleasing. There are several new attributes: underline, blink, and half-intensity. The screen is 24 by 80 with a twenty-fifth status line. The twenty-fifth line accesses a built-in real-time clock. An alternate character set is included.

It does have problems. They work hell out of the 8051 chip in there, and

10 reasons why you should call DataSource for micro software and hardware...

- Software and Hardware for all Popular Microcomputers. We carry software in all popular formats and operating systems including PC-DOS, MS-DOS: CP/M-86 and CP/M-80. Always the current versions in stock.
- Competitive Prices Our volume enables us to offer you prices which are consistently competitive. Compare for yourself, then call us toll-free 800-328-2260.
- Barress Delivery Time is money and we at DataSource understand that. Your order will be processed and shipped within 24 hours for all products in stock
- 4. Discount Structures We offer significant discounts to any individual, organization or user's group purchasing in quantity.

Key Account Program For corporations and institutions, we offer a comprehensive program: volume discounts, complete maintenance packages, specially staffed technical support, a sales team experienced in micro applications, and several financing options.

Risk-Free Software We stand behind every product we sell. All items are fully documented, backed by manufacturer's warranties, and are guaranteed by DataSource to be in perfect working condition.

Toll-Free Technical Support We service what we sell. Our customers have direct access to our technical staff on a toll-free basis. 800-328-2260.

National Maintenance Network. We offer a variety of maintenance agreements tallored to the specific hardware items you select. Call for more information.

Plexible Payment Options We accept most major credit cards, checks, and money orders, as well as purchase orders from approved corporate accounts.

Proven Track Record. Join our growing list of customers which include many Fortune 500 companies, major educational institutions and government entities.

Here's a small sampling of products available now from DataSource."
(If you don't see what you need, just call us at the number below.)

(II YOU (10111 566
Data Base Management Data Design - Insoit dBase II - Ashton Tate Condor III - Condor Easy Filer - IUS Visifite - Visicorp Tim III - Innovariive Software Infostar - Micropro PFS: File - Software Publishin	297.00
PFS: Report - Software Publishing Quickcode - Fox & Geller DB Plus - Humansoft Knowledge Man - MDBS Versa Form - Applied	95.00 215.00 99.00 350.00
Software Tech.	299.00
Spreadsheets/Finance Supercalc - Sorcim Supercalc 2 - Sorcim Visicalc - Visicorp Multiplan - Microsoft Financial Planner - Ashton Tate	125.00 169.00 189.00 195.00
Bottom Line Strategist - Ashton Tate	CALL.
Word Processing Wordstar - Micropro Wordstar/Mailmerge - Micropro Spellbinder - Lexisoft	289.00 375.00 295.00
The Final Word - Mark of the Unicorn Easy Writer II - IUS VOIKswriter - Litetree Superwriter - Superwriter - Superwriter - Superwriter - Superwriter - Superwriter - Visicorn - Visicorn - Visicorn - Peachter + Super - Peachter + Superwriter - Aspen - Puncludion & Style - Oasis	229.00 239.00 125.00 179.00

Random House Thesaurus - Dictronics	115.00	Miscellaneous The Home Accountant + -	
Graphics Chartman - Graphic Software	225.00	Continental Personal Investor - PBL Superfile - PYI	99.00 105.00 125.00
PFS: Graph - Soffware Publishing	105.00	Statpak - NW Analytical Milestone 86 - Organic	395.00
dGraph - Fox & Geller	215.00	Software	245.00
Visitrend/Plot - Visicorp Fast Graph - Innovative	225.00	Easy Business Accounting	450.00
Software	199.00	Modules - IUS FCM - Continental	450.00 ea 90.00
Graphwriter - Graphic Communication	325.00	Financier Personal	
	040.00	Series - Financier TKI Solver - Software Arts	130.00 *CALL
Languages/OS CP/M 86 - Digital Research	50.00	TAI BOTTOL - BOTTWATE ALLS	CALL
Basic Compiler (IBM PC) - Microsoft	298.00	Hardware	
Pascal MT+86 (IBM PC) -	005.00	Epson FX80 Okidata 92-A	595.00 575.00
Digital Res. Fortran (IBM PC) - Supersoft	285.00 325.00	C. Itoh F-10 Starwriter	1250.00
Communications		C. Itoh 8510 Prowriter NEC 3550	399.00 1915.00
Crosstalk - Microstut	145.00	Hayes 300 Smartmodem	220.00
Smartcom II - Hayes	85.00	Hayes 1200 Smartmodem Hayes 1200B w/Smartcom	525.00
PC/Intercom - Mark of the Unicorn	75.00	Quadboard 64K	*CALL 325.00
Emulink 3270 emulation -		Seattle RAM + 128 K	"CALL
Micro Link	695.00	Gorilla Banana	219.00

August Specials from Datasource™

Micropro Professional Pak...Wordstar, Mailmerge, Spellstar, PLUS free Star Index all for only \$425.00 Microsoft Basic Compiler-Obsorne \$235.00

Only from Data Source: PC Utility Pak (Sort Directory & Disk Clean-up) PC Consulting \$39.00

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL TOLL-FREE

1-800-328-2260

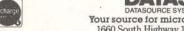
IN MINNESOTA, CALL 612-544-3615 New hours: M-F 8-6, Sat. 9-3 CST

Prices reflect a 3½% cash discount and are subject to change without notice. Purchase orders accepted from approved corporate accounts.

All orders are shipped UPS, \$3 shipping charge on software tiems. 2% shipping charge on hardware items.

DATASOURCE DATASOURCE SYSTEMS MARKETING CORP

Your source for micro software and hardware "
1660 South Highway 100, Minneapolis, MN 55416



VISA

Now your computer can say anything and say it well. Introducing the Votrax Personal Speech System.

Quite articulate.

The unlimited vocabulary Votrax Personal Speech System is the most sophisticated, low cost voice synthesizer available today. Its highly articulate text-to-speech translator lets your computer properly pronounce conversational words at least 95% of the time

For all those unusual words and proper names, you can define an exception word table and store your own translations. And remember, the entirely self-contained Votrax PS System gets your computer talking without using any valuable computer memory.

Built-in versatility.

Much more than just a voice output device, the Votrax PS System lets you mix either speech and sound effects or speech and music. A programmable master clock and 255 programmable frequencies give you unmatched control of speech and sound effects.

The Votrax PS System offers user expandable ROM for custom applications, user downloadable software capability and sound effects subroutines for easy user programming. Its programmable speech rate provides more natural rhythm, while 16 programmable amplitude levels give you greater control of word emphasis.

Actual size: 12.2" x 4.5" x 2.6"

Friendly to humans.

Designed to look like a printer to your computer, the Votrax PS System is extremely easy to use. It can be used in tandem with your printer without an additional interface card. Both serial and parallel ports come standard, allowing you to connect the Votrax PS System to virtually any computer. Speech, music and sound effects are only a PRINT statement away.

What to say after "Hello".

Businesses will appreciate spoken data transmission, narration of graphic displays and unmanned, oral product demonstrations. Spoken verification of data input will make computers much easier for the blind to use. School children can receive comprehensive

The Votrax Personal Speech System is covered by a limited warranty. Write Votrax for a free copy. 500 Stephenson Highway, Troy, MI 48084 computer instruction with voice textbooks as well as spoken drills and testing. And then, late at night, you can make those adventure games explode.

A quick list.

- ☐ Highly articulate Votrax text-tospeech translator.
- 255 programmable frequencies for speech/sound effects.
- □ 16 amplitude levels.
- ☐ Simultaneous speech and sound effects or speech and music.
 - 8 octave, 3 note music synthesis. ☐ Serial and parallel interface standard.
 - ☐ User programmable master clock.
 - ☐ User defined exception word table.
 - □ User programmable speech rate, amplitude and inflection.
 - ☐ User expandable ROM for custom applications. ☐ User downloadable
 - software capability. □ 3,500 character input buffer: subdivisible for a printer
 - buffer. ☐ Internal speaker and external speaker jack.
 - ☐ Real time clock and 8 user defined alarms.
- Oral power up and error prompting. ☐ X-on/X-off and RTS-CTS handshaking.
- □ Programmable Baud settings (75-9600).
- ☐ Interrupt driven Z-80 microprocessor.
- ☐ Parallel/Serial interconnect modes. ☐ Proper number string translation: the
- number "154" is pronounced "one hundred fifty four".

To order, see your local computer retailer or call toll-free

1-800-521-1350

Michigan residents, please call (313) 588-0341. MasterCard, VISA or personal check accepted. The price is \$395 plus \$4 for delivery. Educational discount available. Add sales tax in Michigan and California.

© VOTRAX 1982



Zenith didn't supply enough memory: the buffer is only 32 characters long, and that can be overrun. I'd have thought with memory so cheap the company would have provided at least 128 characters; 256 would have been better. It did provide an X-ON X-OFF handshake routine (a way to tell the computer "Stop sending! My buffer is full!"), but I hope that one day there'll be an upgrade to add more memory.

For reasons I do not understand, the cable connecting the keyboard plugs in at the *back* of the terminal. Nearly every terminal does this; I can't think why.

The brightness control is a knob on the back of the terminal, neatly placed so that you cannot adjust screen brightness while sitting where you'll look at the screen. Obviously Zenith ought to have made this a software adjust (as with the Otrona).

Note: Steve Ingish of Zenith tells me putting the connection and control on the back saves about \$50 on the terminal's price.

On the plus side, Zenith has provided a software setup menu; no longer must you flip physical switches, then turn the terminal off and back on to change the terminal parameters. Another plus that Ciarcia will like: there's almost no EMI (electromagnetic interference).

Chuck McMannis' final comment is, "If you can find a better terminal, buy it." He has seen nothing he likes better at anywhere near the price.

I tend to be a little more cautious; I want to experiment with the Z-29 for a while. Even so, there's a very good chance that the Z-29 will become the principal terminal for our workhorse machines. Except for that small memory buffer, I've seen little about it that I don't like. Before I make a final judgment, though, the Z-29 will go over to Tony Pietsch's place, where he and Nor Singh will install a version of WRITE optimized for the Z-29 and making use of all its special-function keys. Then I'll decide.

I have to admit, though, that the only serious rivals to the Z-29 are special-purpose terminal boards that let me, in effect, program my own terminal optimized for my own needs.

I have a couple of those, and I'll report on them in another column. Meanwhile, I like the Z-29 quite a lot.

Oh, It's Easy To Get It Running . . .

In Ithaca I was taken to task by a professor of computer science. I have, it seems, been unkind to Pascal and have confused the language itself with particular implementations. I pointed out that I can only evaluate implementations; this is the User's Column, and I don't generally write about stuff my readers can't use.

He agreed, but then told me with some vigor that there exists a public-domain UCSD Pascal that can be made to run on most CP/M S-100 bus systems. He also informed me that it's a wonderful implementation, complete with easy methods for opening and closing both sequential and random-access files under CP/M; features I very much want.

"Wow," I said. "How can I get this running?"

"Well, it's easy. If I had access to your system and your CBIOS (customized basic input/output system), I could have it running in no more than a day," he replied.

I quickly lost interest. Alas, I can't afford to have him come to Hollywood and install this marvel, nor, I fear, is that practical for many of my readers. I do recall that MacLean had an earlier version of UCSD Pascal running and had real problems with the built-in editor. It was also very slow. This caused him to learn PL/I, and he didn't live to return to Pascal.

If anyone has a simple and foolproof way to get public-domain UCSD Pascal running, preferably on a Compupro 8085/8088 dual-processor machine with System Support board, Disk One controller, and Telewidget (officially Televideo, but at Chaos Manor things tend to get new names) 950 terminal, please let me know, so that I can pass the word along.

JRT Yet Again

I'm told I was unjustly hard on JRT Pascal.

I said nothing I care to retract, but perhaps the tone was unduly harsh; let me clarify. JRT Pascal certainly works in the sense that you can write useful programs in it. I like Mr. Tyson's price and attitude. His Version 3.0 has fixed a number of bugs and glitches that made earlier reviewers so unhappy.

For all that, JRT Pascal is not, in my judgment, a good teaching instrument because it is so thoroughly nonstandard. The error messages are not the same as standard Pascal, and the extensions are done quite differently from the way anyone else does them. Programs written in JRT Pascal are almost guaranteed not to compile with any other Pascal compiler; worse, a number of standard programs out of such books as Osborne's Practical Pascal Programs won't compile on IRT either.

JRT Pascal error handling is not only nonstandard, but also unduly frightening to the beginning user; and the compiler never recovers from any error, so that JRT Pascal won't catch more than one error per compilation. For those who are as confused (or careless) about semicolons as I am, this can be very time consuming.

In other words, what it mostly has going for it is the price. You can write practical programs in JRT Pascal; if you're not interested in transporting those programs to some other machine, JRT is a bargain. To quote one programmer friend, though, I'd really hate having to write large programs in it.

Revolution at Digital Research

I'm told I had much to do with it. True or not, there's been a complete shake-up in Digital Research's document foundry. It's actually producing readable and useful documents with clearly written instructions and lots of examples. I used to dread opening a new DR manual. Now I find most of them a pleasure.

They also come in a brand-new format, a boxed loose-leaf notebook 9½ inches tall. At this height they will fit on most standard bookshelves; you don't need oversize shelves to hold

The IBM Personal Computer Work Station. It's optional. (But essential.)

Now, we could hard-sell you on its features. Or we could soft-sell you on its virtues. Instead, we're going to level with you.

You don't have to buy it.

But we have a hunch that the more you know

about the IBM Synergetix® PC Work Station the more you'll wonder how your business ever managed without it.

Necessity was surely the mother of this invention.

For as more and more

businesses come to rely on the personal computer, new and extraordinary demands are being placed on the work environment itself.

The IBM PC Work Station was specifically developed to meet the challenges of today's technology. And scientifically designed to satisfy the various needs of the people who use it.

It's not just another pretty desk.

First and foremost, the IBM PC Work Station provides a convenient and compact work space that instantly opens up to expand your work area.

In addition, the IBM PC Work Station offers added mobility for your personal computer. So you get more mileage out of your invest-

ment as it moves from office to office, person to person, solving problem after problem.

And since your personal computers are as vulnerable as they are valuable, the IBM PC Work Station also functions as a security device.

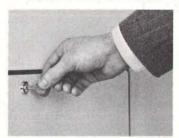
It deters pilferage by providing a self-contained lockable storage compartment for your CPU, software, keyboard, printer, program books and diskettes.

It also protects valuable information, prohibiting unauthorized access to confidential computer data by keeping it all secure under lock and key.



There's one more important feature to our PC Work Station. It comes equipped with the added assurance of IBM quality. But then, that comes standard on all IBM products.

If all this hasn't convinced you that our PC



Work Station is as essential as it is exceptional, we're sure the price tag will. And IBM's quantity discounts make it absolutely irresistible.

To find out just how

irresistible (or for additional information) call IBM Direct toll free at 1 800 631-5582* ext. 40 or

visit one of our IBM Product Centers. Or send in the coupon below.

The IBM Personal Computer Work Station—business people are finding it's one of those luxuries they just can't live without.



IBM

Mail to: IBM Corporation, Attn: IBM Direct, One Culver Road, Dayton, New Jersey 08810				
NAME	TITLE			
	TELEPHONE_			

ADDRESS_______STATE____ZIP_____

*In Alaska and Hawaii call 1 800 526-2484 ext. 40.

your computer documents. The slipcase at first seems an affectation, but it isn't: the box serves as a placeholder to show where to put the document away when you're through with it.

The real revolution is inside, though.

CP/M-68K

The new CP/M-68K manual is a good case in point—it's actually readable! There's a sane preface, the introductory material is written in

plain English, there are plenty of examples, and there's considerable sympathy for beginners. The organization is nice, with an overview, then details, and, once again, *lots of examples*.

This clarity continues throughout the first volume (*User's Guide*) of the four-volume manual set. (All four volumes are bound into one looseleaf notebook, which is a mistake; most users will prefer to buy another notebook and make two physical volumes of the set.) The second volume, System Guide, and the third, Programmer's Guide, are not so clear, although both are enormously improved over previous DR CP/M documentation. I can't in conscience pronounce them excellent, but they are darned good, and such a great improvement over what we normally expect from DR that there's no comparison.

The fourth volume, The C Language Programming Guide for CP/M-68K, doesn't attempt to teach the C language. Two experienced C programmers tell me the CP/M C manual is more than adequate and superior to a lot of system documents they've encountered; one added, "Of course that's not saying much." It does have examples, and I haven't found anything that sent me up the wall. I haven't read it all, either. I suppose I added that last sentence, not to be catty, because of my previous experiences with Digital Research documents. That's probably unfair; the new documents are so darned good I ought, I suppose, to expect clarity and good examples rather than terseness and obscurity.

CP/M-68K and the Sage

When the CP/M-68K for the Sage first arrived, I'd expected the Compupro 68000 board for the S-100 bus experimental machine to come within a couple of days. Thus I waited for it so we could compare the systems. Alas, Dr. Godbout discovered a problem with his 68000 board and ceased shipping them until it could be fixed. Meanwhile, the Telewidget 925 terminal that operates the Sage was being used for installation of text editors, and I've only just got it back.

The upshot is that I've barely got CP/M-68K up and running on the Sage II.

It does run, and if you're used to CP/M it's easy to use. We haven't yet established communications between the Sage and other machines, so I haven't been able to ship over very many C programs. I did type in a couple of simple ones, and they compiled quickly and easily.

We've been running the Sage since last summer. It has been shipped to San Diego a couple of times for one

Martin Marietta Aerospace

Data Processing Opportunities

Martin Marietta Aerospace, NASA's prime Contractor for the Space Shuttle External Tank has immediate openings for Data Processing professionals. Because we actually manufacture the external tank, you'll get to see the actual results of your efforts.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER/ ANALYSTS

Immediate opportunities exist for individuals experienced in:

•UNIVAC 1100
ASC11 COBOL
DMS 1100
DDL, SDDL, DMU
DML, QLP
DPS 1100, TIP
D/B Editor

- APPLICATION EXPERIENCE Shop floor control, Scheduling, Manufacturing, Inventory, Purchasing, Configuration Management,
- DATA BASE OPENINGS Analyst, Design, Administrators with above hardware, software and applications experience.

Quality Engineering.

These opportunities exist at our Michoud Assembly Facility located in suburban East New Orleans.

Qualified candidates interested in learning more about these opportunities at martin Marietta should forward resumes, including salary history to Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver Glazier, BYTE-883, P.O. Box 29304, New Orleans, Louisiana 70189. We are an equal opportunity employer, mlflh.

MARTIN MARIETTA

Collector Edition BYTE COVERS

The Byte covers shown below are available as beautiful Collector Edition Prints. Each full color print is 11 in. x 14 in., including a 1 1/2 in. border, and is part of an edition strictly limited to 500 prints. Each print is faithfully reproduced from the original painting on museum quality acid-free paper, and is personally inspected, signed and numbered by the artist, Robert Tinney. A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each print attesting to its quality and limited number.

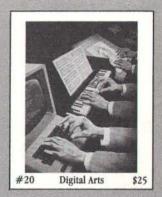
Collector Edition Prints are carefully packaged flat to avoid bending, and are shipped first class. The price of each print is \$25, plus \$3 per shipment for postage and handling (\$8 overseas). The prints are also available as 4-print sets: Set 9-12, Set 13-16, and Set 17-20. Each set costs \$80, plus postage and handling.

To order your own favorite Byte cover as a beautiful Collector Edition Print, use the convenient coupon below. Visa or MasterCard orders may call 1-504-272-7266.

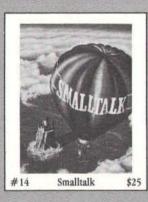




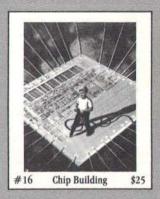




















Please send me the following Prints (\$25), or Sets (\$90). OTY. TITLE & PRINT NO. AMOUNT	☐ I have enclosed check or money order. Visa ☐ MasterCard	Mail this coupon to:
\$	Card No	1864 N. Pamela Drive Baton Rouge, LA
= =====================================	SHIP MY PRINTS TO: Name:	FOR VISA OD
postage & handling \$3.00 (Overseas \$8.00) \$	Address:City:	FOR VISA OR MASTERCARD ORDERS Or for more information CALL 1-504-270
TOTAL \$	State: Zip:	CALL 1-504-272-7266

WITH Y **WICAT System 155**

Here's the flexibility you've been waiting for. Extra MULTIBUS slots allow expansion with extra memory and/or a wide variety of devices for business, engineering, and software development uses.



- Motorola 68000 512KB memory
- 12 MULTIBUS™ slots (3 occupied)
- · MCS operating system, utilities, and choice of language.

\$9390

Three devices can be added as options, including:

- Winchester disk (10MB, 15MB)
- New Winchester disk (33MB, 45MB)
- floppy disk (630KB)
- cartridge tape (17MB)
- expansion to 12 users
- · New hardware floating point arithmetic

SOFTWARE

- integral™ database and MenuSystem"
- complete business system
- New bisync communication to **IBM** mainframes

UNIX™



(513) 281-1270 · TELEX 170980

integral and MenuSystem are trademarks of Concurrent Corporation. UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories. MULTIBUS is a trademark of Intel Corporation.

of Alex's mad friends to experiment with. Because it's the only machine I have that runs Modula-2, it got a good workout while I was learning that language.

We've yet to have a glitch. About a dozen readers tell me they bought Sage machines largely on my recommendation, and none of them are unhappy. Now that we have CP/M for the Sage, I expect to use it even more. Incidentally, I'm beginning to see software written for the Sage. A database came in today. The Sage is becoming an important little machine.

Disassembling Adelle

Adelle is my early-model Otrona Attache. She goes with me on all my travels. Recently she developed a glitch in her disk systems. It happened on a Thursday afternoon; the following Saturday at dawn Larry Niven and I were scheduled to catch a plane for Bellingham, Washington, where we've laid a principal scene of our next novel.

In panic I called Fred Whitney of CTI Data Systems. CTI is the West Coast representative for Otrona. Fred listened to my tale of woe.

"We could swap out your disk drives," he said. "But I couldn't get it done before Monday because I don't have a set of drives here."

My panic must have been evident because he told me to hang on. A few minutes later Judy Seelig, Mr. Whitney's programming expert, called. She thought my problem had to do with disk drive speeds. "There's an information sheet from Otrona on how to fix that," she said. "I've never done it, but I'll come out and we can work on it together. There's a new software ROM update, and we can install that while we're at it. To save time, please take the machine apart before I get there."

With some misgivings I spread a thick layer of newspapers across my desk and took Adelle out of her case. She came apart quite easily; it takes only one tool, a Phillips screwdriver. I began to remove parts: the circuit board, the screen, the power supply, the disk drives. It wasn't long before my pretty little machine was a pile of parts and small screws, and I was getting a little worried. "It'll be all right," I told Chuck McMannis. "She told me to take it apart, so she'll know how to get her together . . ."

There was only one problem. Judy Seelig had never seen a machine taken quite so thoroughly apart, and she hadn't brought any documents on how to reassemble Adelle.

"Relentless application of logic," I muttered. We installed the new ROM, and I began to put parts on and tighten screws. In about 10 minutes everything was back together. Then we removed the disk drives and proceeded to follow the instructions Otrona sent for adjusting disk speed.

In another 10 minutes Adelle was back together and working as well as ever she has. That's one welldesigned little machine. I don't recommend that you casually take yours apart, but I can testify that, provided you're intelligent about reassembly, it doesn't seem to hurt the machine.

Incidentally, I discover there's a whole series of built-in diagnostic tests for the Otrona. They're described in the Technical Manual, a document normally supplied to dealers, but which users can purchase.

I'm not too happy about those disk drives. They do indeed have a speed control. It's a screwdriver-adjusted potentiometer. A tiny turn of that pot will put the speed wildly off. I'd have thought they'd want something a lot less sensitive. Indeed, while we were in Bellingham a speed problem developed again, forcing me to remove Adelle's case and adjust her "B" drive. It was easily fixed, but I hope I won't have to endure that every trip.

Adelle is an older-model machine. The new ones have somewhat different disk drives. Fred Whitney tells me they've never seen any problems with the new ones.

Things My Postman Brings Me . . .

John Lawler of Ann Arbor, Michigan, writes in praise of VEDIT, particularly used with the TVI 950 terminal. He's been using VEDIT for

The Micromint Micromint. Supporting the varied projects that appear in Steve Ciarcia's monthly article in BYTE magazine, "Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar." Offering a wide range of computers and peripherals supporting the needs of the hobbyist as well as worldwide corporate clients.

VPX-16 MICROCOMPUTER BM PC COMPATIBLE



he MPX-16 is Steve Ciarcia's most ambitious project p date. The computer runs all application software written for the IBM PC and is IBM PC bus compatible. an be used with video monitor & IBM keyboard with otional adapter.

uv the MPX-16 in the form that best meets your udget. As a bare board, as a wave-soldered board nat contains all components less the IC's, as an ssembled and tested circuit board or as a complete uctem

s featured on the cover of "BYTE" magazine. Also stured in "Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar" November, ecember 1982 & January 1983.

- Runs all application programs written for the IBM PC (simply boot up the system and slip in a disk formatted for the IBM PC).
- IBM PC bus compatible + 9 expansion slots.
- Intel 8088 16-bit microprocessor.
- Optional Intel 8087 math coprocessor.
- 256K bytes on-board memory.
- Up to one megabyte of system memory. Up to 64K bytes of system ROM/EPROM.
- Two RS-232C serial I/O ports.
- Three parallel I/O ports.
- Disk controller for 51/4" or 8" drives.
- Sixteen levels of vectored interrupts.

MPX-16 Microcomputer circuit board assembled w/64K RAM, CP/M-86 or MS-DOS \$1,895. MPX-16 as above with 256K RAM 2.135. IPX-16 Semi-Kit (wave soldered circuit

board w/all components) less IC's 595.

APX-16 Switching Power Supply including

ndon TM 100-2 double density drive 300. elevideo Model 910 Serial Terminal 675. BM PC Keyboard Interface Adapter 100.

hipping and handling additional on MPX-16 orders.

8 BASIC SYSTEM ONTROLLER

NEW!!! places Z8 Basic Computer Controller



As featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar. BYTE magazine, July & August 1981.

- Uses Zilog Z8671 single chip microcomputer.
- On board tiny BASIC interpreter.
- 2 parallel ports plus serial I/O port.
- Just connect a CRT terminal and write control programs in BASIC.
- 2K bytes of RAM, up to 4K bytes of ROM.
- Baud rates 110-9600 BPS.
- Data and address buses available for 124K memory and I/O expansion.
- Consumes only 1.5 watts at +5, +12 & -12.
- Cross Assemblers for various computers. BCC11 Assembled & Tested \$149.

M PC is a trademark of International Business Machines, Inc. P/M86 is a trademark of Digital Research Inc. S-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Inc.

is a trademark of Ziloo Inc.

Z8 MEMORY, I/O EXPANSION. CASSETTE INTERFACE



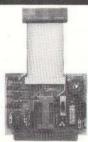
- Add up to 8K of memory plus 3 parallel ports
- Cassette Interface 300 baud K.C. Standard. BCC03 w/4K Assembled & Tested \$140.

Z8 ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERTER NEW!!!



- Uses Analog Devices 7581 8 channel 8 bit IC.
- · Adds Process Control capability to the Z8.
- . 1000 samples per second.
- BCC13 Assembled & Tested \$140.

Z8 EPROM PROGRAMMER



- . Transfer BASIC or Assembly Language application programs from RAM to 2716 or 2732 EPROM.
- equires Z8 Expansion Board for operation.

Z8 SERIAL EXPANSION BOARD



- · Adds additional RS 232C and opto-isolated 20 ma current loop serial port to the 78.
- Runs at 75 to 19,200 baud in all protocols. BCC08 Assembled & Tested \$160.

Z8 16K MEMORY EXPANSION BOARD NEW!!!

- · Add 16K of additional memory, RAM or EPROM, to your Z8 System Controller in any multiple.
- Uses 2016, 6116, 2716 or 2732 memory types BCC14 w/8K Assembled & Tested \$120.

Z8 FIVE SLOT MOTHER BOARD



MB02 Assembled & Tested \$69.

Z8 CROSS ASSEMBLERS

From Allen Ashley	
TRS-80 Model I or III	\$75
CP/M 2.2 8" or Northstar 51/4"	
From Micro Resources	
CP/M 2.2 8" or APPLE 51/4"	. 75

SPEECH SYNTHESIZERS

MICROVOX TEXT-TO-SPEECH SYNTHESIZER



As leatured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar BYTE Magazine September, October 1982.

Microvox is a second generation professional voice quality text-to-speech synthesizer that is easily interfaced to any computer, modem, RS-232C serial or parallel output device and provides speech of unbelievable clarity.

- Unlimited vocabulary.
- . 64 programmable inflection levels.
- · 6K text-to-speech algorithm.
- · Full ASCII character set recognition and echo.
- · RS232C and parallel output.
- 1000 character buffer, 3000 optional.
- Adjustable baud rates (75-9600).
- · Spelling output mode.
- · 7 octave music and sound effects.
- On board audio amplifier & power supply.
- X-On/X-Off handshaking,
 MV01 Assembled with 1K buffer \$299. MV02 Complete Kit with 1K buffer 219

Add \$15.00 for 3K buffer option.

SWEET-TALKER VOICE SYNTHESIZER





As featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar BYTE Magazine, September 1981

The Sweet-Talker Voice Synthesizer allows you to add speech of unlimited vocabulary to your Apple II or any computer with a parallel printer port at very low cost.

- Utilizes Votrax SC-01A speech synthesizer.
- Unlimited vocabulary.
 Text-to-Speech Algorithm on disk for Apple II.
- . Contains 64 phonemes accessed by 6-bit code.
- Four levels of programmable inflection. · On board audio amplifier & volume control
- STO2 Apple II plug-in, Assembled & Tested with Text-to-Speech Algorithm on 3.3 disk . . 141.

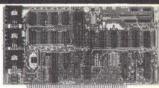
NEW LOW PRICE!!! ST01 Parallel Port Version, Assembled 99.
New Low Price

VOTRAX SC-01A PHONETIC SPEECH SYNTHESIZER

The SC-01A Speech Synthesizer is a completely selfcontained solid state device that phonetically synthesizes continuous speech of unlimited vocabulary. Used in Microvox and Sweet-Talker.

100 + 40. ea. 1000 + 30. ea.

E-Z COLOR GRAPHICS INTERFACE



As featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar BYTE Magazine, August 1982

Add color graphics, animation & 3-D effects to your S-100, TRS-80 Model I and III & Apple II at low cost.
The Super Editor software package includes a pattern editor, sprite editor, slide show, and demo scenes all in BASIC. Can be used with Color Monitor or TV set and rf modulator.

- Resolution 256 X 192 Pixels.
- . 16 colors including Black & Transparent.
- . 16K Bytes on board I/O mapped video memory.
- Advanced TI TMS9918A Color Video Processor.
- 32 SPRITES facilitates 3-D effect.
- · Composite Video output.
- . Krell & Terrapin have LOGO software packages to support the E-Z Color Boards.

Apple II E-Z Color plug-in board with Super Editor on 3.3 disk.

EZ01 Assembled & Tested \$150. NEW!! S-100 E-Z Color Graphics board with sound

generator, Atari type joy stick interface, plus MBasic CP/M Super Editor Software on 8" disk.

EZ04 Assembled & Tested \$289. TRS-80 Model I or Model III E-Z Color w/ Super Edi-

300 BAUD ANSWER/ ORIGINATE **MODEM KIT** NEW!!!



As featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar

BYTE Magazine, March 1983 The newest item to Micromint's growing list of products is this 300 Baud Modern. It is crystal controlled, uses the TI TMS 99532 IC, contains just 25 parts and can be used with an acoustic coupler or in a direct connect mode.

MD05 Transformer for Direct Connect Mode 9.

TRIPLE VOLTAGE

POWER SUPPLIES +5v @ 300 ma. +/- 12v @ 25 ma.

MICROMINT INC. 561 Willow Avenue. Cedarhurst, NY 11516

To Order: Call Toll Free 1-800-645-3479 For Information Call: 1-516-374-6793



Items Reviewed CP/M-68K \$350 Digital Research POB 579 Pacific Grove, CA 93950 (408) 649-3896 Epson FX-80 Printer Epson OX-10 Computer with 64K-byte RAM \$2495 with 128K-byte RAM \$2995 Epson America Inc. Computer Products Division 3415 Kashiwa St Torrance, CA 90505 (213) 539-9140 JRT Pascal \$29.95 JRT Systems 45 Camino Alto Mill Valley, CA 94941 (415) 388-0530 Zenith Z-29 Terminal \$849 Zenith Data Systems 1000 Milwaukee Ave. Glenview, IL 60025 (312) 391-8865 **Book Reviewed** Word Processing Buyer's Guide \$15.95 Arthur Naiman. Hightstown, NJ: BYTE/McGraw-Hill, 1983, softcover

some time and likes it.

I like it too. My quarrel with VEDIT is that the installation and customization procedures are darned complex: in the version that was sent me, you had to answer 34 questions, and if you made a single mistake while doing it (not even Backspace was permitted for correcting the answers you had to give!) you had to start all over. I complained—bitterly—and the last I heard the VEDIT people were rewriting those procedures to make them easier to use.

I have two editors I can use on the Zenith Z-100: VEDIT and Superwriter. Both are very nice, and I hope to report on each in a future column. Meanwhile, several readers have written to praise VEDIT. The VEDIT philosophy is to have tons of special functions, so that each of the myriad special-function keys on the Telewidget can be made to do something special; as Mr. Lawler says, you can get "touch editing." This can be pretty useful, especially in a programming editor.

Philippe Malarme of Brussels, Belgium, writes: "On different occasions you complained in BYTE about poor and overpriced documentation, but I don't think you've met a worse case than Supersoft's Ada . . . their 'document' consists of a Xerox copy of the Department of Defense Ada specifications (1980 version) and Ada Supersoft User's Manual, a book of 30 pages!

"The worst is yet to come: of the 30 pages, 2 are a 'software agreement' which disclaims any warranty or responsibility . . . and three list 'Standard Ada unimplemented features.' . . . Their compiler is an Ada subset the way Sinclair's ZX81 is a subset of the Cray-1 computer."

I don't have Supersoft Ada, but P. Malarme's letter is typical of those I've received from those who've bought it.

James Tower writes in behalf of a number of computer users in Germany, where they are condemned to 50-Hz power at 220 volts. Tower had decided on a Lobo Max-80 computer, when he discovered that Lobo won't guarantee that it can work with a 50-Hz power source. The monitor seems to be the major problem: the company is afraid the display will "swim." Moreover, Lobo doesn't want to guarantee a machine in Europe because it would have to reimport it if something went wrong.

Mr. Tower paints a pretty gloomy picture of what it must be like on the continent just now. Most products aren't available, and those that are seem overpriced. He thinks Lobo would have a very clear field, even at prices well above those currently advertised, if they had a package deal for export to Germany.

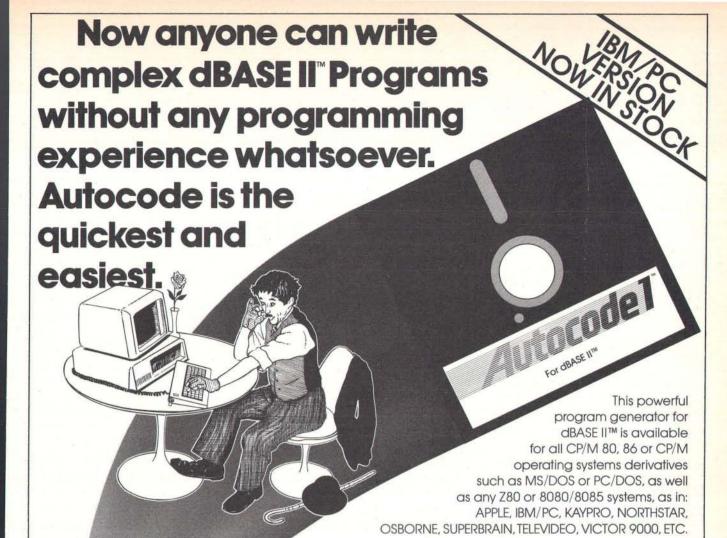
I can sympathize with Tower without knowing what to do. One of the few serious complaints I've had about Godbout/Compupro came from a German purchaser. Communications take forever, and shipping equipment back and forth is very expensive.

In any event, Mr. Tower wonders if there might be a simple solution to the problem of adapting a Lobo Max-80 to eat German electricity and still deliver stable video output. That seems more in Ciarcia's department than mine; perhaps Steve can answer. Meanwhile, I can report that Barry Workman continues to rely on his Lobo Max-80 as one of his principal machines; Ralph will read a wide variety of disk formats and has given him no trouble at all.

Some months are worse than others: this month I got bales of mail, and I'll hardly be able to answer any of it, what with all the other demands on my time. April is the cruelest month . . .

Jerry Pournelle welcomes readers' comments and opinions. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Jerry Pournelle, c/o BYTE Publications, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Please put your address on the letter as well as on the envelope. Due to the high volume of letters, Jerry cannot guarantee a personal reply.

Jerry Pournelle is a former aerospace engineer and current science-fiction writer who loves to play with computers.



- Automatic menu & sub menus
- Automatic data entry screens
- Automatic data entry routines
- String, numeric, date & calculated fields
- Automatic multiple reports
- Automatic programs in dBASE II™ code with interactive screens

ONLY \$200.

- No prior knowledge of dBASE II™ required
- CP/M™ & MS DOS™ operating systems
- Very easy to learn. Autocode asks you what you want to do in menu form.

 The code produced.
 - The code produced impresses the most experienced programmer.

O1121 1200.

STEMMOS LTD.

666 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94105 / Tel: (415) 777-3800

Just send the following to address above today.

- Your diskette format & hardware
- How many Autocodes you want at \$200 each*
- Your name & complete address
- A check or money order.
 In CA add 6% sales tax.





For dBASE II

MANUAL

Credit card buyers may substitute their card number and expiration date for the check. Or call us toll free and save the trip to the mail box.

ORDER TOLL FREE 800-227-1617 (Ext. 417)
IN CA CALL 800-772-3545 (Ext. 417)

IRONCLAD GUARANTEE

Try AUTOCODE Risk Free

The AUTOCODE 1 Program Generator you receive will be complete and unabridged. Use it for 30 days. If for any reason whatsoever you decide it's not for you, return it to us and we will gladly refund your money (less shipping). No questions asked.

Dealer inquiries invited.

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Inc. dBASE II™ Ashton Tate. CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc. Autocode 1™ Stemmos Ltd.

Voice Lab

Part 2: Menu-Driven Routines for Digital Speech Synthesis and Analysis

UCSD Pascal units form a modular voice workbench

by John E. Hoot

In part 1 (July, page 186) we looked at the theory behind the operation of the Voice Lab system. This month, we'll see how it works in practice.

Voice Lab Operation

The experimenter's interface to Voice Lab is menu-driven and highly interactive. Like any workbench, it was constructed to keep the tools handy and to minimally constrain what is constructed. (For a review of the functions of different Voice Lab units, see table 1.)

When the main program, shown in listing 1, is first executed, the primary function menu appears across the top of the screen in the usual style associated with the UCSD p-System. The options presented are

Voice Lab: D(ictionary

Numbering of figures and tables is continued from Part 1.

UCSD Pascal is a registered trademark of the Regents of the University of California. Use thereof in conjunction with any goods or services is authorized by specific license only, and any unauthorized use is contrary to the laws of the State of California.

p-System is a trademark of Softech Microsystems, Inc. R(ecord & listen S(tatistics M(essages F(ilter Q(uit

By striking one character (the one preceding the parenthesis) you may select the desired subsidiary screen menu. Typically, a subsidiary screen's resulting data is not erased when you return to the primary menu, but you may erase it by typing a space. Now let's take a look at how the program's subsidiary menu screens operate.

Dictionary

When the dictionary menu is selected, the unit (listing 2) displays a prompt line at the top of the display indicating the available options:

Dictionary: D)irectory R)emove A)ppend I)nsert C)lear

Q)uit

Typing the character preceding the parenthesis selects the desired option. Pressing the space bar will erase

any information remaining on the screen from a previous operation.

The Directory option displays the contents of the current vocabulary in three columns. The left-hand column contains an index to the vocabulary word, the middle column contains the word, and the right-hand column displays the size in bytes of the encoded speech segment stored for that word. Table 4 in part 1 (July, page 196) showed a segment of the sample output from this command.

The Remove command is used to delete unwanted entries from the dictionary.

The Append command is primarily used during speech analysis. Its function is to append to the current contents of the speech buffer a word or phrase stored in the dictionary. By using Append, you can assemble a phrase in the speech buffer for study. For instance, you could append the words "how," "are," and "you" to obtain the phrase "How are you."

The Insert command adds the contents of the speech buffer to the dictionary. The example below illustrates how to insert the word "through" and its homonyms into the dictionary, presuming that the word has already been captured in the speech buffer. Both the computer's output and the user's input are shown.

Word or phrase name:throughReturn
Enter Homonym :thruReturn
Enter Homonym :threwReturn
Enter Homonym :Return

When you answer the final prompt with just the Return key, the word and all of its homonyms will be added to the dictionary. The program then replies:

THROUGH, THRU, THREW added to dictionary.

The Clear command disposes of the entire dictionary. It allows you to discard your present dictionary and begin to build a completely new one. If you select this function, the program double-checks your intent.

The Quit command from the dictionary screen returns the program to the main prompt menu.

Record and Listen Menu

The Record and Listen menu, shown in figure 6 on page 469, controls the functions in which audio speech segments are captured and then played back. Its functions can isolate words or phrases from the speech buffer and control sampling rates for D/A (digital to analog) and A/D (analog to digital) conversion.

The Set Tempo item in the menu controls the rate of playback and recording digitization. Depending on exactly how the Analog I/O unit works in your system, the default rate may require modification. Recording at a normal rate and playing back at a higher rate has the same effect as listening to a 45-rpm phonograph record at 78 rpm. If your intent is to produce normal speech, you should always play back at the same rate as you recorded the input. You can vary the tempo to discover the minimum sampling rate that produces acceptable speech on your system.

The Beginning and End menu items each set one of two indexes that delineate the portion of the speech buffer upon which the program will operate. All operations in Voice Lab are bound by these indexes. As an ex-

Analog I/O Unit

services provided:

- · analog output from the speech buffer
- digitizing speech into the speech buffer

resources provided:

- 16K-byte speech buffer
- •tempo-rate variable

Voice Dictionary Unit

services provided:

- vocabulary word look-up
- vocabulary word insertion
- vocabulary word deletion
- · vocabulary word retrieval
- dictionary erasure

Voice Messages Unit

services provided:

- word-to-speech output
- string-to-speech output

Voice Display Unit

services provided:

- · zero-crossing counts and plots
- spectral-energy plots
- total speech-energy plots
- signal-level monitoring

Voice Filter Unit

service provided:

• interactive linear digital filtering

Table 1: Summary of functions of Voice Lab units (repeated from part 1).

ample, you might originally set the Beginning parameter to 0 and the End parameter to 9999 (using the whole buffer), and record the phrase "one, two, three." By adjusting Beginning and End to 2800 and 3500, respectively, you might isolate the word "two" in the speech buffer.

The Record operation causes the following prompt to be displayed in the upper left-hand corner of the display:

Hit < ret > then speak

You can synchronize the beginning of your speech with the beginning of the digitization process. Upon completion of digitization, this prompt is replaced by the response:

Done!

The Play function reconstructs the contents of the speech buffer through the A/D converter on your computer.

Upon quitting the Record and Listen menu, all the information on the screen and in the speech buffer is preserved. Thus, assuming that the speech buffer contains the word "two," you could enter the dictionary menu and append the word "go" to the speech buffer; this would increment the End index of the speech buffer and leave the speech buffer containing the phrase "two go."

Statistics Menu

The Statistics menu controls the generation of the plots by the Voice Display Unit (listing 3). The options of the main statistics screen are as follows:

Stats:

E(nergy & Crosses

P(lot

A(vg

M(ax & min

S(pectrum

Q(uit

Text continued on page 469

```
procedure sc_left;
Listing 1: The main program Voice_lab, written in UCSD Pascal to use the p-System units
                                                                                                                                                                                                            procedure sc_right;
for performing specific functions.
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc up;
                                                                                                                                                                          57
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc down;
Pascal Compiler IV.1 c5s-4
                                                                                                                                                                          58
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                         1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc_getc_ch(ver ch:cher; return_on_match:sc_cheet);
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc_ctr_screen;
                                                                                                                                                                          60
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1 ru
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc_ctr_time [y:integer];
            2
                    1rd
                              1 Program Voica Lab;
                                                                                                                                                                          61
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc_home;
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:u
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc eras eos [x,line:integer];
                    1:d
                               1
                                                                                                                                                                          63
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                         1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure sc goto xy[x, line:integer];
                    1 sd
                               1 1
                                           VOICELAB INTERACTIVE SPEECH ANALYSIS
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure so oir cur line;
                    1:d
                               1 [
                                                             UTILITY
                                                                                                                                                                         65
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:11
                                                                                                                                                                                                            function sc_find_x:integer;
            2
                               1 [
                    1:0
                                                                                                                                                                          66
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                                            function sc_find_y:integer;
                                          [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
            2
                    1:d
                                                                                                                                                                         67
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                           function sc scrn has (what:sc scrn command):boolean;
      R
            2
                   1 : d
                              1 [
                                                reserved
                                                                                                                                                                                                            function so has key [what:so key command]:boolean;
                                                                                                                                                                                2
            2
                              1 [
                                                                                                                                                                                                           function sc map crt command[var k chichar] isc key command;
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
     10
           2
                   1:d
                               1 [
                                                                                                                                                                         70
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                           function sc prompt(line :sc long string; x cursor, y cursor, x pos,
    11
            2
                    1:d
                                                                                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            where:integer; return on match:sc chset;
                                                                                                                                                                         72
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            no_char_back:boolean; break_char:char]:char;
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:0
                                    Using SCREENOP
                                                                                                                                                                         73
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                            function sc_check_char[ver buf:sc_window; ver buf_index,bytes_left:integer]
     12
            2
                    1:4
                                                                                                                                                                         74
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               :booleen:
                                                                                                                                                                                        1 mu
     13
            2
                    1:4
                                   const
                                                                                                                                                                         75
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                                            function space_wait[flush:boolean]:boolean;
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
     14
                                         sc_fill_len = 11;
                    1:4
                                                                                                                                                                         78
                                                                                                                                                                                 5
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                           procedure so init;
                    1:0
                                         sc_eol = 13;
                                                                                                                                                                         77
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:u
    16
            2
                    1:0
                                                                                                                                                                                                             uses [$U Screenops.code] screenops,
                                                                                                                                                                         78
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        11d
            2
                                         sc cheet
                                                                  = set of char:
                    1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                        Laine VOICEDIC
    19
                    1:4
                                         sc misc rec
                                                                  = packed record
                                                                                                                                                                         79
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:11
                    1:u
                                                                        height, width : 0..255;
                                                                                                                                                                         80
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     entrance of the section of the secti
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                    1:u
                                                                        can_bresk, slow, xy_crt, lc_crt,
                                                                                                                                                                         81
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                    1:0
                                                                        can upscroll, can downscroll : boolean;
                                                                                                                                                                         82
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       VOICELAB VOCABULARY DICTIONARY
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
    23
            2
                    1:4
                              1
                                                                     end;
                                                                                                                                                                         83
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  MANAGEMENT UNIT
                    1:u
                                         sc date rec
                                                                  = packed record
                                                                                                                                                                         84
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                   1
    25
                    1:4
                                                                        month : 0..12:
                                                                                                                                                                                                              [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
                    1:u
                                                                        day : 0..31;
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                   1
                                                                        year : 0..99;
                                                                                                                                                                         87
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                   1
                              1
                    1:0
                                                                     and:
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                    1:u
                              1
                                         sc_info_type
                                                                  = packed record
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:11
                    1:4
                                                                        sc_version : string;
                                                                                                                                                                                                             type dict_result=[successful,buf_oflow, not_found,
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
    31
                    1 *11
                                                                        sc_date : sc_date_rec;
                                                                                                                                                                         91
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        dict full, dup entry, index oflow);
    32
            2
                    1:4
                                                                        spec_cher : sc_chset; [Characters not to echo]
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
            2
                    1:4
                                                                        misc_info : sc_misc_rec;
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                             function find word[ name:string; var idx:integer ]: boolean;
    34
                    1:4
                                                                      end;
                                                                                                                                                                         94
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
    35
                    1:4
                                         sc long string = string[255]:
                                                                                                                                                                                                             function index_word[ idx:integer; ver name:string;
    36
            2
                    1:4
                                         sc_scrn_command = [sc_whome, sc_eras_s, sc_erase_eol, sc_clear_ine,
                                                                                                                                                                         96
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:11
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            var In:integer ] : boolean;
    37
                                                                       sc clear son, sc up cursor, sc down cursor,
                                                                                                                                                                         97
                                                                                                                                                                                5
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
            2
                    1:4
                              1
                                                                       sc_left_cursor, sc_right_cursor];
                                                                                                                                                                                                            function insert words[ sistring ] : dict result;
                                                                                                                                                                         98
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:u
    39
            2
                    1:u
                                         sc_key_command = [sc_backspace_key, sc_dc1_key, sc_edf_key, sc_etx_key,
                                                                                                                                                                         99
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                       sc_escape_key, sc_del_key, sc_up_key, sc_down_key,
            2
                    1:u
                                                                                                                                                                       100
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                             function append word[ name:string ] : dict result;
            2
                    1:u
                                                                       so_left_key, so_right key, so_not_legal];
                                                                                                                                                                       101
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:11
                    1:u
                                         sc_choice
                                                                  = [sc get, sc give];
                                                                                                                                                                       102
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                            function remove_word[ name:string ] : dict_result;
    43
            2
                                         sc window
                                                                  = packed array [0..0] of char;
                    1:u
                                                                                                                                                                       103
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:0
            2
                    1:u
                                         sc_tx_port
                                                                                                                                                                                                            procedure clear_dictionery;
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                    1:4
                                                                                                          [ screen relative]
                                                                        row. col.
                                                                                                                                                                       105
                                                                                                                                                                               2
            2
                    1 au
                                                                        height, width,
                                                                                                          [ size of txport [zero based]]
                                                                                                                                                                       106
                                                                                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    [SU Voice.dict.code] voice_dictionery,
    47
            2
                                                                        cur_x, cur_y : integer;
            2
                                                                                             [cursor positions relative to the txport ]
                   1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                        Using VOICENSE
            2
                    1:4
                                                                      end;
                                                                                                                                                                       107
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                    1:u
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        procedure sc_use_info[do_what:sc_choice; var t_info:sc_info_type];
    51
                    1:4
                                                                                                                                                                       109
                                                                                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                                                                  1
                    1:4
                                      procedure sc use port(do_what;sc_choice; var t_port;sc_tx_port);
                                      procedure sc_erase_to_eol[x,line:integer];
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Listing 1 continued on page 460
                   1:4
```

Nobody offers you a wider variety of computer printers and printer experience than Facit/Dataroyal ... all the way from low cost (\$695 list) matrix printers, to sophisticated graphics and color matrix printers, to models that print variable size characters and bar codes, to "daisy wheels" and a multimode near letter-quality printer. Industry standard parallel and RS232C serial interfaces are available in all printers.

Our products are built to perform day after day in the most rugged

environments. We achieve that kind of reliability by incorporating modern, trouble-free LSI circuitry, and fewer moving mechanical parts along with a high level of quality control.

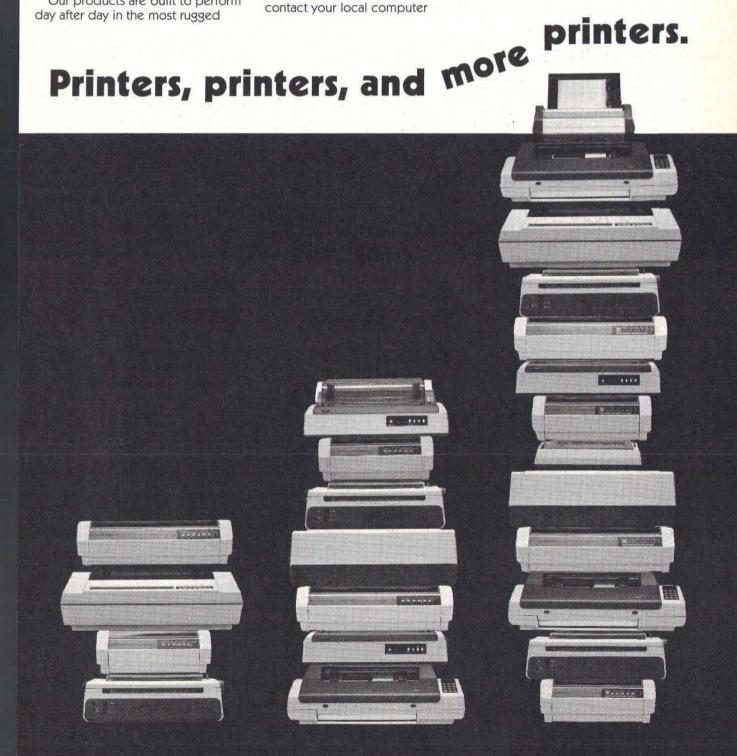
Hundreds of computer systems manufacturers choose Facit/Dataroyal products with confidence, as do a great number of Fortune 500 companies who use Facit/Dataroyal peripherals with their systems.

If you want a trouble-free printer, contact your local computer

printer dealer or Facit/Dataroyal, 235 Main Dunstable Road, P.O. Box 828. Nashua, NH 03061, (603) 883-4157.



Circle 503 on inquiry card.



```
Listing 1 continued:
                           VOICELAB TEXT-TO-SPEECH OUTPUT
111
                1
                                  SERVICE UNIT
112
          1:4
                1
113
     2
                       [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
114
                1
115
    . 5
                1
116
     5
                1
117
     2
          1:4
118
     5
          1:u
                         function speakword[ s:string ]: boolean;
     2
          1:4
                        procedure speakline[ In:string ];
120
     2
          1:u
121
     2
          1:d
                          [$U Voice.msg.code] voice_msg,
                   Using VOICEDSP
122
     2
          1:4
123
     2
          1:4
124
     2
          1:u
125
     2
          1:0
                1
                           VOICELAB PCM SPEECH ANALYSIS UNIT
126
     2
127
     2
                1
                       [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
          1:4
128
     2
          1:1
                          reserved
129
     2
          1:0
130
     2
          1 ...
                   131
     2
132
     2
          1:4
                     procedure display;
133
     2
          1:4
134
     2
          1:4
135
     2
          1:d
                          [$U Voice.dsp.code] voice dsp.
                   Using VOICEFIL
136
     2
          1:4
137
          1:u
138
     2
          1:u
                1
139
     2
                       VOICELAB PCM SPEECH RECURSIVE DIGITAL
140
     2
                1
                                 FILTERING UNIT
          1:1
141
     2
          1:0
                1
142
     2
                       [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
          1:u
143
     2
          1:4
                1
                          reserved
144
     2
          1:u
                1
145
     2
          1 tu
                1
                          146
     2
          1:4
147
     2
          1:4
                      procedure filter;
148
     2
          1:0
                          [$U Voice.ftr.code] voice_filter,
149
     2
         1:d
                   Using ANALOGIO
150
     2
         1:0
151
     2
          1:4
                         152
          1:4
153
     2
                            VOICELAB ANALOG INPUT/OUTPUT
         1:4
154
     2
         1:0
                                   SERVICE UNIT
155
     2
         1:4
156
     2
         1:u
                      [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
157
     2
         1:4
                          reserved
158
     2
         1:4
                1 1
159
     5
         1:4
160
     2
         1:4
161
     2
         1:4
                     const vox buflen = 16383:
```

```
162
     2
           1 :11
163
     2
           1:u
                  1
                        type vox bufrange = 0..vox buflen;
164
                             byte = 0..255;
           1:0
165
      2
           1:4
                             vox_buffer=packed array[vox_bufrange] of byte;
     2
                             vox ptr = "vox buffer;
167
      2
           1:4
168
      2
           1:4
                        var tempo, start, stop: vox_bufrange;
      2
           1:0
                           -stream:vox_ptr;
170
     2
           1:4
171
      2
                        procedure ADC[ var ptr:vox buffer;
           1:4
172
                                       offset, len: vox_bufrange; rate:integer );
     2
           1:0
173
      2
           1:4
174
      2
           1:4
                        procedure DAC[ var ptrivox buffer:
175
     2
                                       offset, Len:vox_bufrenge; rete:integer );
           1:4
176
           1:u
177
                             ($U Analog.io.code) analog io;
           1:0
178
           1:d
179
     2
           1:4
                  1
                        var c:char;
     2
           1:d
181
           1:d
                        procedure message;
182
     2
           1:0
183
           2:d
                           ver result, dummy: integer;
184
     2
           2:d
                               s:string;
185
           2:4
                               c:char;
           2:0
                               fitext;
187
           2:d
                346
188
           2:0
                           begin
189
     2
           2:1
                 10
                           sc_ctr_screen;
190
     2
           2:1
                 12
                              c:=sc_prompt['Messages: L[iteral, F[ile, Q[uit '
191
     2
           2:2
192
     2
           2:2
                 13
                              ,-1,0,0,0,
193
     2
           2:2
                                 ['F','f','L','L','Q','q'],false,','];
194
     2
           2:2
                 38
                              case c of
           2:2
                                ' 'isc clr screen;
           2:2
                                'L','L': begin
197
           2:4
                                         writeln;
           2:4
                                         repeat
199
           2:5
                                           sc_ctr_cur_tine;
                                           write['Enter Text: ']:
           2:5
                                           readin[s];
                                           speakline(s);
           2:5
           2:4
                                         until s="1:
204
     2
           2:3
                                         end;
                                 'F', 'f':begin
206
           2:2
                107
                                         [$I-]
207
           2:4
                107
                                         writeln;
208
           2:4
                113
                                         sc_clr_cur_line;
                                         write['Enter filename: '];
           2:4
210
     2
           2:4
                127
                                         readin(s);
211
           2:4
                142
                                         reset[f,s];
212
     2
           2:4
                                         result: foresult:
213
           2:4
                                         if result OO then
           2:5
                                            reset[f,concat[s,'.text']];
215
           2:4
                197
                                         result: foresult;
218
           2:4
                201
                                         if result<>0 then
217
           2:5
                205
                                            writeln['File not found']
218
                223
           2:4
                                         else
219
           2:5
                225
                                            begin
           2:6
                                            while not[eof[f]]
221
     2
          2:6 231
                                            do begin
```

```
280
                                                                                                                     3:3 295
Listing 1 continued:
                                                                                                                                                    end;
                                                                                                           281
                                                                                                                                            'I','i'sbegin
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:2
                                                                                                                         298
                                                                                                           282
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:4 298
                                                                                                                                                    sc cir screen:
222
     2
          2:8 233
                                              readin[f,s]:
                                                                                                           283
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                                                    write['Word or phrase name: '];
223
     2
          2:5
                                              speakline(s):
               246
                                                                                                           284
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                         312
                                                                                                                                                    B:="1;
224
     2
          2:7
               250
                                              and:
                                                                                                           285
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          320
                                                                                                                                                    repeat
225
          2:6
               252
                                           close[f];
                                                                                                           286
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                          320
                                                                                                                                                       readin[nm];
226
     2
          2:5
              25B
                                           end:
                                                                                                           287
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                         335
                                                                                                                                                       if nm<>'' then
227
     2
          2:3
               258
                                        end;
                                                                                                                     3:6
                                                                                                                                                          begin
228
     2
          2:2
               260
                                     end:
                                                                                                           289
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:7
                                                                                                                         344
                                                                                                                                                          s:=concat[s,nm,','];
229
     2
          2:1
               263
                           until [c='Q'] or [c='q'];
                                                                                                           290
                                                                                                                     3:7
                                                                                                                                                          write['Enter Homonym :'];
230
     5
          2:1 277
                           sc_clr_screen;
                                                                                                           291
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:6
                                                                                                                          397
                                                                                                                                                          end:
231
     2
          1:0
                           end;
                                                                                                           292
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          397
                                                                                                                                                    until nm="":
232
     2
          1:0
                                                                                                           293
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          406
                                                                                                                                                    if s<>!! then
233
     2
          1:0
                                                                                                           294
                                                                                                                5
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                          416
                                                                                                                                                       case insert words[ s ] of
234
     2
          1:d
                       procedure dictionary;
                                                                                                           295
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                                                         successful: writeln[s,' added to dictionery.'];
235
     2
          3:d
                 1
                           var result:dict_result;
                                                                                                           296
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                                                         dup_entry:writeln('Words(s) already defined.');
236
     2
          3:d
                 2
                               i, Ln, dummy: integer;
                                                                                                           297
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                                                         dict_full:writeln['Dictionary file is full. '];
237
     2
          3:d
                               c.ch:char:
                                                                                                           298
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                          494
                                                                                                                                                         index_oflow:writeln['Dictionary table overviow.');
238
     2
          3:d
                 7
                               done:boolean;
                                                                                                           289
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:5 514
239
     2
          3:d
                               s,nm:string;
                                                                                                           300
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:3
                                                                                                                         517
                                                                                                                                                    end:
240
     2
          3:d
                                                                                                                                            'C','c':begin
                                                                                                           301
                                                                                                               5
                                                                                                                     3:2 520
241
     2
          3:0
                 0
                           begin
                                                                                                           302
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                                                    sc_ctr_screen;
242
     2
          3:1
                           sc clr screen;
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                           303
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          599
                                                                                                                                                    write['Do really wish to erase the dictionary? '];
243
     2
          8:1
                           repeat
                                                                                                           304
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          534
                                                                                                                                                    read(ch):
                              c:=sc prompt[concet['Dictionary: D]irectory, R]emove, A]ppend,',
244
     5
          3:2
                                                                                                           305
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          541
                                                                                                                                                    if [ch='y'] or [ch='Y'] then
245
     2
          3:2
                                     ' I]nsert, C]lear Q]uit '],-1,0,0,0,
                                                                                                           306
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                         552
                                                                                                                                                       begin
                                     ['d','r','a','f','c','q','D','R','A','I','C','Q',' '],
246
     2
          3:2
                38
                                                                                                           307
                                                                                                                     3:6
                                                                                                                                                       clear_dictionary;
247
     2
          3:2
                46
                                     false,',']:
                                                                                                           308
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:6
                                                                                                                         554
     2
                52
                                                                                                                                                       writeln:
DAR
          3:2
                              case c of
                                                                                                           309
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:6
                                                                                                                         560
                                                                                                                                                       write['Dictionary Erased.'];
                56
249
     2
          3:2
                                 'D', 'd':begin
                                                                                                           310
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                         572
                                                                                                                                                       end;
250
     2
          3:4
                                         1:=1:
                                                                                                           311
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:3 572
                                                                                                                                                    end;
251
     2
          3:4
                5B
                                         writeln:
                                                                                                                                            'A','s':begin
                                                                                                           312
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:2
                                                                                                                         575
252
     2
                                         done:=false:
          3:4
                                                                                                           313
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4 575
                                                                                                                                                    sc_ctr_screen;
253
     2
          3:4
                                         while [not done] and index_word[ i,s, in ]
                                                                                                           314
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                         577
                                                                                                                                                    write['Append what word to buffer: '];
254
     2
          3:4
                73
                                         do begin
                                                                                                           315
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          589
                                                                                                                                                    readin[s];
255
     2
                                            writeln[1:3,s:20,in:10];
          3:6
                                                                                                           316
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                                                    case append word! s 1 of
256
     2
          3:6
              110
                                            1:=1+1:
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                            if [1 mod 23]=23 then
                                                                                                           317
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                         613
                                                                                                                                                      successful; writeln[s,'dded to buffer.'];
257
     2
          3:6
                                                                                                           318
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          643
                                                                                                                                                      not found; writeln['Could not find '.s,'.'];
258
     2
          3:7
              123
                                               bagin
                                                                                                           319
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                          682
                                                                                                                                                      buf_oflow:writeln['Not enough room in buffer. ',
259
     2
          3:8
               123
                                               if not space_wait[false] then
                                                                                                           320
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:5
                                                                                                                          694
                                                                                                                                                               vox_buflen-stop,' bytas remain.'];
260
     2
          3:9
              129
                                                 done:=true
                                                                                                           321
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     3:4
                                                                                                                         728
                                                                                                                                                      end:
261
     2
          3:8
                                               else sc clr screen;
                                                                                                           322
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:3
                                                                                                                          731
262
     2
          3:8
                                               writeln;
                                                                                                                                                    end;
                                                                                                           323
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:2
                                                                                                                                            ' ': sc_clr_screen;
263
     2
          3:7
              141
                                               end;
                                                                                                           324
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:2
                                                                                                                          737
                                                                                                                                            end;
          3:5
                                           end:
265
     2
          3:4 143
                                        if not done then
                                                                                                           325
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     3:1
                                                                                                                          740
                                                                                                                                      until (c='q') or (c='Q');
                                                                                                           328
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            0
                                                                                                                                      end:
266
     2
          3:5
               146
                                           write['Dictionary constains ',i-1,' entries.'];
                                                                                                           327
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            0
267
     5
          3:3
               179
                                        ends
                                                                                                           328
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            0
     2
                                 'R', 'r':begin
268
          3:2
              182
                                                                                                                2
269
     2
          3:4 182
                                         sc cir screen;
                                                                                                           329
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                                   procedure record listen;
270
     2
          3:4 184
                                         write['Remove what word? ');
                                                                                                           330
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                      4:d
                                                                                                                            1
                                                                                                                                     var cichari
                                                                                                           331
                                                                                                                      4:0
                                                                                                                            0
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                     begin
271
     2
          3:4
                                         readin[s]:
272
     2
                                         if s<>'' then
                                                                                                           332
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                      4:1
                                                                                                                                     sc_ctr_screen;
          3:4 212
                                                                                                           333
                                                                                                                      4:1
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                            2
                                                                                                                                     gotoxy[25,5]; write['S[et tempo ',tempo];
273
     2
          3:5
              222
                                            begin
274
     2
          3:6
               222
                                            result:=remove word[s];
                                                                                                           334
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     4:1
                                                                                                                                     gotoxy[25,6]; write['B[eginning.',start];
                                                                                                           335
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                      4:1
                                                                                                                           56
                                                                                                                                     gotoxy[25,7]; write['E[nd
     2
          3:6 229
                                            case result of
                                                                                                                                                                       ',stop);
275
                                              successful: writeln[s,' removed.'];
                                                                                                           336
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                      4:1
                                                                                                                           83
     2
                                                                                                                                     gotoxy(25,8); write('R(ecord
                                                                                                                                                                      ');
276 .
          3:6
              232
                                              not_found: writeln[s,' not in dictionary.'];
                                                                                                           337
                                                                                                                      4:1
277
     2
          3:6
               282
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                          100
                                                                                                                                     gotoxy[25,9]; write['P[lay'];
                                                                                                           338
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                      4:1 117
    2
          3:6
               292
                                              end;
                                                                                                                                     gotoxy(25,10); write('Q(uit');
279
    2
          3:5 295
                                            end;
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     4:1 134
                                                                                                                                     repeat
```

```
Listing 1 continued:
 340
            4:2 134
                               gotoxy[0,0];
            4:2
                               read[keyboard,c];
            4:2
 342
                 146
                               case c of
 343
            4:2
                                 'R', 'r':begin
 344
       9
            4:4
                 450
                                         gotoxy[0,0];
 345
            4:4
                 155
                                         memlock['ANALOGIO'];
 346
       2
            4:4
                 163
                                         write['Hit <ret> then speak'];
 347
                 175
       2
            4:4
                                         readin:
 348
            4:4
                 181
                                         adc[STREAM*, start, stop-start, tempo];
 349
            4:4
                 209
                                         writeln['Donal']:
 350
                 227
                                         memswap['ANALOGIO']:
 351
       2
            4:4
                 235
                                         gotoxy[0,0];
 352
       2
            4:4
                 240
                                         write[
                                                                        1);
 353
            4:3
                 252
                                         end:
 354
       2
            4:2
                 255
                                 'P', 'p':dac[stream*, start, stop-start, tempo];
 355
            4:2
                 285
                                 'S','s':begin
 356
       2
            4:4
                 285
                                         gotoxy [37,5];
 357
            4:4
                 291
                                         write[
                                                                13:
 358
            4:4
                                         gotoxy [37,5];
 359
       2
            4:4
                 308
                                         readin[tempo];
 360
       2
            4:3
                 324
                                         end;
361
       2
            4:2
                 326
                                 'B', 'b':begin
 382
       9
            4:4
                 326
                                         gotoxy (37,6):
 363
            4:4
                 332
                                         write['
                                                                11:
364
       2
            4:4
                                         gotoxy [37,8]:
365
            4:4
                                         readin(start);
366
       2
            4:3
                 365
                                         end:
367
       2
            4:2
                 367
                                 'E','e':begin
368
            4:4
                 367
                                         gotoxy [27,7]:
369
       2
            4:4
                 373
                                         write['
                                                                1):
370
      2
            4:4
                                         gotoxy[27,7];
371
       2
            4:4
                 391
                                         readin[stop];
372
       2
            4:3
                 406
                                         end:
373
       2
            4:2
                 408
                                 end;
374
            4:2
      2
                 411
                              if not[ c in ['R','r','S','s','B','b','E','e','Q','q','p','p']]
375
      2
            4:2
                 419
                              then write[chr[7]];
376
      2
            4:1
                 429
                          until ['Q'=c] or ['q'=c];
377
       2
            4:1
                 441
                          sc_ctr_screen;
378
      2
            1:0
                   0
                          end;
379
      2
            1:0
                   0
380
      2
           1:0
                   0
                         begin [voiceleb]
381
      2
            1:1
                   G
382
      2
            1:2
                   0
                           c:=sc_prompt[ concat['Voicelab: D[ictionery, R[ecord',
383
      2
            1:2
                  17
                           ' & Listen, E[tatisitics, M[essage, F[ilter, Q[uit '],
384
      2
            1:2
                  30
                                  -1,0,0,0,
385
      2
           1:2
                  35
                       ['m','d','r','[','s','f','q','M','D','R','L','S','F','Q',' '],
386
      2
            1:2
                  43
                              false,','];
387
            1:2
                  50
                           case c of
388
      2
            1:2
                  53
                             ' ':sc_ctr_screen;
                              'D', 'd': dictionary;
      2
            1:2
                  57
390
      2
            1:2
                  61
                              'R','r': record_listen;
391
      2
            1:2
                  65
                              'S', 's': display;
392
      2
            1:2
                  69
                              'F','f': filter:
393
      2
            1:2
                  73
                              'M', 'm': message;
394
      2
            1:2
                 77
                              end;
395
      2
            1:1
                         until [C='q'] or [C='Q'];
396
      2
             :0
                   0
                         end [voicelab].
```

End of Compilation.

Listing 2: The Voice Dictionary unit (Voice_dictionary), which provides all speech-storage and speech-retrieval functions for Voice Lab.

```
Pescal Compiler IV.1 c5s-4
                                3/27/83
                      Unit Voice dictionary;
             1:0
       2
             1:d
                   1
                      Interface
       2
             1:d
                   1
             1:d
                   1
             1:d
                   1
                                 VOICELAB VOCABULARY DICTIONARY
            1:d
                   1
                                        MANAGEMENT UNIT
             1:d
                   1 [
       2
            1:d
                   1
                           [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
  10
       2
             1:d
                   1
                               reserved
             1:d
                   1
       2
                   1
            1:d
       2
             1:d
       2
  14
            1:d
                          type dict_result=[successful,buf_oflow, not_found,
       2
                   1
  15
            1:d
                                            dict_full,dup_entry,index_oflow);
  16
       2
            1:d
  17
       5
                          function find_word[ name:string; var idx:integer ]: boolean;
            1:d
            1:d
                   1
  19
       2
                          function index_word[ idx:integer; ver name:string;
            1:d
  20
       5
            1:d
                                               var In:integer ] : boolean;
  21
       2
            1:0
                   4
       2
            1:d
                   1
                          function insert_words[ sistring ] : dict_result;
  23
       2
            1:d
                   1
  24
       2
            1:d
                   1
                          function append_word[ name:string ] : dict_result;
  25
            1:d
                   1
  26
       2
                          function remove word[ name:string ] : dict_result;
            1:d
  27
       2
            1:d
  28
       2
            1:d
                         procedure clear dictionary;
  29
       2
            1:0
  30
       2
            1:d
                   1
                      Implementation
  31
       2
            1:d
                      Using ANALOGIO
  32
            1:4
  33
       2
            1:4
            1:4
                                  VOICELAB ANALOG INPUT/OUTPUT
  36
       2
            1:0
                   1
                                        SERVICE UNIT
  37
       2
            1:4
                           [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
  38
       2
            1:4
  39
       2
            1:4
                   1
                               reserved
       2
            1:u
                   1
  41
       2
                   1
            1:4
  42
       2
            1:4
  43
       2
                         const vox buflen = 16383;
            1 tu
  44
       2
            1:u
                   1
  45
            1:0
                         type vox_bufrange = 0..vox_buflen;
       2
            1:11
                   1
                              byte = 0..255;
  47
       2
                              vox_buffer=packed array[vox_bufrange] of byte;
            1:4
                   1
            1:u
                   1
                              vox ptr = "vox buffer;
            1:4
            1tu
                   1
                         var tempo, start, stop: vox bufrange;
       2
            1:4
                   4
                             stream:vox_ptr;
```

1:u 5

112 2

1:0 0

```
Listing 2 continued:
                                                                                                          114
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            0
                       procedure ADC[ ver ptr:vox_buffer;
          1:u
                                                                                                          115
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     1:d
                                                                                                                           1
                                                                                                                                  function remove word[ name : string ] : dict result];
          1:u
                 2
                                      offset, Len: vox bufrange; rete:integer );
                                                                                                          118
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:d
                                                                                                                           1
                                                                                                                                     var i,j,k,l,src,ln:integer;
 55
     2
          1:4
                 1
                                                                                                          117
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     8:0
                                                                                                                            0
                                                                                                                                     begin
                       procedure DAC( ver ptr:vox buffer:
     2
          1:4
                 1
                                                                                                          118
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                            5
                                                                                                                     6:1
                                                                                                                                     remove_word:=not_found;
57
     2
                                      offset, Len:vox bufrange; rate:integer ];
          1:4
                                                                                                          119
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     B-1
                                                                                                                           8
                                                                                                                                     if find word[ name, i] then
58
     2
          1:4
                                                                                                          120
                                                                                                               2
59
     2
          1:d
                       Uses ($U analog.io.code) analog io;
                 1
                                                                                                          121
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                           17
                                                                                                                                        while [1>1] and
60
    2
          1:0
                                                                                                          122
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                           21
                                                                                                                                             [dict^[i-1].blk=dict^[i].blk]
                       const dict_size = 169;
61
     5
          1:d
                 1
                                                                                                          123
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                           43
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                                        do 11=1-11
62
     2
                 1
                       type word_dict=
          1:d
                                                                                                          124
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                           51
                                                                                                                                        1:=1:
63
     2
                                array[0..dict_size] of
          1:0
                                                                                                          125
                                                                                                                                        while dict [i] blk=dict []] blk
F4
     2
          1:d
                                       record
                                                                                                          126
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                           72
                                                                                                                                        do ]:=j+1;
85
     2
          1:d
                                          word:string[7]:
                                                                                                          127
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     8:3
                                                                                                                           80
                                                                                                                                        src:=dict^[]].blk;
66
     2
                                          lan,blk:integer;
          1:0
                                                                                                          128
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                                        l:=src-dict^[i].blk;
67
     2
          1:d
                                    end:
                                                                                                          129
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     8:3 104
                                                                                                                                        dict^[dict^[0].blk].word:='';
     2
68
          1:0
                                                                                                          130
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                                        while J <= dict [0].blk
69
     2
          1:d
                 1
                       Var dummy:integer;
                                                                                                          131
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                          138
                                                                                                                                        do begin
70
    2
                 2
          1:d
                           Lib:file;
                                                                                                          132
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                                           dict^[i].word:=dict^[J].word;
                42
71
     2
          1:0
                           dict: word_dict;
                                                                                                          133
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     B:5
                                                                                                                          163
                                                                                                                                           dict^[i].len:=dict^[]].len;
72
     2
          1:d
                43
                                                                                                          134
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:5 185
                                                                                                                                          dict^[i].blk:=dict^[]].blk-l;
73
     2
          1:4
                43
                       procedure upcase[ var s:string ];
                                                                                                          135
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:5
                                                                                                                          209
                                                                                                                                          1:=1+1:
     2
74
          B:d
                         var isinteger:
                 1
                                                                                                          136
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:5 212
                                                                                                                                          j:=j+1;
75
     2
          8:0
                         begin
                                                                                                          137
                                                                                                                5
                                                                                                                          215
                                                                                                                                           end:
76
     2
          8:1
                 0
                         for i:=1 to Length(s)
                                                                                                          138
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6.3
                                                                                                                          217
                                                                                                                                        dict*[0].blk:=dict*[0].blk+1-j;
77
     2
          8:1
                 4
                         do if s[i] in ['a'..'z'] then
                                                                                                          139
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3 243
                                                                                                                                        k:=dict^[dict^[0].blk].blk:
78
     2
          8:3
                24
                               s[i]:=chr[ord[s[i]]-32];
                                                                                                                                        dummy:=blockwrite[lib,dict*,4,0];
                                                                                                          140
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                          263
                 0
79
    2
          1:0
                         end:
                                                                                                          141
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                          278
                                                                                                                                        In:=4;
80
     2
          1:0
                 0
                                                                                                          142
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                                        while [src-L] <k
     2
                      function find_word (name:string; ver idx:integer ):boolean );
81
          1:d
                                                                                                          143
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                          283
                                                                                                                                        do begin
82
     2
          2:d
                          var frinteger:
                                                                                                          144
                                                                                                                          287
                                                                                                                                           if k-src+L<4 than ln:=k-src+l:
83
     2
          2:0
                 D
                          begin
                                                                                                          145
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:5
                                                                                                                          302
                                                                                                                                           dummy:=blockread[lib,dict*,ln,src];
84
     2
          2:1
                 6
                          upcase[name]:
                                                                                                          148
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:5
                                                                                                                          317
                                                                                                                                           dummy:=blockwrits[lib,dict*,ln,src-l];
 85
     2
          2:1
                          if Length[name]>7 then
                                                                                                          147
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:5
                                                                                                                          334
                                                                                                                                           src:=src+4;
                             name:=copy[name,1,7];
86
     2
          2:2
                18
                                                                                                          148
                                                                                                               5
                                                                                                                     6:4
                                                                                                                          338
                                                                                                                                           end;
87
     2
          2:1
                32
                          find_word:=false;
                                                                                                          149
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     8:3
                                                                                                                          340
                                                                                                                                        dummy:=blockread[lib,dict*,4,0];
88
     2
          2:1
                35
                          if dict*[0].blk<>1 then
                                                                                                          150
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                          355
                                                                                                                                        remove_word:=successful;
 89
    2
          2:2
                AR
                             begin
                                                                                                          151
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     6:3
                                                                                                                                        exit(remove_word);
                             for is=1 to dict^[0].blk-1
90
     2
          2:3
                                                                                                          152
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     6:2
                                                                                                                          363
                                                                                                                                        end;
91
     2
          2:3
                59
                             do if name=dict^[i].word then
                                                                                                          153
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                                     end;
92
     2
          2:5
                83
                                   begin
                                                                                                          154
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            0
93
     2
          2:6
                83
                                   idx:=1:
                                                                                                          155
                                                                                                                5
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            1
                                                                                                                                  procedure clear dictionary;
94
     5
          2:6
                                   find word:=true;
                                                                                                          156
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     7:0
                                                                                                                            0
                                                                                                                                    begin
95
     2
          2:5
                                   exit[find_word];
                                                                                                          157
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     7:1
                                                                                                                            0
                                                                                                                                    with dict*[0]
98
     2
          2:5
                95
                                   end;
                                                                                                          158
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     7:1
                                                                                                                            9
                                                                                                                                    do begin
97
          2:2
               100
                             and;
                                                                                                          159
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     7:3
                                                                                                                           10
                                                                                                                                       blk:=1;
BB
     2
          1:0
                 n
                          end;
                                                                                                          160
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     7:3
                                                                                                                                       dict*[1].blk:=4:
          1:0
                                                                                                          161
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     7:3
                                                                                                                           28
                                                                                                                                       dummy:=blockwrite[lib,dict^,4,0];
100 (commented ';')
                      function index_word[ idx:integer; var name:string;
                                                                                                          162
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     7:2
                                                                                                                           43
                                                                                                                                       end:
101
     2
          1:d
                 1
                                            var len:integer ]:boolean];
                                                                                                          163
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            n
                                                                                                                                    end;
102
     2
          3:0
                 0
                          begin
                                                                                                          164
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            0
103
     2
                 0
                          index word:=false;
          3:1
                                                                                                          165
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                            D
     2
          3:1
                 2
                          if idx<dict*[0].blk then
                                                                                                          166
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                     1:0
                                                                                                                                  function insert_words[ s:string ] : dict_result];
105
     2
          3:2
                18
                             with dict [idx] do
                                                                                                          167
                                                                                                                     4:d
                                                                                                                           1
                                                                                                                                     var i,j,k,next:integer;
106
     2
          3:3
                26
                                 begin
                                                                                                          168
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     4:d
                                                                                                                           5
                                                                                                                                         dup, firstime: boolean;
107
    2
          3:4
                26
                                 name:=word;
                                                                                                          189
                                                                                                                5
                                                                                                                     4:d
                                                                                                                            7
                                                                                                                                         name;string;
108
    2
          3:4
                31
                                 Ln:=Len;
                                                                                                          170
                                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                     4:0
                                                                                                                            0
                                                                                                                                     begin
109
     2
          3:4
                35
                                 index word:=true;
                                                                                                          171
                                                                                                                     4:1
                                                                                                               2
                                                                                                                            7
                                                                                                                                     dup:=false;
110
     2
          3:3
                37
                                 end;
                                                                                                                     4:1
                                                                                                                                     firstime:=true:
     2
                 0
111
          1:0
                          ends
```

113 2 1:0

```
Listing 2 continued:
           4:1
                            repeat
174
           4:2
                               1:=1:
175
           4:2
                 13
                               [$R-]
176
           4:2
                               while [i <= length[s]] and [s[i] <>',']
177
           4:2
                 26
                               do 1:=1+1;
178
           4:2
                 34
                               name:=copy[s,1,1-1];
179
           4:2
                               if s<>" then delete[s,1,1];
180
      2
           4:2
                 66
                               upcase[name]:
181
           4:2
                               [$R+]
182
      2
           4:2
                 69
                               if length[name]>7 then
183
      2
                 76
                                  name:=copy[name,1,7];
           4:3
184
           4:2
                               if dict*[0].blk<>1 then
185
           4:3
                103
186
           4:4
                                  for is=1 to dict*[0].blk-1
187
           4:4 114
                                  do if name=dict*[i].word then
188
           4:6
                139
189
           4:7
                139
                                        insert_words:=dup_entry;
180
           4:7
                                        if firstime then exit[insert_words]
191
           4:7
                                        else dup:=true;
192
           4:6
                                        end;
193
      2
           4:3
                                  end;
194
      2
           4:2
                               if dict^[0].blk>dict_size then
195
           4:3
               175
196
           4:4 175
                                  insert_words:=index_oflow;
197
           4:4 179
                                  exit[insert_words];
198
           4:3
                184
                                  end:
199
           4:2
               184
                               next:=dict*[0].blk;
200
      2
           4:2
               195
                               if not dup then
201
           4:3
                                  begin
202
      2
           4:4
               200
                                  with dict [next]
203
      2
           4:4
                208
                                  do begin
204
           4:6
                211
                                     len:=stop-start;
205
           4:6
                                     word:=name;
206
           4:6
                                     1:=[len+511] div 512:
207
           4:6
                24
                                     if firstime then
208
           417
                244
                                        begin
208
                244
           4.R
                                        dummy:=blockwrite[lib,stream*[start],
210
           4:8
                258
                                                i,blk]:
211
           4:8
                                        if dummy<>i then
212
           419
                273
213
           4:0
                                           insert_words:=dict_full;
214
           4:0
                277
                                           exit[insert_words];
           4:8
                                           end;
           4:8
                                        dict*[next+1].blk:=blk+1;
217
           4:7
                300
218
                                     else
219
                                        dict^[next+1].blk:=blk;
220
221
           418
                                       blk:=blk-1;
           4:7
222
      2
                328
                                        end;
223
           4:6
                                     dict^[0].blk:=next+1;
224
           416
                                     dummy:=blockwrite(lib,dict^,4,0);
225
           4:5
               357
                                     end;
226
           4:3
               357
                                  end:
227
           4:2
               357
                               dup:=false;
228
           4:2 359
                               firstime:=false;
           4:1 361
                           until s=11;
           4:1 372
                           insert_words:=successful;
231
      2
           1:0
                           end;
```

```
232
           1:0
233
           1:d
                         function append_word[ name:string] : dict_result];
234
      2
           5:d
                            var i,j,k,next:integer;
           5:0
                  0
                            begin
           5:1
                            upcase[name];
237
                            if Length[name]>7 then
           5:1
                 10
238
           5:2
                 18
                               name:=copy(name,1,7);
239
           5:1
                 32
                            if dict^[0].blk<>1 then
      2
240
      2
           5:2
                 47
                               begin
                               for is=1 to dict*[0].blk-1
241
      2
           5:3
                 47
242
      2
           5:3
                 58
                               do if name=dict*[1].word than
                                     with dict"[1]
           5:5
244
      2
           5:5
                 91
                                     do begin
245
                                         if Len+etop>[16383-511] then
246
      2
           5:8
                108
247
           5:9
                108
                                            append_word:=buf_oflow;
           5:9
                111
                                            exit(append_word);
240
           5:8
                                            and:
                                         dummy:=blockread[lib,stream*[stop],
251
                130
                                               [len+511] div 512,blk];
      2
           5:7
252
           5:7
                148
                                         stop:=stop+len;
253
      2
           5:7
                163
                                         append_word:=successful;
254
                                         exit[append_word];
      2
           5:7
           5:6
                                        end;
256
                176
           5:2
                               end;
257
           5:1
                176
                            append_word:=not_found;
258
      2
           1:0
                  0
                            end;
259
                  n
      2
           1:0
                          begin [voice dictionary]
260
      2
           1:0
                          [$I-]
261
      2
           1:0
                  0
           1:1
                          reset[lib,'voice.dict'];
263
                          [$I+]
           1:1
                 20
      2
264
      2
           1:1
                          if ioresult<>0 then
265
      5
           1:2
                 26
                             begin
266
      2
           1:3
                 26
                             rewrite[lib, 'Voice.dict'];
                 39
                             dummy:=varnew[dict,1024];
267
           1:3
268
      2
           1:3
                 AR
                             clear_dictionary;
           1:2
270
      5
           1:1
                 51
                          sise dummy:=varnew[dict,1024];
271
      2
           1:1
                 63
                          dummy := blockread[lib, dict*, 4,0];
272
      2
           1:1
                 78
      2
           1:1
                 80
                          vardispose[dict,1024];
                          close[lib,lock];
      2
           1:1
                 87
275
      2
            :0
                  0
                          end. [Voice dictionary]
```

End of Compilation.

Pascal Compiler IV.1 c5s-4

Listing 3: The Voice Display (Voice_dsp) unit, which displays graphical information describing the contents of the speech buffer. It contains routines specific to the type of printer being used.

3/27/83

```
Listing 3 continued:
    2
         1:1
         1:d
                1
                       [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
    2
         1:d
                1
                           reserved
10
    2
         1:0
                1
11
    2
         1:0
                   [.....
12
    2
         1:d
13
    2
         1:d
                      procedure display;
14 2
         1:d
15
    2
         1:d
    2
                1
                   Implementation
         1:d
17
    2
         1:d
                   Using ANALOGIO
18
    2
         1:4
    2
19
         1:4
20
    9
                              VOICELAB ANALOG INPUT/OUTPUT
21
22
    2
         1 ...
                1 [
                                    SERVICE UNIT
23
    2
         1:4
                1
24
    2
         1:u
                       [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
25
    2
         1:4
                1
                           reserved
26
         1:0
27
                           ......
    2
         1:0
28
    2
         114
28
    2
         1:4
                      const vox_buflen = 16383;
30
    2
         1:4
                1
31
                      type vox_bufrange = 0..vox_buflen;
         1:4
32
    2
         1:0
                           byte = 0..255:
                1
33
    2
         1:4
                           vox buffer=packed array[vox bufrange] of byte;
34
    2
                           vox_ptr = "vox_buffer;
         1:4
35
    2
         1:4
36
    5
         1:4
                1
                      ver tempo, start, stop: vox_bufrange;
37
    2
         1:u
                4
                         stream:vox ptr;
38
    5
                5
         1:4
39
    2
                5
                      procedure ADC[ ver ptrivox buffer;
         1:u
An
    2
         1:4
                                     offset, Len: vox bufrange: rete:integer ];
41
    2
         1:4
                1
42
    2
         1:u
                1
                      procedure DAC( ver ptrivox buffers
    2
         1:4
                                    offset, len:vox_bufrange; rate:integer ];
44
    2
         1:4
45
    2
                      uses ($U analog.to.code) analog to,
         1:0
                   Using SCREENOP
46
    2
         1:4
                1
47
    2
                1
         1:u
                   const
48
         1:4
                       sc fill Len = 11:
49
    5
                       sc_eol = 13;
         1:11
                1
50
    2
                1
         1:4
51
    2
         1:4
                1
                   type
52
    2
         124
                       sc_chset
                                      = set of char:
53
    2
         1:0
                1
                       sc misc rec
                                      = packed record
54
    2
                                          height, width : 0..255;
         1:4
55
         1:0
                                          can break, slow, xy crt, lc crt,
58
                                          can upscroll, can downscroll ; boolean;
    2
         1:0
                1
57
         1:4
                                        end:
                                      = packed record
    2
         1.0
                1
                       sc date rec
    2
         1:0
                                          month : 0..12:
         1:4
                                          day : 0..31;
```

```
64
          1:4
                                            year : 0..99;
62
          1:4
     2
                                           end :
63
     2
           1:4
                         sc_info_type
                                        = packed record
     2
           1:4
                                            sc version : string:
           1:4
                                            sc_date : sc_date_rec;
66
     2
          1:4
                                            spec_char : sc_chset; [Characters not to echo]
67
     2
          1:4
                                            misc_info : sc_misc_rec;
68
          1:4
69
     2
          1:4
                         sc_long_string = string[255];
70
          1:u
                 1
                         sc_scrn_command = (sc_whome, sc_eres s, sc_erese eot, sc_clear_ine,
71
     2
          1:u
                                           sc clear son, sc up cursor, sc down cursor,
72
     2
           1:4
                                            sc left cursor, sc right cursor);
73
     2
          1 :11
                         sc_key_commend = [sc_backspace_key, sc_dc1_key, sc_eof_key, sc_etx_key,
74
    2
          1:4
                                            sc_escape_key, sc_del_key, sc_up_key, sc_down_key,
75
     2
          1:11
                 1
                                            sc_left_kay, sc_right_kay, sc_not_legal];
76
     2
          1:0
                 1
                         sc choice
                                        = [sc get, sc give];
77
     2
                         sc window
          1:4
                                        = packed array [0..0] of char;
78
     2
          1:4
                         sc_tx_port
                                        = record
79
     2
          1:u
                                            row. col.
                                                                  [ screen relative]
 80
     2
          1:4
                                                                  [ size of txport [zero based]]
                                            height, width,
81
     2
          1:0
                                            cur x, cur y : integer:
     2
           1:u
                                                          [cursor positions relative to the txport ]
83
     2
          1:14
                                           and:
84
     2
           1:0
 85
     2
          1:0
                       procedure sc_use_info[do_what:sc_choice; var t_info:sc_info type];
86
     2
          1:0
                      procedure sc use port[do what;sc choice; var t port;sc tx port];
87
     2
          1:4
                       procedure sc_erase_to_eot(x,line:integer);
RR
     2
          1:4
                      procedure ac left:
          1:4
                       procedure ac right:
90
     2
          1:0
                       procedure sc_up;
91
     2
           1:4
                       procedure sc down;
92
     2
           1:4
                       procedure so geto ch(ver ch;cher; return on metch;sc cheet);
93
    2
          1:4
                       procedure sc clr screen;
84
     2
          1:u
                       procedure sc ctr line [y:integer];
85
     2
          1:0
                      procedure sc home;
96
     2
           1:u
                       procedure sc_eres_eos [x,line:integer];
87
     2
          1 ru
                       procedure sc_goto_xy(x, Line:integer);
                       procedure so cir cur line:
     2
          1:0
                       function sc_find_x:integer;
100
     2
          1:4
                       function so find yrinteger;
101
     2
           1:4
                       function sc scrn has[what:sc scrn command]:boolean;
102
    2
           1 ***
                       function sc_hes_key[what:sc_key_command]:booleen;
103
     2
                       function so map crt command(var k chichar)isc key command;
104
     2
           1:4
                 1
                       function sc_prompt[line :sc_long_string; x_cursor,y_cursor,x_pos,
105
     2
           1:u
                 1
                                            where:integer; return on match:sc chset;
106
     2
          1:4
                21
                                            no char back:boolean; break char:char]:char;
107
     2
          1:4
                       function so check char[var buf:sc window; var buf index,bytes Left:integar]
108
     2
          1:u
                                              :boolean;
109
     2
           1:4
                 1
                       function space_wait[flush:boolean]:boolean;
110
     2
           1:0
                 1
                       procedure sc_init;
111
     2
          1:u
112
    2
                 1
                             (#U screenops.code) screenops;
          1:d
113
    5
          1:d
114
     2
                 1
                       procedure displey;
          1:d
115
     2
          2:d
                          var max.min:integer:
116
     2
          2:4
                 3
                              isinteger;
117
     2
          2:d
                 4
          2:d
                 5
                              stat:array[0..29] of integer;
119
     2
          2:d
                35
          2:4
                          procedure pitch[ x:integer]:
```

```
Listing 3 continued:
          2:0
                               122
     2
          2:0
                            [ Printer dependent code to set line specing.
123
     2
          2:d
                            [ Arguments is in pixels. This version is for
124
     2
                            [ the MC70. Requires rewriting for other printers.]
          2:0
125
     2
                            [.....
          2:4
                                                          .....
126
     2
          3:d
                            var b:packed array[C..2] of char;
127
     2
          3:0
                 0
128
     2
          3:0
                 n
                            [ common header for MX70 .. MX100 ]
129
     2
          3:1
                 0
                            b[0]:=chr[27]:
130
     2
                 7
          3:1
                            b[1]:='A';
131
     2
          3:1
                            b[2]:=chr[x];
132
     2
          3:1
                22
                            unitwrite[6,b,3,,12];
133
     2
          3:1
                30
                            [ MX 80 version suffix
134
     2
          3:1
                30
135
     2
          3:1
                30
                               b[1]:='2':
136
     2
          3:1
                30
                                unitwrite[6,b,2];
137
     2
          3:1
                30
138
     2
          2:0
                 D
                            end;
139
     2
          2:0
                 0
140
     2
          2:0
                 0
                          [$N+]
141
     2
          2:0
                 1
                         function mean:integer;
142
     2
          4:d
                            var i,j:integer;
143
     2
                 3
          4:0
                                val:real;
144
     2
          4:0
                            begin
145
     2
          4:1
                 4
                            val:=0;
146
     2
          4:1
                 8
                            for 1:=start to stop
147
     2
          4:1
                11
                            do val:=val+stream*[i];
148
     2
                42
          4:1
                            mean:=trunc[val/[stop-start]];
149
     2
          2:0
                 0
                            end;
150
     2
          2:0
                 0
151
     2
          2:0
                 D
152
     2
          2:0
                 G
153
     2
                            VOICELAB PCM SPEECH ENEGERY PLOT
          2:0
154
     2
          2:0
                 D
                                      PROCEDURE
155
     5
          2:0
                 0
156
     2
          2:0
                 0
                        [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
157
     2
          2:0
                 D
                            reserved
158
     5
          2:0
                 D
159
     2
          2:0
                 n
                                           160
     2
          2:0
                 1
                         procedure energy;
161
     2
          5:d
                            var delte, avg, val: integer;
162
     2
          5:d
                                cr.c:char:
163
     2
          5:d
                                i,j,last,next,lo,hi:integer;
164
     2
                12
          5:d
                                   next_cross, last_cross, cross;integer;
165
     2
          5:d
                                print:boolean;
166
     2
          5 : d
                16
                                s:string;
167
     2
                57
          5:d
                                f:text;
168
     2
          5:0
                 0
                            begin
169
     2
          5:1
                13
                            sc_clr_screen;
                15
170
     2
          E:1
                            repeat
171
     2
          5:2
172
     2
          5:2
                         'Energy [===] 6 Crossings [...] to: P]rinter:, D[isplay ',
173
     2
          5:2
                                   -1,0,0,0,['P','D','p','d'],false,','];
174
     2
          5:2
                40
                              writeln;
175
     2
                47
          5:2
                              print:=false;
176
     2
                              if [c='p'] or [c='P'] then
          5:2
177
     2
          5:3
                81
                                 begin
178
    2
          5:4
                61
                                 rewrite(f,'printer:');
179
    2
          5:4
               74
                                 print:=true;
```

```
77
                                   writeln[f];
180
           5.4
181
     2
           5:4
                                   writeln[f];
                                    writeln[f];
182
           5:4
183
           5:4
                                   writeln[f];
                                   Writeln[f, 'Energy: == '];
185
           5:4
               119
                                   Writein[f,'Zero Crossings: ...'];
186
           5:3
                137
                                    end;
                              until c in ['p', 'P', 'D', 'd'];
187
           5:1
                137
           5:1
                148
                               if print then pitch(4);
               154
                               val:=0;
189
           5:1
190
     2
           5:1
                156
                               cross:=0;
191
           5:1
                159
                               [8R-]
                              s[0]:=chr(70);
192
     2
           5:1
                159
193
     2
           5:1
               165
                               [$R+]
194
           5:1
               165
                               next:=1:
     2
195
     2
           5:1
               167
                               next cross:=1;
                               evg:=stream^[start]*100;
198
           5:1
                170
197
     9
           5:1
                186
                               cr:=chr[13];
198
           5:1
                188
                               for 1:=start to stop
           5:1
                191
                               do begin
199
     2
                                  delta:=evg div 100;
200
     2
           5:3
                207
201
     2
           5:3
                                  avg:=stream*[i]+avg-delta:
                                  if delte (stream [i] then
202
           5:3
           5:4
                                     val:=val+[stream*[1]-delta]
                                  else val:=val+[delta-stream*[1]];
204
           5:3
                254
205
           5:3
                273
                                  if [stream*[i]-delta]*[stream*[i+1]-delta]<0 then
208
           5:4
                                     cross:=cross+1;
                                  if [i-start] mod 50 = 49
207
           5:3
                307
208
     2
           5:3
                                  then
508
     2
           5:4
                325
210
           5:5
                                     fillchar[s[1],70,' ');
           5:5
                                     last:=next;
211
     2
212
           5:5
                                     next:=val div 75;
213
           5:5
                                     last cross:=next cross;;
214
           5:5
                346
                                     if [next<=3] then next cross:=0
           5:5
                                     else next_cross:=cross*2;
215
                                     if next_cross=0 then next_cross:=1;
216
     2
           5:5
                361
217
           5:5
                368
                                     if Last_cross>next_cross then
21B
     2
           5:6
                373
                                        begin
           5:7
                373
                                        Lo:=next_cross;
219
     2
220
           5:7
                                        hi := last cross;
                                        and
221
           5:6
           5:5
                                     else
223
           5:6
               379
                                        begin
224
           5:7
                                        lo:=last_cross;
225
           5:7
                                        hi:=next_cross;
226
           5:6
                                        end;
                                     fillchar[s[lo],hi-lo,'.'];
227
     2
           5.5
228
           5:5
                                     s[next cross]:='.';
           5:5
                401
                                     if print then
229
     2
230
     2
           5:6
                                        begin
231
     2
           5:7
                                       write[f,
                                                      1);
                                       write[f,' ',copy[s,1,hi+1]];
232
     5
           5:7
           5:7
                                        unitwrite[8,cr,1,,12];
234
           5:6
                                        end;
                                     if print then fillcher[s[1],70,' '];
235
           5:5
                                     if next=0 then next:=1;
236
           5:5
                474
                                     if next>55 then next:=55:
237
           5:5
           5:5
                                     if Lest>next then
           5:6
                                        begin
239
     2
240
           5:7
                                        Lo:=next;
```

467

```
Listing 3 continued:
                                                                                                              301
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                                               writeln[pt]:
           5:7 480
                                                                                                              302
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                               80
                                                                                                                                               writeln[pt]:
                                       hi:=last;
                                                                                                              303
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                               96
242
           5:6
               482
                                                                                                                                               writeln[pt];
                                       and
                                                                                                              304
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:2
                                                                                                                             102
243
           5:5
                                                                                                                                               end:
                                    else
                                                                                                              305
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             102
244
     2
           5:6
                                       begin
                                                                                                                                            if print then writeln[pt] else writeln;
                                                                                                              306
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             120
                                                                                                                                            w:=20;
245
     2
           5:7
                                       Lo:=Last:
                                                                                                              307
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             122
                                                                                                                                            for 1:=0 to 7
246
     2
           5:7
                                       hi:=next;
                                                                                                              308
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             123
247
           5:6
                                       end;
                                                                                                                                            do begin
                                                                                                              308
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                             135
                                                                                                                                               if print then write[pt,w:7] else write[w:7];
248
     2
           5:5
                                    fillchar(s[lo],hi-lo,'=');
                                                                                                             310
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                             157
249
     2
           5:5
                508
                                    s[next]:='=';
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                                               w:=w + w:
                                                                                                              311
                                                                                                                         6:2
                                                                                                                             161
250
     2
           5:5
                516
                                    if print then
                                                                                                                                               end;
                                                                                                             312
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             166
                                                                                                                                            if print then writeln[pt] alse writeln;
     2
251
           5:6
                518
                                       begin
                                                                                                             313
                                       if [i mod 100]=99 then write[f,1-99:5]
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             184
                                                                                                                                            for 1:=0 to 8 do
252
     2
           5:7
253
     2
           5:7
                                       else write[f,'
                                                                                                              314
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:2
                                                                                                                             197
                                                                                                                                               begin
                                                                                                             315
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                             197
254
           5:7
                                       writeln[f,' ',copy[s,1,hi+1]];
                                                                                                                                               eq[i]:=0.0:
                                                                                                             316
                                                                                                                             208
255
     2
           5:6
                                                                                                                                               f[1]:=stream^[start];
                                                                                                             317
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:2
                                                                                                                             231
256
     2
           5:5
                593
                                                                                                                                               end:
                                                                                                             318
                                                                                                                   2
257
           5:6
                                       writeln[1-89:5,' ',copy[s,1,55]];
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             236
                                                                                                                                            if print then
258
           5:5
                647
                                    unitatatus[1,stat,1];
                                                                                                              319
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         8:2
                                                                                                                             239
                                                                                                                                               pitch[4];
     2
                                                                                                              320
                                                                                                                   2
259
           5:5
                654
                                    if stat[0]<>0 then
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             242
                                                                                                                                            for tastart to stop
                                                                                                              321
                                                                                                                         6:1
                                                                                                                             245
260
     2
           5:6
                667
                                       begin
                                                                                                                                            do begin
                                                                                                              322
261
     2
           5:7
                667
                                       read(keyboard,c);
                                                                                                                   5
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                             260
                                                                                                                                               f[0]:=stresm^[t]:
                                                                                                             323
262
     2
           5:7
                                       if print then
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                             280
                                                                                                                                               w:=2;
263
           5:8
                                          begin
                                                                                                             324
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                             282
                                                                                                                                               for i:=1 to B
     2
                                                                                                             325
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                             283
264
           5:9
                                          pitch[12]:
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                                               do begin
                                                                                                             326
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                             295
                                                                                                                                                  f[i]:=f[i]-[f[i]-stream*[t]]/w;
265
           5:9
                BR'
                                          close(f);
     2
                                                                                                             327
                                                                                                                         6:5
266
           5:9
                688
                                          exit[energy];
                                                                                                                   5
                                                                                                                             338
                                                                                                                                                  w:=w+w;
267
           5:8
                693
                                                                                                              328
                                                                                                                             342
                                                                                                                                                  end;
                                          end
                                                                                                              329
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                             347
                693
                                       else exit(energy);
                                                                                                                         8.3
                                                                                                                                               for 1:=0 to 7
268
     2
           5:7
                                                                                                             330
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                             348
269
     2
           5:6
                700
                                       end;
                                                                                                                                               do begin
                                                                                                             331
                                    val:=0;
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                             360
                                                                                                                                                  e:=f[1]-f[1+1];
270
     2
           5:5
                700
271
     2
           5:5
                                    cross:=0:
                                                                                                             332
                                                                                                                   5
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                             382
                                                                                                                                                  if e<0 then
                                                                                                             333
                                                                                                                   2
272
     2
           5:4
                                    end;
                                                                                                                         6:6
                                                                                                                                                     eg[1]:=eg[1]-e
                                                                                                             334
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                             406
273
           5:2
                705
                                 end;
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                                                  else eg[i]:=eg[i]+e;
274
           5:1
               712
                              if print then
                                                                                                             335
                                                                                                                         6:4
                                                                                                                             433
                                                                                                                                                  end:
     2
                                                                                                             336
                                                                                                                             438
275
     2
           5:2
               715
                                 begin
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:3
                                                                                                                                               if [t-start] mod 100 = 99 then
                715
                                                                                                             337
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:4
                                                                                                                             456
276
     2
           5:3
                                 pitch[12]:
                                                                                                                                                  begin
                                                                                                             338
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                             456
277
     2
           5:3
               718
                                 close[f];
                                                                                                                                                  if print then write[pt,' ']
                                                                                                             339
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                             471
                                                                                                                                                  else write[' '];
278
           5:2
                                 and:
                                                                                                             340
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                             486
                                                                                                                                                  for 1:=7 downto 0
279
     2
           2:0
                              end:
                                                                                                             341
           2:0
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:5
                                                                                                                              487
                                                                                                                                                  do begin
280
     2
                                                                                                             342
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             500
281
           2:0
                                                                                                                                                     bar:= 1
282
           2:0
                           procedure spectrum;
                                                                                                             343
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                                                     w:=round[eg[1]/200];
     2
                                                                                                             344
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                             523
283
     2
           6:d
                              var t,i,j,w:integer;
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                                                     j:=0;
                                                                                                             345
                                                                                                                         6:7
284
           6:d
                                  e:reel;
                                                                                                                                                     C:=1-1:
285
           6:d
                  9
                                                                                                             346
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             529
                                                                                                                                                     white [j<w] and [J<8]
     2
                                  c;char;
                                                                                                             347
286
                 10
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             537
           6:d
                                  print:boolean;
                                                                                                                                                     do begin
287
     2
           6:d
                                                                                                             348
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         8:9
                                                                                                                             540
                                  eg,f:array[0..8] of rest;
                                                                                                                                                        ber[4+(j div 2)]:=c;
                                                                                                             349
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                                                        bar[4-[j div 2]]:=0;
288
           6:d
                                  bar:string[7]:
                                                                                                                         6:9
                                                                                                                             550
289
     2
           6:d
                 B7
                                                                                                             350
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:9
                                                                                                                             560
                                                                                                                                                        if c='=' then c:='-' else c:='=';
                                  pt:text;
                                                                                                             351
280
     2
           6:0
                 D
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:9
                                                                                                                             575
                                                                                                                                                        J:=J+1;
           6:1
                 13
                                                                                                             352
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         B:8
                                                                                                                             578
                                                                                                                                                        end;
291
     2
                              sc_ctr_screen;
                                                                                                             353
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             580
292
           6:1
                              c:=sc_prompt['Plot Spectrum to: P]rinter:, D[isplay ',
                                                                                                                                                     if print then write[pt,bar]
293
           6:1
                21
                                 -1,0,0,0,['D','d','p','P'],false,','];
                                                                                                             354
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             593
                                                                                                                                                     else write[ber]:
                                                                                                             355
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             606
284
     9
           6:1
                 41
                              writeln;
                                                                                                                                                     eg[1]:=0.0;
                                                                                                             356
                                                                                                                   5
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             618
295
           6:1
                 48
                              print:=false:
                                                                                                                                                     unitatatus[1,stat,1];
                                                                                                             357
                                                                                                                   2
296
           6:1
                51
                              if [c='p'] or [c='P'] then
                                                                                                                         6:7
                                                                                                                             625
                                                                                                                                                     if stat[0]>0 then
                                                                                                             358
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                             639
297
     2
           6:2
                 62
                                                                                                                         6:8
                                                                                                                                                        begin
288
     2
           6:3
                 62
                                 rewrite[pt,'printer:'];
                                                                                                             359
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                         6:8
                                                                                                                             639
                                                                                                                                                        read [keyboard,c];
                                                                                                             360
                                                                                                                         6:9
                 75
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                             648
288
     2
           6:3
                                 print:=true;
                                                                                                                                                        if print than
     2
                                                                                                             361
                                                                                                                         6:0 851
           6:3
                78
                                 writeln[pt];
                                                                                                                                                           begin
```

84

420 5 7:4 236 fillchar[buf,4,13];

```
Listing 3 continued:
                                                                                                            422
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:4
                                                                                                                           252
                                                                                                                                                pitch[8];
                                                                                                            423
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:4
                                                                                                                           255
                                                                                                                                                last:=[stream*[start] * 3] div 2;
           6:1 651
                                            pitch[12];
363
     2
           6:1
               654
                                            close[pt];
                                                                                                            424
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:4
                                                                                                                                                for frestart to stop
     2
                                                                                                            425
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:4
                                                                                                                           275
                                                                                                                                                do begin
364
           6:1
               861
                                            exit[spectrum];
385
     2
                                                                                                            426
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            290
                                                                                                                                                   bit:=128:
           6:0
                                             end
366
     2
                                          else exit[spectrum];
                                                                                                            427
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                           293
                                                                                                                                                   fillcher[buf,400,0]:
           6:9
                REE
367
     2
           6:8
               673
                                          end:
                                                                                                            428
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                           302
                                                                                                                                                   max:=0;
                                                                                                                                                   for ks=0 to 7
368
     2
           6:6
               673
                                       end:
                                                                                                            429
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                           305
369
     5
           6:5
               679
                                    if print then writeln(pt) else writeln;
                                                                                                            430
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                           306
                                                                                                                                                   do begin
                                                                                                                                                      present:=[stream*[1+k] * 3] div 2;
370
     2
                697
                                                                                                            431
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                           316
           6:4
371
     5
           6:2
               897
                                 end;
                                                                                                            432
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                           335
                                                                                                                                                      lo:=present;
                              if print then
372
     2
           6:1
               703
                                                                                                            433
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            337
                                                                                                                                                      hi:=last;
373
     2
           8:2 708
                                 begin
                                                                                                            434
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            339
                                                                                                                                                      if Lo>hi then
374
     2
           6:3
               706
                                 pitch[12];
                                                                                                            435
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                           344
                                                                                                                                                         begin
     2
                                 close[pt];
                                                                                                                                                         J:=hi:
375
           6:3
               708
                                                                                                            436
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:0
                                                                                                                           344
376
     2
           6:2
               716
                                 end;
                                                                                                            437
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:0
                                                                                                                           346
                                                                                                                                                         hi:=lo:
377
     2
           2:0
                                                                                                                                                         Lo:=j;
                              end;
                                                                                                            438
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:0
                                                                                                                           348
378
     2
           2:0
                  0
                                                                                                            438
                                                                                                                       7:9
                                                                                                                                                         end:
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                           350
                                                                                                                                                      if hi>max then max:=hi;
378
     2
           2:d
                  1
                           procedure plot;
                                                                                                            440
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:8 / 350
380
      2
          7:d
                  1
                              ver max,bit,lo,hi,last,present,i,j,k:integer;
                                                                                                            441
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            358
                                                                                                                                                      for J:=lo to hi
                10
                                  sp,c:char;
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            359
                                                                                                                                                      do buf[4+]]:=buf[4+]]+bit;
381
     5
          7:d
                                                                                                            442
                                                                                                                 2
382
     2
                 12
                                  buf:packed array[0..400] of 0..255;
                                                                                                            443
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            404
                                                                                                                                                      last:=present;
           7:d
383
                  0
                                                                                                            444
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            408
                                                                                                                                                      bit:=bit div 2:
     2
          7:0
                              begin
384
     2
          7:1
                  4
                              sc_ctr_screen;
                                                                                                            445
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:7
                                                                                                                            410
                                                                                                                                                      end;
385
      2
          7:1
                  B
                              repest
                                                                                                            446
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            415
                                                                                                                                                   1:=1+7:
                  6
                                                                                                            447
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                                                   max:=max+1;
388
     2
           7:2
                               sp:=sc_prompt[
                 7
                                  'Plot Wave Form to: P[rinter, D[isplay, Q[uit ',
387
      2
          7:2
                                                                                                            448
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                                                   ( Start of MX70's escape to
                 12
                                   -1,0,0,0,
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            423
388
      2
           7:2
                                                                                                            449
                                                                                                                  2
388
      2
           7:2
                 17
                                   [' ','P','D','Q','p','d','q',' '],false,'?'];
                                                                                                            450
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            423
                                                                                                                                                   [ graphics sequence
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            423
                 32
                                if sp=' ' then sc_clr_screen;
                                                                                                            451
                                                                                                                 2
390
      2
           7:2
391
      2
           7:2
                 38
                                if [sp='D'] or [sp='d'] then
                                                                                                            452
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            423
                                                                                                                                                   buf[0]:=27;
                                                                                                                                                   buf[1]:=ord['K'];
                                                                                                            453
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            437
                 51
                                    begin
392
      2
           7:3
                                                                                                                                                   buf[2]:=[max mod 256];
                                                                                                            454
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            452
393
      2
           7:4
                 51
                                    writeln;
                                                                                                            455
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            474
                                                                                                                                                   buf[3]:=[max div 256];
384
      2
           7:4
                                    [ast:=stream^[start] div 4:
                                                                                                                                                    [-----
                                                                                                            458
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
395
      5
           7:4
                                    for 1:=stert to stop
                                                                                                            457
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                                                   { End of MX70's ascape to
                                                                                                                 2
396
           7:4
                                    do begin
397
                 91
                                       present:=stream*[i] div 4;
                                                                                                            458
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                                                    [ graphics sequence
      2
           7:6
398
      2
           7:6
                104
                                       lo:=present; hi:=last;
                                                                                                            459
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            492
                                       if Lo>hi then
                                                                                                            460
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            492
                                                                                                                                                   unitwrite[6,buf,max+4,,12];
399
      2
           7:8
                108
                                                                                                            461
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            503
                                                                                                                                                   buf[0]:=13:
400
      2
           7:7
               113
                                          begin
                                                                                                                                                   unitwrite(6,buf,1):
401
      2
           7:8
               113
                                          J:=h1:
                                                                                                            462
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            517
                                                                                                                                                   unitatetus[1,stet,1];
402
      5
           7:8
               115
                                          hi:=lo;
                                                                                                            463
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:6
                                                                                                                            526
                                                                                                            464
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            533
                                                                                                                                                   if stat[0]<>0 then
403
      2
           7:8
               117
                                          Los=Is
                                                                                                            465
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       717
                                                                                                                            546
                                                                                                                                                      begin
404
     2
           7:7
               119
                                          end;
                                                                                                            468
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            546
                                                                                                                                                      read(keyboard,c);
405
      2
                                       for J:=0 to lo do write[' '];
           7:6
               118
                                                                                                                                                      pitch[12];
                                                                                                            467
                                                                                                                       7:8
406
      2
           7:6
               147
                                       for J:=lo to hi
                                                                                                                 2
                                       do write['-'];
                                                                                                            468
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:8
                                                                                                                            558
                                                                                                                                                      exit[plot];
407
      2
           7:6
                148
                                                                                                            469
                                                                                                                       7:7
408
      2
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                            583
                                                                                                                                                      end;
           7:6
                175
                                       writeln;
                                                                                                            470
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       7:5
                                                                                                                            563
                                                                                                                                                   end:
408
      2
           7:6
                182
                                       last:-present;
                                                                                                                       7:4
                                                                                                                            569
                                                                                                                                                pitch[12];
                                                                                                            471
                                                                                                                 2
410
      2
           7:6
                184
                                       unitatatus[1,stat,1];
411
      2
           7:6
                191
                                       if stat[0]<>0 then
                                                                                                            472
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:3
                                                                                                                            572
                                                                                                                                                end;
                                                                                                            473
                                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                       7:1
                                                                                                                            572
                                                                                                                                          until [sp='q'] or [sp='Q'];
412
      2
           7:7
                204
                                          begin
                                                                                                            474
                                                                                                                       2:0
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                              0
                                                                                                                                          end;
413
      2
           7:8
                204
                                          read(keyboard,c);
414
     2
           7:8
                213
                                                                                                            475
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       2:0
                                                                                                                              0
                                                                                                                                          [BN-]
                                          exit[plot];
                                                                                                            476
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       2:0
                                                                                                                              0
415
     5
           7:7
               218
                                          end;
                                                                                                            477
416
     2
           7:5
               218
                                       end:
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       2:0
                                                                                                                              0
                                                                                                                                       begin
                                                                                                            478
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       2:1
                                                                                                                                       sc_ctr_screen;
417
      2
           7:3
                224
                                    end;
                                                                                                            479
                                                                                                                                       repeat
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                       2:1
                                                                                                                              2
418
      2
           7:2
                224
                                if [sp='P'] or [sp='p'] then
419
      2
          7:3
                236
                                    begin
```

421 2 7:4 243

unitwrite[6,buf,4];

```
Listing 3 continued:
480
           2:2
     2
                             c:=sc_prompt(
                                concet[ 'State: E[nergy & Crosses, P[lot,',
481
           2:2
           2:2
                 19
                                ' A]vg, M]ax&min, S]pect, Q]uit '],
                                 -1,0,0,0,['p','e','e','m','s','q','P','E','A','M','S','Q',' '],
483
      2
           2:2
                31
                                FALSE,',');
484
      2
           2:2
                44
485
      2
           2:2
                 50
                             case c of
486
                               ' ':sc clr screen;
           2:2
                 54
                               'A', 'a':begin
487
      2
           2:2
                 59
488
      2
                 59
           2:4
                                       writein:
488
           2:4
                 66
                                       writeln('Computing....');
490
      2
           2:4
                86
                                       write['Mean value from ',start,' to ',stop,
491
      9
           2:4 134
                                             ' is ',mean);
492
           2:3 158
                               'M', 'm':begin
493
      2
           2:2 161
494
      2
           2:4 161
                                       writeln;
495
           2:4 168
                                       sc_clr_cur_line;
498
                                       writeln['Computing....'];
           2:4 170
497
           2:4 190
                                      max:=0:
498
      2
           2:4 192
                                       min:=255;
489
           2:4 195
                                       for fi=start to stop-1
500
      2
           2:4 201
                                       do begin
      2
                                          if stream [i]>max then max:=streem [i];
501
           2:6 211
502
           2:6 236
                                          if stream*[i] Kmin then min:=stream*[i];
503
           2+5 261
      2
                                          and:
50A
      2
           2:4 266
                                      writeln:
505
      2
           2:4 273
                                      writeln['Hax from ',start,' to ',stop,' is ',
506
      5
           2:4 334
                                            max.'.'1:
                                      writeln['Min from ',start,' to ',stop,' is ',
507
      2
           2:4 360
508
      2
           2:4 421
                                            min,'.'];
           2:3 447
509
      2
510
     2
           2:2 449
                                'E','e':Energy;
511
           2:2 453
                                'P', 'p':plot;
           2:2 457
                                'S','s':Spectrum;
512
      2
                                end;
513
      2
           2:2 461
514
      2
           2:1
               464
                        until (c='Q') or (c='q');
     2
515
           1:0
                0
                        end;
516
     2
           1:0
                 0
517
      2
                        end (voice_dsp).
            :0
                  0
```

End of Compilation.

```
S(et Tempo 39
B(eginning 0
E(nd 0
R(ecord
P(lay
Q(uit
```

Figure 6: Menu screen for the Record and Listen routine.

Text continued from page 457:

Upon your selecting the Energy and Crosses plot, the program asks whether the plot is to be routed to the printer or to the video display. Once a selection is made, the program begins to produce graphs like those in figure 4 in Part 1 of this article (July, pages 202 and 203), which are graphs of the spectral energy and number of zero-crossings contained in the signal. You can abort the plot before it reaches the End index in the speech by pressing any character on the keyboard.

When you select Plot, the program asks whether the plot is to be routed to the printer or to the display. Once a selection is made, the program begins to print or display graphs like

those in figure 3 from last month (page 198). This plot, too, can be stopped by pressing any character on the keyboard.

The statistics menu also contains functions to compute three useful scalar values: the maximum waveform peak, the minimum waveform peak, and the average (DC—direct current) bias of the speech-buffer segment. These values are useful primarily in calibrating the input signal level. The optimal signal parameters for a properly calibrated amplifier for voiced input speech are:

Maximum Signal	254
Minimum Signal	1
Average Value	127

You'll rarely attain these values exactly, but grossly underdriving the A/D converter or setting excessive DC-offset values can badly distort digital speech's intelligibility and introduce errors into Voice Lab's analysis computations.

When you select the Spectrum option, the program gives you the choice of routing output to the printer or to the display. Once you've made your selection, the program begins to produce graphs like those in figure 5 in part 1 (pp. 202 and 203). As above, this plot can be stopped by pressing any character on the keyboard.

Both the spectrum-analysis and the waveform plots take some time to generate. So that the program may run as fast a possible, the code in the Voice Display unit has native-code directives bracketing these sections. In some implementations of the UCSD p-System, such as the one for the IBM Personal Computer, it is possible to send the program's p-code (pseudocode) object file through a native-code generator. This will translate the indicated section of the program to machine instructions directly executable by the microprocessor. As a result, the computation time in this section will be dramatically reduced, while other, noncritical sections of the program are left in the more compact p-code representation. Just remember that producing native code for the Voice Display unit will render its object code incompatible with p-Systems running on different processors.

Messages Menu

The Messages menu contains just these choices:

Messages: L(iteral F(ile Q(uit

It allows you to have the word-listbased speech-synthesis functions in Voice Lab read back to you files or strings that you have keyed in. If you select Literal input, the program begins prompting you for input lines. After the line has been entered, it is passed to the speech synthesizer in the Voice Message unit (listing 4). It will continue prompting for additional lines until a blank line is entered. If you use the File option, specifying the name of an existing file, the program reads the file one line at a time and passes the text in it to the speech synthesizer.

Digital Filter: term < 0..5>, D)c offset, F)ilter, Q)uit

Formula X[T] = 0.50 * x[t] + 0.50 * x[t + 1] + 5

Term	Delay	Weight
0)	Ot	0.50
1)	1t	0.50
2)	Ot	0.00
3)	Ot	0.00
4)	Ot	0.00
5)	Ot	0.00
D)c Offs	et: 5	

Formula Coefficients: W(eight, D(elay, Q(uit

Formula
$$X[T] = 0.50 * x[t] + 0.50 * x[t - 1]$$

Term	Delay	Weight
0)	Ot	0.50
> 1)	1t	0.50
2)	Ot	0.00
3)	Ot	0.00
4)	Ot	0.00
5)	Ot	0.00
D)c Offs	et 0	

Figure 7: Sample screen display produced by the filter routine.

Figure 8: Sample coefficient-modifying screen in the filter routine.

Filter Menu

When the digital-filter option is selected, a screen similar to that in figure 7 is displayed. This screen displays the options available across the top line, along with the current difference equation and a table of terms. If the formula indicates the operation you wish to perform, press "F" to begin filtering. The program will make one pass through the speech buffer, from beginning to end, applying the indicated formula. The message:

Computing

will be displayed across the bottom

of the display. For each 50 samples processed another period is displayed so you can watch the progress.

This operation, like the plots, can take a long time, particularly if you have specified a very complex polynomial. Like the plotting unit, the Voice Filter unit (listing 5) contains the compiler directives that will allow you to generate native code to perform the computation and improve the system's performance.

To modify the difference equation used in filtering the contents of the speech buffer, type the number corresponding to the equation term you wish to edit. When you do this, the screen will change to appear as

shown in figure 8. You can modify both the weight and delay values in the equation. The DC-offset value can be changed only from the primary edit screen. When the selected term has been set to your satisfaction, you can return to the primary filter screen by selecting Quit. This process can be repeated indefinitely until all the terms of the equation have been set.

Multistage filtering can be achieved by repeatedly filtering the same speech-buffer segment. Recursive or closed-loop filters (those with feedback and oscillators) can be simulated by using negative delay values. When using a recursive filter, take care to make sure it is stable.

Text continued on page 475

a message to our subscribers

From time to time we make the BYTE subscriber list available to other companies who wish to send our subscribers material about their products. We take great care to screen these companies, choosing only those who are reputable, and whose products, services, or information we feel would be of interest to you. Direct mail is an efficient medium for presenting the latest personal computer goods and services to our subscribers.

Many BYTE subscribers appreciate this controlled use of our mailing list, and look forward to finding information of interest to them in the mail. Used are our subscribers' names and addresses only (no other information we may have is ever given).

While we believe the distribution of this information is of benefit to our subscribers, we firmly respect the wishes of any subscriber who does not want to receive such promotional literature. Should you wish to restrict the use of your name, simply send your request to the following address.

BYTE Publications Inc
Attn: Circulation Department
70 Main St
Peterborough NH
03458

```
Pascal Compiler IV.1 c5s-4
                               3/27/83
                     Unit Voice_mag;
            1:d
       5
            1:d
                   1
       2
            1:d
                   1 Interface
       2
                   1 [
            1:d
                               VOICELAB TEXT-TO-SPEECH OUTPUT
            1:d
                   1 [
                                       SERVICE UNIT
       2
            1:0
                   1
       2
            1:d
                          (C)opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
       2
            1:d
   10
       2
            1:d
                   1 [
                              reserved
   11
       2
                   1
            1:d
   12
       2
            1:d
                   1
   13
       2
            1:d
       2
                            function speakword[ s:string ]: boolean;
            1:0
                            procedure speakline[ In:string ];
   15
       2
            1:d
   16
       2
            1:d
   17
       2
            1:0
                   1 Implementation
   18
       2
            1:d
                      Using ANALOGIO
   18
       2
            1:4
   20
       2
            1:4
   21
       2
                                 VOICELAB ANALOG INPUT/OUTPUT
   22
       2
            1:4
                                       SERVICE UNIT
   23
       2
            1:u
   24
       2
                          [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
   25
       2
            1:4
       2
                              reserved
            1:4
       2
            1:u
   28
       2
            1:0
   29
       2
   30
       2
            1:u
                         const vox_buflen = 16383;
   31
       2
             1:u
                   1
                         type vox bufrange = 0..vox buflen;
             1:u
   33
            1:u
                              byte = 0..255;
                              vox_buffer=packed array[vox_bufrange] of byte;
   34
            1:u
   35
       2
            1:4
                   1
                              vox_ptr = "vox_buffer;
            11u
   37
       2
            1:4
                         var tempo, start, stop: vox_bufrenge;
   38
                             streem:vox_ptr;
       2
            1:4
                   4
            1:u
                   5
                         procedure ADC[ ver ptr:vox_buffer;
   40
       2
            1:4
                   5
            1:4
                                       offset, Lan: vox_bufrange; rete:integer ];
   42
       2
            114
                         procedure DAC[ ver ptrivox buffer;
       2
            1:4
       2
            1:4
                                       offset, lan:vox_bufrange; rate:integer );
      2
            1zu
      2
            1:d
                         uses ($U analog.io.code) analog.io.
                      Using VOICEDIC
   47
       2
            1:u
      2
            1:u
   49 2
            1:4
```

Listing 4: The Voice Messages (Voice_msg) unit, which converts text represented by ASCII

characters into audible speech.

```
VOICELAB VOCABULARY DICTIONARY
           1:u
                                      MANAGEMENT UNIT
52
          1:4
53
          1:4
                         [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights
     2
           1:4
                             reserved
           1:u
58
     2
           1:u
57
     2
           1 zu
                        type dict_result=[successful,buf_oflow, not_found,
           1:u
           1:4
                                          dict_full,dup_entry,index_oflow);
           1:u
61
     2
           1:u
                        function find_word[ name:string; var idx:integer ]: boolean;
62
           1:0
63
     2
           1:4
                        function index_word[ idx:integer; ver neme:string;
     2
           1:4
                                             var in:integer ] : boolean;
65
           1:u
           1su
                        function insert_words[ sistring ] : dict result;
           1:u
           1 ru
                        function append_word[ name:string ] : dict_result;
70
     2
           1:u
                        function remove_word[ name:string ] : dict_result;
71
     2
           1:4
72
     2
           1:u
                        procedure clear_dictionery;
73
           1:4
                             [#U voice_dict.code] voice_dictionary;
           1:d
75
     2
           1:6
76
     2
           1:4
77
     2
           1rd
                           result: dict_result;
           1:d
                           dummy:integer;
79
           1:0
                           sistring;
           1:0
                           c:char;
     2
           1:d
R2
     2
                       function speakword[ s:string ]: boolesn];
           1:d
                           var i:integer:
84
           2:0
                           begin
           2:1
                           start:=0;
           2:1
                           stop:=0;
           2:1
                23
                           result:=append_word[s];
                           if result=successful then
88
     2
           2:2
                              begin
90
     2
           2:3
                34
                              speakword:=true;
91
     2
           2:3
                37
                              dsc[stream*,start,stop,tempo];
     2
           2:2
           2:1
                           else speakword:=felse;
94
           1:0
                           end;
           1:0
     2
           1:d
                       procedure speakline[ Insstring ];
97
           3:d
                          var i, i,k;integer:
98
     2
           3:d
                              name:string[7];
99
     2
           3:d
                              word:string[8];
100
     2
           3:d
                13
                          [$R-]
101
     2
           3:0
102
           3:1
                          for 1:=1 to length(ln)
103
     2
           3:1
                          do if [ln[i] \leftarrow z'] and [ln[i] \rightarrow a'] then
104
           3:3
                                ln[i]:=chr(ord(ln[i])-32);
105
     2
           3:1
                58
                          1:=1;
106
     2
          3:1
                          while i<= Length(in)
107
     2
           3:1
                67
                          do begin
108
     2
           3:3
                71
                             J:=0;
109
     2
           3:3
                73
                             while (length(ln)>=i) and [ln[i]=' ']
110
     2
          3:3
                             do 1:=1+1;
```

```
Listing 4 continued:
```

```
while [length[ln]>=i] and [ln[i] >='A']
          3:3
                96
                                  and [ln[i]<='Z']
113
          3:3 120
                            do begin
114
     2
          3:5 123
                              11=1+1:
115
     2
          315
               128
                              J:=j+1;
     2
          3:4 129
                               end;
                            if j>7 then
117
     2
          3:3 131
118
     2
          3:4
               136
                              begin
119
     2
          3:5
                               if not speakword[copy[ln,i-j,7]] then
120
     2
          3:6
                                  for k = | downto 1
                                  do if not speakword[copy[ln,1-k,1]] then
               157
122
          3:8 187
                                    writeln[copy[ln,i-k,1],' ?'];
     2
          3:4 235
123
          3:3 235
                            else
125
     2
          3:4 237
                              begin
                               if not speakword[copy[ln,i-j,j]] then
          3:5 237
                                  for ki=j downto 1
127
          3:6
          3:6
               258
                                  do if not speakword[copy[ln,1-k,1]] then
     2
129
          3:8
                                     writeln[copy[ln,1-k,1],' ?'];
130
          3:4
     2
                            while [length[ln]>=i] and [ln[i]>=i0'] and
131
          3:3 336
                                  [ln[i]<='9']
          3:3 352
132
                            do begin
133
          3:3
               360
134
          3:5
               364
                               case in[i] of
                                '0': word:='ZERO':
          3:5
               371
     5
                                '1': word:='ONE';
136
          3:5
                                '2': word:='T0';
137
          3:5
138
           3:5
                                '3': word:='THREE';
                                '4': word:='FOR';
139
    2
          3:5
          3:5 416
                                '5': word:='FIVE';
140
     2
                                '6': word:='SIX';
                                '7': word:='SEVEN';
               434
142
     2
          3:5
     2
          3:5
               443
                                'B': word:='ATE';
                                '8': word:='NINE';
144
     2
           3:5
     2
          3:5
                               end;
148
     2
           3:5
                               if not speakword(word) then
147
     2
           3:8
               471
                                  writein[in[i],' ?'];
                               1:=1+1:
           3:5
               504
148
           3:4
               507
                               end:
     2
                            while [length[ln]>=i] and
150
     2
          3:3 510
                               [not ([[ln[i]<='8'] and [ln[i]>='0']] or
151
           3:3 517
152
           3:3 534
                                     [[ln[1]<='Z'] and [ln[1]>='A']]]]
     2
           3:3
                            do begin
153
           3:5
               556
                               if not speakword[copy[in,i,i]] then ;
154
                               11=1+15
           3:5 574
158
           3:4 577
                               end;
     2
157
           3:2 579
                            end;
                         end:
158
     2
          1:0
                         [$R+]
     2
           1:0
                 0
                       end [voics_messages].
```

End of Compilation.

Listing 5: The Voice Filtering unit (Voice_filter), which can perform many kinds of digital filtration on the contents of the speech buffer.

Pascal Compiler IV.1 c5s-4 3/27/83 1 Unit Voice_filter; 110 1sd 1:d 1 Interface 1:d 1 [1:d VOICELAB PCM SPEECH RECURSIVE DIGITAL FILTERING UNIT 1:d [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983. All rights reserved 1:d 11d procedure filter; 14 2 11d 2 11d 2 1:d 1 implementation 2 110 Using ANALOGIO 2 1:u 2 1:0 VOICELAB ANALOG INPUT/OUTPUT 21 2 1:4 SERVICE UNIT 22 2 [Clopyright John E. Hoot 1983, All rights 2 1:0 reserved 1:u 1:4 const vox_buflen = 16383; 1:4 type vox_bufrange = 0..vox_buflen; 1:4 1:0 byte = 0..255; vox_buffer=packed array[vox_bufrange] of byte; 1:u vox ptr = "vox buffer; 2 1:4 var tempo, start, stop: vox_bufrange; 1:u stream:vox ptr; 1:4 4 1:u procedure ADC[ver ptrivox_buffer; 1:u offset, len: vox bufrange; rate: integer); 1:0 41 2 1:4 procedure DAC(var ptr:vox_buffer; 42 2 1:u offset, len:vox_bufrange; rate:integer]; 43 2 1:4 44 2 1:4 uses [\$U analog.io.code] enalog_io. Using SCREENOP 2 1:u. 47 2 1:u 1 const

sc_fill_len = 11;

```
106
                                                                                                                                                          no_char_back:boolean; break_char:char]:char;
Listing 5 continued:
                                                                                                             107
                                                                                                                        1:u
                                                                                                                                    function sc_check_char[ver buf:sc_window; ver buf_index,bytes_left:integer]
                                                                                                             108
                         ec_eot = 13;
                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                                            iboolean;
                                                                                                             109
                                                                                                                        1:4
                                                                                                                                    function space wait[flush:boolean]:boolean:
50
     2
                 1
          1:4
                                                                                                             110
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                                                                               1
                                                                                                                                    procedure sc_init;
51
                 1
                                                                                                             111
                                                                                                                               1
                                         = set of char;
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:0
52
     2
                         sc chset
          1:11
                                                                                                             112
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                                        [$U screenops.code] screen ops:
53
     2
          1:4
                         sc_misc_rec
                                         = packed record
                                                                                                             113
                                                                                                                   2
54
     2
          1:4
                                             height, width : 0..255;
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                             can break, slow, xy crt, lc crt,
                                                                                                             114
                                                                                                                                  const lastline = 23;
55
          1:4
                                             cen_upscroll, can_downscroll : boolean; ..
                                                                                                             115
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:0
56
     2
          1:4
                                                                                                             116
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                                                                                  type equation =
57
                                           end;
          1:1
                         sc_datc_rec
                                                                                                             117
58
     2
          1:1
                                         - pecked record
                                                                                                                        110
                                                                                                             118
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                                                                                        term:array[0..5] of
                                             month : 0..12;
60
                                             day : 0..31;
                                                                                                             119
                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                                                                                          record
     2
          1:1
                                                                                                             120
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                                                                                                                           delay: integer;
61
     2
                                             year : 0..99;
                                                                                                             121
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                                                                                                                           weight: real;
62
     2
          1:4
                                           end:
63
                         sc_info_type
                                        = packed record
                                                                                                             122
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                                                                                                                           signal: real;
          1:0
                                                                                                             123
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                             sc_version : string;
                                                                                                                                          end;
          1:4
                                                                                                             124
65
                                             sc_date : sc_date_rec;
                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                                                                                        dc offset:integer;
          1:4
                                             spec_char : sc_chset; [Characters not to echo]
                                                                                                             125
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:0
          1:0
67
     2
          1:4
                                             misc info : sc misc rec:
                                                                                                             126
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                                                                                             127
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                                                                                                                  var i:integer;
68
     2
          1:0
                                           end;
                                                                                                             128
69
                         sc long string = string[255];
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                        1:0
                                                                                                                                       formula: equation;
          1:4
70
                         sc scrn command = [sc whome, sc eras s, sc erase sol, sc clear ins,
                                                                                                             129
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                        1:6
     2
          1:0
                 1
                                                                                                             130
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                        1:d
                                                                                                                              57
71
     2
          1:0
                                            sc clear scn, sc up cursor, sc down cursor,
                                                                                                                                  procedure filter:
72
     2
          1:0
                 1
                                            sc left cursor, sc right cursor);
                                                                                                             131
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        214
                                                                                                                                        var 1,j:integer:
                                                                                                             132
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                        2:4
73
                         sc_key_command = [sc_backspace_key, sc_do1_key, sc_eof_key, sc_etx_key,
                                                                                                                                            c:char;
     2
          1:4
                                            sc escape key, sc del key, sc up key, sc down key,
                                                                                                             133
                                                                                                                        2:0
74
     5
          1:4
                                                                                                                                            term tot:real:
     2
                                            sc_left_key, sc_right_key, sc_not_legal];
                                                                                                             134
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                        2:4
75
          1:4
                                                                                                             135
76
     5
          1:4
                         BC choice
                                         = [sc get, sc give];
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        2:0
                                                                                                                                        procedure scheme;
                         sc window
                                         = packed array [0..0] of char;
                                                                                                             136
                                                                                                                        3:d
77
     2
                                                                                                                                           var first term:booleen;
          1:4
                                                                                                             137
                                                                                                                   2
78
     2
                         sc_tx_port
                                         = record
                                                                                                                        3:0
                                                                                                                                           begin
                                                                   [ screen relative]
                                                                                                             138
79
     2
                                                                                                                                           sc_ctr_tine(5);
          1:11
                                             row. col.
                                                                   [ size of txport [zero besed]]
                                                                                                             139
80
     2
          1:4
                                             height, width,
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:1
                                                                                                                                           writeln['Formule: X[T] = '];
                                             cur_x, cur_y : integer;
                                                                                                             140
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:1
                                                                                                                                           write[' '];
81
     2
          1:4
                                                           [cursor positions relative to the txport ]
                                                                                                             141
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:1
                                                                                                                                           first_term:=true;
82
     2
          1:1
                                                                                                             142
                                                                                                                                           for 1:=0 to 5
                                           end;
84
                                                                                                             143
                                                                                                                                           do with formule.term[i]
     2
          1:0
85
     2
          1:0
                       procedure sc use info[do what:sc choice; var t_info:sc_info_type];
                                                                                                             144
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:2
                                                                                                                              59
                                                                                                                                              do if weight <>0 then
                       procedure sc_uss_port[do_what:sc_choice; var t_port:sc_tx_port];
                                                                                                             145
                                                                                                                        3:4
86
     2
          1:u
                                                                                                                                                    begin
                                                                                                             148
                                                                                                                        3:5
87
     2
                       procedure sc_erase_to_eot(x,line:integer);
                                                                                                                                                    if [not first_term] and [weight>0]
          1:0
                       procedure sc_left;
                                                                                                             147
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:5
                                                                                                                                                    then write['+'];
           1:4
                                                                                                                   2
88
     2
                       procedure sc_right;
                                                                                                             148
                                                                                                                        3:5
                                                                                                                                                    write(weight:5:2, 1 * x[t1];
          1:4
                                                                                                             149
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:5
                                                                                                                             118
                                                                                                                                                    if delay>0 then write['-',delay];
90
     2
          1:0
                       procedure ac up;
                                                                                                             150
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:5
91
     2
          1:u
                       procedure sc down;
                                                                                                                                                    write['] ']:
                       procedure sc getc ch(yer ch;cher; return on metch;sc chset);
                                                                                                             151
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        3:5
92
                                                                                                                                                    first term:=false:
93
          1:0
                       procedure ac clr screen;
                                                                                                             152
                                                                                                                        3:4
                                                                                                                                                    end:
94
     5
                       procedure sc_clr_line (y:integer);
                                                                                                             153
                                                                                                                        3:1
                                                                                                                             167
                                                                                                                                           if formula.dc_offset>0 then
          1:4
95
     2
          1:4
                       procedure sc home;
                                                                                                             154
                                                                                                                        3:2
                                                                                                                             175
                                                                                                                                              write['+ ',formula.dc offset ];
                                                                                                             155
                                                                                                                        3:1
     5
          1:u
                       procedure sc eras eos (x, Line:integer);
                                                                                                                                           if formula.dc_offset<0 then
                       procedure sc_goto_xy[x, line:integer];
                                                                                                             158
                                                                                                                        3:2
87
     2
                                                                                                                                              write['- ',-formula_dc_offset];
98
     2
          1:4
                       procedure sc clr cur line;
                                                                                                             157
                                                                                                                        3:1
                                                                                                                                           writeln:
                                                                                                             158
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        2:1
                                                                                                                               D
99
     2
                       function sc_find_x:integer;
                                                                                                                                           end;
          1:4
100
     2
          1:4
                       function sc find y:integer:
                                                                                                             159
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        2:0
                                                                                                                               0
                       function sc_scrn_has(what:sc_scrn_command):boolean;
                                                                                                             160
                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                        2:0
                                                                                                                               D
101
     2
          1:4
102
                       function sc_has_key[what:sc_key_command]:boolean;
                                                                                                             161
                                                                                                                        2:0
                                                                                                                               1
                                                                                                                                        procedure terms[ idx:integer];
103
                       function sc map ort command(var k_ch:char):sc_key_command;
                                                                                                             162
                                                                                                                        4:d
                                                                                                                               1
                                                                                                                                           var cichari
     2
          1:4
104
                       function sc_prompt(line :sc_long_string; x_cursor,y_cursor,x_pos,
                                                                                                             163
                                                                                                                  2
                                                                                                                        4:0
                                                                                                                               0
                                                                                                                                           begin
     2
          1:u
105
                                            where:integer; return on match:sc chset;
                                                                                                             164
                                                                                                                        4:1
          1:4
                                                                                                                                           repeat
```

Listing 5 continued:

```
165
     2
           4:2
                                 ci=sc prompt[
168
     2
           4:2
                                   'Formula Coefficients: W[eight, D[elay, Q[uit',
                                   15,10+1dx,0,0,['w','d','q','W','Q','D'],false,'?'];
167
     2
           4:2
                 8
                                 write['->']:
188
     2
           4:2
                 26
                 39
                                 case c of
169
     2
           4:2
                                    'W' . 'w' :
170
           4:2
                 43
     2
171
     2
           4:3
                 43
                                       begin
172
     2
           4:4
                 43
                                       gotoxy [36,10+1dx];
173
     2
           4:4
                 50
                                       write[' ':8]:
                                       gotoxy (36,10+1dx);
174
     2
           4:4
                 60
                                       readin(formula.term[idx].weight);
175
     2
           4:4
                 67
                 91
                                       gotoxy [35,10+1dx];
176
     2
177
     2
                 98
                                       write[formule.term[idx].weight:10:2];
           4:4
               118
                                       schema;
178
     2
           4:4
178
           4:3
               120
                                       end:
     2
                                    'D','d':
180
     2
           4:2
               122
181
     2
           4:3
                122
                                       with formule.term[idx]
                                       do begin
182
     2
           4:3
               130
                                          gotoxy [26,1dx+10];
183
           4:5
               131
    2
                                          write[' ':8]:
           4:5
               137
184
     2
           4:5
               147
                                          gotoxy [28,1dx+10];
185
     2
186
     2
                153
                                          readin[delay];
187
     2
                168
                                          gotoxy [25,10+1dx];
           4:5
188
     2
           4:5
               174
                                          write[delay:8];
188
           4:5
                184
                                          schema:
     2
190
     2
           4:4
                186
                                          end;
191
           4:2
                188
                                    end:
     2
                                 until [c='Q'] or [c='q'];
192
     2
           4:1
                191
                              gotoxy[15,10+1dx];
193
     2
           4:1
                203
                              write[' '];
194
     2
           4:1
                209
195
      2
           4:1
                222
                              sc ctr tine(0);
196
     2
           2:0
                  0
                              end;
                  0
197
     2
           2:0
198
      2
           2:0
                           [$N+]
199
      2
           2:0
                  0
                           begin
200
      2
           2:1
                  4
                           sc clr_screen;
      2
           2:1
                  6
                           gotoxy[15,8];
201
                           write['Term':10,'Delay':10,'Weight':10];
           2:1
                 10
202
      2
                 49
                           for 1:=0 to 5
503
      2
           2:1
204
      2
           2:1
                 50
                           do with formula.term[1]
205
      2
           2:2
                 66
                              do begin
206
      2
           2:4
                 68
                                 gotoxy[15,10+1];
                                 write[i:9,']',delay:9,'t',weight:10:2 ];
207
      2
           2:4
                 74
208
      2
           2:3
                126
                                 end:
                131
                           gotoxy[15,17]:
209
      2
           2:1
           2:1
                135
                           write['DC Offset: ',formule.dc_offset ];
210
      2
                160
                           schema;
211
     2
           2:1
212
     2
           2:1 162
                           repeat
213
      2
           2:2 162
                              c:=sc prompt(concat('Digital Filter: term <0..5>,',
                                     ' D]c offset, F[ilter, Q[uit ']
           2:2 178
214
      2
215
      2
            2:2
                187
                                     ,-1,0,0,0,
            2.2
                193
                                     ['O'...'5','d','D','F','f','Q','q'],false,'?'];
     2
218
                              if [c<='5'] and [c>='0'] then
217
     2
            2:2
                207
218
      2
            2:3 218
                                 terms[ ord[c]-ord['0'] ]
            2:2
                222
219
      2
                              else
      2
            2:3
                227
                                  case c of
220
                                  'D','d':
221
      2
            2:3
                231
222
      2
           2:4 231
                                    begin
```

```
2:5 231
                                     gotoxy[26,17];
 223
      5
      2
            2:5
                 235
                                     write[' ':10]:
 224
                                     ootoxy[26,17]:
 225
      2
            2:5
                245
 226
            2:5
                                     readin[formula.dc_offset];
 227
       2
            2:5
                267
                                     optoxy[26,17];
                                     write[formule.dc_offset];
 228
       2
            2:5
                271
                                                                      1);
 229
       2
            2:5
                 283
                                     write['
                                     scheme;
 230
      2
            2:5
                 295
 231
      2
                 298
                                     end:
            2:4
                                 'F', 'f':
 232
      2
            2:3
                301
                                    begin
 233
       2
            2:4
                 301
                                    for ]:=0 to 5
 234
       2
            2:5
                                    do with formula.term[j]
 235
       2
            2:5
                 302
                                       do signal:=stream*[start];
 236
       2
            2:5
                318
                                    gotoxy[0,lastline-3];
 237
       2
            2:5
                345
       2
                 348
                                    write['Computing.']:
 238
            2:5
                                    for i := start to stop
 239
      2
            2:5
                 364
                                    do begin
 248
       2
            2:5
                 364
                                       if [[start-i] mod 100] = 0 then write['.'];
 241
       2
            2:7
                 375
                                       term tot:=0;
 242
       2
            2:7
                 400
                                       for J:=0 to 5
 243
       2
            2:7
                 404
                                       do with formule.term[]]
 244
      2
            2:7
                                          do if weight<>0.0 then
 245
       2
            2:8
                 434
 246
       2
            2:0
                                                signal:=[stream^[i]-signal]/[delay+1]
 247
       2
            2:1
                 434
 248
       2
            2:1
                 458
                                                   term_tot:=term_tot+weight*signal;
            2:1
                 464
 249
       2
                 478
                                                end;
 250
       2
            2:0
                                       term tot:=term tot+formula.dc_offset;
                 483
 251
       2
            2:7
                                       if term_tot>255.0 then stream*[i]:=255
 252
       2
            2:7
                 493
                                       alse if term tot <0 then stream [i]:=0
            2:7
 253
       2
                                             alse stream [i]:=round(term_tot);
 254
       2
            2:8
            2:6
                 560
 255
       2
                                    sc_clr_line[lastline-3];
 256
       2
            2:5
                 566
                                    sc clr_line[lastline-2];
 257
       2
            2:5
                 571
                                    sc_cir_line[lastline-1];
       2
            2:5
                 576
 258
 259
       2
            2:4
                                     end;
 260
       2
            2:3
                 582
                                  end:
 261
       2
            2:1
                 585
                            until [c='Q'] or [c='q'];
 262
       2
            2:1
                 597
                            sc_ctr_screen;
                            end; [filter]
 263
            1:0
                   0
       2
                   0
                      [$N-]
 264
       2
            1:0
 265
       2
            1:0
                   0
 266
       2
            1:0
                   D
                      begin
 267
       2
            1:1
                   0
                      for 1:=0 to 5
                       do with formula.term[1]
 268
       2
            1:1
 269
       2
            1:2
                  20
                         do begin
                  22
                             weight:=0.0;
 270
       2
            1:4
       2
                  30
                             delay:=0;
 271
            1:4
                             and;
 272
       2
            1:3
 273
       2
            1:1
                      formula.dc_offset:=0;
  274
       2
            1:1
                   46
                      formula.term[0].weight:=1.0;
                      ****
                   60
 275
       2
            1:1
 276
       2
             :0
                   0 end [voice filter].
End of Compilation.
```

Listing 6: The Analog-I/O unit (Analog_IO), a hardware-specific unit that reads data from the analog-to-digital converter and writes data to the digital-to-analog converter.

3/27/83

```
Pascal Compiler IV.1 c5s-4
            1:d
                   1 UNIT ANALOG IO;
            1:d
   3
       2
            1:d
                   1 Interface
    4
       2
            1:1
                   1
       2
    6
       2
                                 VOICELAB ANALOG INPUT/OUTPUT
            1:d
                   1
   7
       2
            1:d
                   1
                                        SERVICE UNIT
    8
       2
   9
       2
            1:d
                   1
                           [C]opyright John E. Hoot 1983, ALL rights
                              reserved
   10
       2
            1 ± d
                   1
       2
   11
            1:d
   12
       2
            1:d
                   1
  13
       2
            1:1
                   1
  14
       0
                         const vox_buflen = 16383;
   15
            1:d
  16
       2
                         type vox_bufrange = 0..vox_buflen;
            1:d
                   1
  17
       2
            1:0
                              byte = 0..255;
   18
       2
            1:d
                              vox_buffer=packed array[vox_bufrange] of byte;
                              vox_ptr = "vox_buffer;
  19
            1:d
                   1
  20
       9
                   1
            1:d
  21
       2
                         var tempo, start, stop: vox_bufrange;
  22
                             stresm:vox ptr:
            1:d
  23
       2
            1+4
                   5
  24
       2
                         procedure ADC[ var ptr:vox buffer;
            1:d
  25
            1:d
                                        offset, len: vox bufrange; rate:integer ];
  26
       2
            1 : d
                   1
  27
       2
            1:d
                         procedure DAC[ var ptr:vox_buffer;
                                        offset, Lenivox_bufrange; rate:integer ];
            1:d
  29
       2
            1:d
  30
       2
            1:0
                     Implementation
  31
       2
            1:d
  32
       2
            1:d
  33
       2
            1±d
                   1
                         procedure sample[ var ptr:vox_buffer; offset, len: vox_bufrange ];
       2
  34
  35
       2
            1:d
                   1
  36
       2
            1:0
                         procedure play( var ptr:vox_buffer; offset, len, rate:vox_bufrange);
  37
       2
            1:d
  38
            1:d
                   1
                         procedure ADC;
  39
       2
            1:0
                   1
  4n
       2
            2:0
                           begin
  41
            2:1
                   0
                           sample[ ptr,offset,len ];
  42
       2
            1:0
                   0
                           end:
  43
       2
            1:0
                   0
  44
       2
            1:0
                   1
                         procedure DAC;
  45
       2
            3:0
                   0
                           begin
   46
       2
            3:1
                   n
                           play[ ptr, offset, len, rate ];
   47
       2
            1:0
                   0
                           end:
  48
       2
            1:0
                   0
  49
       2
            1:0
                   n
                           begin
  50
       2
            1:1
                   0
                           new[stream];
  51
                           start:=0;
            1:1
  52
       2
            1:1
                  15
                           stop:=0:
  53
       2
            1:1
                  23
                            tempo:=39:
  54
                  32
            1:1
  55
       2
            1:1 34
                           dispose[stream];
       2
  56
             :0
                  0
                            end.
```

Text continued from page 470:

Installation and Adaptation

The Voice Lab program and units were developed in UCSD Pascal under version IV of the p-System (distributed by Softech Microsystems) and operate most effectively under that version of the system. Voice Lab relies strongly on the p-System's modular unit philosophy, so adapting Voice Lab to another operating environment would not be a simple task.

To get Voice Lab to run under Apple Pascal version 1.1, you must relink the units after each modification, which makes for slow work. Additionally, the virtual-memory management under the version IV p-System allows Voice Lab to operate with a larger speech buffer on an Apple than does Apple Pascal 1.1.

Voice Lab is designed to be portable to various computers in both source and object code. With two exceptions,

the object code for the main program and all the units can be moved from machine to machine without recompilation. I have successfully transported Voice Lab between the IBM Personal Computer and the Apple II. The two exceptions to portability are the printer-output routine and the Analog I/O unit.

The Analog I/O unit (listing 6) performs the actual digitizing of the speech input and synthesis of the speech output. The specific characteristics of the hardware interface to the D/A and A/D converters will inevitably differ from machine to machine. To accommodate this situation, the Analog I/O unit is structured to require that two assemblylanguage procedures, Sample and Play, be linked into it.

The Sample procedure reads the computer's analog input at a rate determined by one of its calling arguments. Each sample is assumed to be an 8-bit unsigned number in the range 0 through 255, and the quiescent value of the input should be 127 or 128. The samples should be written to memory beginning at the location indicated by the sum of two other arguments shown in listing 6, the Offset and the Ptr base address. Sampling should continue until the number of samples specified by the Len argument have been accumulated. At that time, the Sample procedure should return control to Analog I/O.

The Play procedure performs the inverse operation to Sample. All arguments to Play are interpreted in the same fashion as Sample, except values are read from memory and written to the D/A converter.

The only other area of Voice Lab that may require modification is the printer-output section in the Voice Display unit. The Voice Display unit, as shown in listing 3, is designed to operate with an Epson MX-70 printer. The lines of source code specific to the MX-70 are demarcated by comments; these will have to be rewritten if you have a different printer.

The waveform-routine is designed to operate with dot-matrix graphics. If your computer does not support dot-matrix graphical output, you can

use hyphens or microspaced periods to generate the graphical output, but producing the output will take a long time. If hyphens are used, the same algorithm that is used on the display can be applied to the printer.

These modifications should not be hard, as such things go, so after just a little time modifying the print routines and adapting to your D/A and A/D hardware, you should be ready to begin investigating digital speech synthesis and analysis with Voice Lab.

Conclusions

Voice Lab provides a workbench upon which the structure of speech can be analyzed and offers a library of system units that facilitate speech synthesis from application programs.

Voice Lab is neither a static nor a completed project. Its modular-unit structure is specifically designed to allow experimentation and further development. In the project's gestative phases, versions of the Voice Lab library have used ADPCM, (adaptive differential pulse-code

modulation), DPCM, and PCM encoding. And at one point the Voice Messages unit employed a phonetic, rather than word-oriented vocabulary.

I'm still working on extensions to handle common word endings, such as plurals. Additionally, the results from the zero-crossing analysis and peak-energy plots have suggested some reasonable lines of inquiry into speech recognition, the other side of the voice-input/output problem.

I hope that I've encouraged you to push the limits of your computer and discover the frontiers of speech interaction.

References

- Anderson, James C. "An Extremely Low-Cost Computer Voice Response System." BYTE, February 1981, page 36.
- Ciarcia, Steve. "Talk to Me! Add a Voice to Your Computer for \$35." BYTE, June 1978, page 142.
- Ciarcia, Steve. "Use ADPCM for Highly Intelligible Speech Synthesis." BYTE, June 1983, page 35.
- Ciarcia, Steve. "Use Voiceprints to Analyze Speech." BYTE, March 1982, page 50.

- Flanagan. J. L. Speech Analysis, Synthesis, and Perception, second revised edition. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1972.
- Flanagan, J. L. "Voices of Men and Machines." Journal of the Acoustical Society of America. Volume 51, March 1972, page 1975.
- Hoot, John E. "Voice Lab: A System for Digital Speech Synthesis and Analysis, Part 1." BYTE, July 1983, page 186.
- Mazor, Stan. "Approaching Filtering Discretely." Computer Design, April 1982, page 159.
- O'Haver, Tom. "Audio Processing with a Microcomputer." BYTE, June 1978, page 166.
- Payne, Robert A. "A Voice for the Apple II Without Extra Hardware." BYTE, November 1981, page 499.
- Schafer, Lawrence R. and Ronald W. Schafer. "Digital Representations of Speech Signals." *Proceedings of the IEEE*, Volume 63, April 1975, page 662.
- 22920 Analog Signal Processor Design Handbook. Santa Clara, CA: Intel Corporation, 1980.

John E. Hoot is president of Software & Systems Consulting (4181 Bryan St., Oceanside, CA 92056) and former manager of product software development for Softech Microsystems. His firm specializes in p-System adaptations, application development, and marketing.

HY PA

ADALAB "Automates Lab Instruments



Interactive Microware's general-purpose ADALAB[®] data acquisition and control system interfaces with virtually any lab instrument using a recorder or meter, including GC and HPLC systems, spectrophotometers, pH meters, process control apparatus, thermographics, etc.

thermocouples, etc.

• Lab Data Manager™ software facilitates single or multichannel acquisition, storage, display and chart recorder style output of lab instrument data. IMI QUICKI/O software operates within easy-to-use BASIC!

 Thousands of scientists currently use IMI software and/or ADALAB products worldwide!

*Price includes 48K APPLE† II+ CPU, disk drive with controller, 12" monitor, dot matrix printer with interface, IMI ADALAB® interface card.

†Trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

Attention APPLE APPLE Owners

IMI'S ADALAB INTERFACE CARD IS AVAILABLE SEPARATELY FOR ONLY \$495

(Includes 12-bit A/D, 12-bit D/A, 8 digital sense inputs, 8 digital control outputs, 32-bit real-time clock, two 16-bit timers plus QUICKI/O data acquisition software.)

INTERACTIVE MICROWARE, INC. P.O. Box 771, Dept. 3 State College, PA 16801 (814) 238-8294

ZENITH COLOR I MONITOR \$281 -29 TERMINAL \$676 ZVM 121 MONITOR ZVM 134 RGB COLOR II MONITOR \$412 \$83 \$424 300A MONITOR \$145 (includes IBM Cable) **NEC Printers** ZVM 122 AMBER \$113 ZVM 123 AMBER \$97 PC8023A \$393 \$1845 **ZVM 131 RGB** \$301 ZVM 135 RGB \$515 2050 CALL LEXICON **STAR Micronics Printers** LEX II \$106 **GEMINI 10X** \$308 **GEMINI 15** \$422 TERMS - COD - Freight COLLECT - Charge Card Silver Reed Printers 550P \$648 Customers Add 4% DIVISION OF 7309C GROVE ROAD FREDERICK, MD. 21701

Help in Apple III Pascal

This easy-to-implement Help system offers online instructions and explanations anywhere in a program

by Al Evans

The ideal computer program features online instructions and explanations that save time and reduce the probability of making errors. But adding complete documentation or a Help system to a computer such as the Apple III must not substantially increase the complexity and bulk of the software it serves. And such a system should be sufficiently fast and flexible to use anywhere in application software.

An ideal Help system is not easy to realize with most available low-cost hardware/software combinations. The one described here, however, is readily implemented because it takes advantage of the modular structure of UCSD Pascal and the Apple III's advanced console-control capabilities. It can be used anywhere in a program to provide needed information. Listing 1 shows a program that demonstrates this Help system.

System Definition

Before implementing a complete online Help system, it's important to consider the three basic areas within a program in which you might require additional information:

• Help from the menu level. Individual Help screens are attached to each menu item. Primarily instructional, they provide information about menu selection and describe its use or offer examples of the system's action when the item is selected.

"Infinite" interruptibility is required when you want to design a nearly ideal Help system.

 Help during keyboard input. During any request for input from the keyboard, detailed reminders describe what information you need to enter. • Help during a continuous process. Help screens can be connected, for example, to procedures that display output to explain the data shown

and/or its format.

Unfortunately, these situations cover a seemingly infinite variety of machine states and cannot be reduced to a small number of cases that could be handled individually. What is required, then, is "infinite" interruptibility. This capability is provided by a set of techniques that enable you to easily interrupt any process at any time but that don't require special programming for individual cases and don't affect the process being interrupted.

One technique, keypress sensing, is easily implemented on most computers. Another incorporates a set of procedures to save and restore the exact state of the console screen, including all displayed data and the cursor position. On many small systems, implementing these procedures would require assemblylanguage programming; the Apple III, however, supports them through calls to the .CONSOLE driver.

In addition to software-interrupt techniques, you'll need a method of

```
Listing 1: A demonstration program of a Help system in Apple III Pascal.
PROGRAM HELP DEMO:
(By Al Evans, 1982. Public domain -- use freely, but please give me credit)
(Help table of contents; give each help screen a name and enter it here.)
  MENU2 = 2;
  EX1 = 3:
  FX2 = 4:
TYPE Byte = 0..255;
     Buffer_2K = Packed Array[0..2048] of Byte;
     Request_Code = Packed Record
                        CHANNEL: 0..1;
                        STAT_DR_CTRL: 0..1;
REQUEST NUM: 0..255;
                        RESERVED: 0..63
     XY_Coordinates = (X, Y);
     Menu_Mode = (NORMAL_MODE, HELP_MODE);
VAR LEFT_ARROW, ESCAPE, HELP_KEY, BEEP: Char;
KEY BUF STATUS, SCREEN SAVE, SCREEN RESTORE: Request_Code;
    SCREEN_POSITION: Request_Code;
    SCREEN BUFFER: Buffer 2K;
    CURS_POS: Packed Array[XY_Coordinates] of Byte;
    INPUT_SET: Set of Char;
                        ---- APPLE /// CONSOLE CONTROL
 rocedure Clear_Screen;
BEGIN
Write(Chr (28))
FND:
Procedure Inverse;
BEGIN
  Write(Chr(18))
FND:
Procedure Normal;
BEGIN
  Write(Chr(17))
FND:
(Though the demonstration program does not use viewports, the next two
 procedures are required to provide HELP for programs that do.
Procedure Reset_Viewport;
BEGIN
  Write(Chr(1))
Procedure Restore_Viewport;
BEGIN
  Write(Chr(4))
Procedure Back_Space;
BEGIN
  Write(Chr(8))
FND:
Procedure Save_Screen;
CONST CONSOLE = 1;
  Unit_Status(CONSOLE, SCREEN_BUFFER, SCREEN_SAVE);
  Unit_Status(CONSOLE, CURS_POS, SCREEN_POSITION)
END:
Procedure Restore_Screen;
CONST CONSOLE = 1;
BEGIN
  Unit_Status(CONSOLE, SCREEN_BUFFER, SCREEN_RESTORE);
  GotoXY(CURS_POSEX), CURS_POSEY))
END:
Function Keypressed: Boolean;
CONST CONSOLE = 1;
VAR CHARS_AVAIL: 0..255;
  CHARS_AVAIL:= 0;
  Unit_status(CONSOLE,CHARS_AVAIL,KEY_BUF_STATUS);
  Keypressed:= CHARS_AVAIL > 0
END:
Procedure Help(WHERE: Integer);
      (Enter the prefix for your HELP frames here)
PREFIX = '/DEMO/FRAME';
START_BLOCK = 0; (Change to 2 for Pascal text files)
      CONSOLE = 1;
                                                           Listing 1 continued on page 479
```

composing formatted Help screens and storing them as disk files. Any text editor that produces Pascal-compatible files will accomplish this step. We use Applewriter III (a word-processing program) or the Apple III Pascal editor set to ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) mode to eliminate blocks of format data at the front of each UCSD Pascal text file because we don't need them for our purposes.

Finally, you'll need a way to get a screenful of formatted data quickly from a disk to the display. Providing this feature are the low-level Pascal procedures BLOCKREAD and UNIT-WRITE, which can be used to read and write large chunks of data regardless of type. In this case, they permit the system to find a Help frame on disk, read it, and display it on the screen in less than 3 seconds (or in much less time if a hard disk is used).

The System Design

To simplify use of the disk files containing the Help screens, the files are named systematically; the first is FRAME1, the second is FRAME2, and so on.

In the program's global-declarations section, a table of contents matches each program area for which Help is provided with its corresponding frame number. For example, a program in which the first two Help frames concern the first two items on the menu begins with the declaration

CONST MENU1 = 1; MENU2 = 2; . . .etc.

The Help procedure itself is declared as

Procedure Help(WHERE: Integer);

Calls to this procedure in the form of "Help(MENU1)" are thus permitted.

In order for you to be able to use the Help facility, the program must have three additional features. First, it needs a dual-mode menu that can act as a normal menu for program control or as a menu for instructional Help screens. We use the global TYPE declaration

TYPE Menu_Mode = (NORMAL_ MODE, HELP_MODE);

to permit declaration of the menu itself, as

Procedure Menu(MODE: Menu_Mode);

and employ the parameter MODE within the menu itself to control its action. The main program calls the menu as Menu(NORMAL_MODE). If the Help key is pressed from within the menu, it makes a recursive call to itself as Menu(HELP_MODE).

The program also needs a stringreading procedure that emulates Readln but can be interrupted at any time to use the Help system during input. Because it must read one character at a time, it will also be used to filter nonprinting characters out of the input. This procedure is declared as

Procedure Get_String(VAR INPUT_LINE: String; CALLING_PROC: Integer);

INPUT_LINE is the string to be built by the procedure; CALLING_PROC is one of the above global constants representing the Help screen that applies to the calling procedure.

Finally, for Help during a continuous process, we insert the line

If Keypressed Then Handle_Key;

wherever the process is to be interrupted. To complete the procedure, we use such instructions as

Procedure Handle_Key;
VAR KEY: Char;
BEGIN
Read(KEYBOARD,KEY);
If KEY = HELP_KEY Then
Help(WHEREVER);
{... etc. for any special keys to be
handled}
END;

Implementing the Help System

Having covered our three general cases, we implemented the system in

```
Listing 1 continued:
VAR FRAME: Buffer_2K;
    BLOCK_COUNT: Integer;
HELP_FILE: File;
    FILE_NAME: String;
KEY: Char;
    CH TO STR: String[1];
  Reset_Viewport;
                                   (See note under Apple /// Console Control above)
  Save_Screen; Clear_Screen;
  Str(WHERE, FILE_NAME);
FILE NAME:= Concat(PREFIX, FILE_NAME);
  Reset (HELP FILE, FILE_NAME);
   ($IOCHECK+)
   If IORESULT <> 0
   Then REPEAT
          Writeln(Chr(7), 'Please put program disk online and press <RETURN>,');
          Writeln('Or press <ESCAPE> to exit: ');
          Read (KEY);
          If KEY = ESCAPE
          Then BEGIN
                  Restore_Screen;
                  Restore_Viewport;
                  Exit (Help)
               FND:
          Clear Screens
          ($IOCHECK-)
          Reset (HELP_FILE, FILE_NAME)
          ($IOCHECK+)
        UNTIL IORESULT = 0;
  BLOCK_COUNT:= Block_Read(HELP_FILE, FRAME, 4, START_BLOCK);
Unit_write(CONSOLE, FRAME, (BLOCK_COUNT * 512), 0, 0);
GotoXY(0,23); Write('Press any key to proceed');
  Close (HELP_FILE);
  Restore_Screen;
                                       (See above note concerning Reset_Viewport)
  Restore Viewport
END:
Procedure Init_Variables;
  LEFT_ARROW:= Chr(8); BEEP:= Chr(7);
  ESCAPE:= Chr(27); HELP_KEY:= Chr(191); (Open-Apple-question-mark)
INPUT_SET:= [Chr(32)..Chr(126)];
  With KEY_BUF_STATUS Do
    BEGIN
      CHANNEL:= 0:
      STAT OR CTRL: = 0;
      REQUEST_NUM:= 5;
      RESERVED: = 0
    END;
  With SCREEN_SAVE Do
    BEGIN
      CHANNEL:= 0;
       STAT_OR_CTRL:= 0;
       REQUEST_NUM:= 18;
       RESERVED:= 0
    END;
  With SCREEN RESTORE Do
    BEGIN
      CHANNEL:= 0;
       STAT_OR_CTRL:= 1;
       REQUEST_NUM:= 18;
       RESERVED: = 0
    END:
  With SCREEN POSITION Do
       CHANNEL:= 0;
       STAT_OR_CTRL:= 0;
       REQUEST_NUM:= 16;
      RESERVED:= 0
    END
END:
(Use this procedure for interruptible string input.
For demonstration purposes, enter it in the exact format shown so that it will fit into 23 lines.)
(EX2 BEGIN)
Procedure Get_String(VAR INPUT_LINE: String; CALLING_PROC: Integer);
VAR KEY: Char;
                  CH_TO_STRING: String[1];
  INPUT_LINE:= ''; CH_TO_STRING:= 'X';
  Read (KEYBOARD, KEY);
  While NOT EOLN(KEYBOARD) Do
  REGIN
    If KEY = HELP_KEY Then Help(CALLING_PROC)
    Else If (KEY = LEFT_ARROW) AND (Length(INPUT_LINE) > 0)
                  Back_Space; Write(' '); Back_Space;
                  INPUT_LINE: = Copy(INPUT_LINE, 1, Length(INPUT_LINE) - 1)
               END
         Else If KEY IN INPUT SET
               Then BEGIN
                        Write(KEY); CH_TO_STRING[1]:= KEY;
                        INPUT_LINE: = Concat(INPUT_LINE, CH_TO_STRING)
                      FND
```

the Apple III. There it furnishes online Help from anywhere in the program in the form of a formatted screen display.

To use the system, the basic console-control procedures Save_ Screen and Restore_Screen as well as the function Keypressed are reguired. Save_Screen stores the console display's contents in a globally declared 2K-byte buffer and puts the cursor coordinates into a 2-byte packed array. Restore_Screen reverses this process. Keypressed merely returns TRUE if a character is available to the Pascal system and FALSE if none is available (i.e., no key has been pressed).

On the Apple III, these operations are most easily performed using D_STATUS and D_CONTROL calls to the operating system via the Pascal UNITSTATUS procedure. (Refer to Listing 1 and the Apple III Standard Device Driver's Manual, pages 169 to 171, for more details.) The Pascal UNITSTATUS procedure is called as

UNITSTATUS (UNITNUMBER, STATUSLIST, REQUESTCODE);

UNITNUMBER is an expression with an integer value that is the Pascal unit number of an I/O (input/output) device (1 in the case of the .CONSOLE driver, for instance). STATUSLIST refers to a variable that contains or will contain the data to be passed to or from the device specified by UNITNUMBER (SCREEN_ BUFFER, for example, in the case of Save_Screen and Restore_Screen). REQUESTCODE is a 16-bit packed record that indicates whether the device's input or output channel will be affected by the call, whether it is a status (D_STATUS) or control (D_CONTROL) call, and the type of status or control call being made. This record is declared as

```
Type Request_Code = Packed
 Record
 CHANNEL: 0..1;
 STAT_OR_CTRL: 0..1;
 REOUEST_NUM: 0..255;
 RESERVED: 0..63
END;
```

```
Listing 1 continued:
                   Else Write(BEEP);
     Read (KEYBOARD, KEY)
   Writeln
END; {Get_String}
(EX2 END)
(MENUL PART 1 REGIN)
Procedure Example1:
(An example of HELP during a continuous process, in this case a continuous screen display. HELP would normally be used in this instance to provide information on the format and/or meaning of the display.
VAR FOREVER: Boolean;
(MENU1 PART 1 END)
(EXI REGIN)
  Procedure Handle_Key;
   VAR KEY: Char;
   BEGIN
     Read (KEYBOARD, KEY);
     If KEY = HELP_KEY Then Help(EX1);
If KEY = ESCAPE Then Exit(Example1)
   Procedure Slowprint (LINE: String);
   (This procedure is given as the extreme example of interruption during
    display — the process can be interrupted after each character is displayed. Of course the display would be much faster if written a line at a time and if "Keypressed" was checked only at the end of each line.)
   VAR CHAR_COUNT: Integer;
   BEGIN
     For CHAR_COUNT:= 1 to Length(LINE) Do
     BEGIN
        Write(LINE[CHAR_COUNT]);
        If Keypressed Then Handle_Key
     FND
   FND:
(EX1 END)
(MENU1 PART 2 BEGIN)
BEGIN (Example1)
   FOREVER: = FALSE;
   Clear_Screen;
   REPEAT
   Slowprint('This is an example of how HELP can be provided during an ');
   Slowprint('ongoing process. This text will simply be displayed repeatedly ');
Slowprint('until you push <ESCAPE>. While it is being displayed, you can ');
Slowprint('press ''<open-apple>?'', and whatever help screen you have
attached will ');
   Slowprint ('be displayed instead. When you return to this display after ');
   Slowprint('reading the HELP display, the process will begin again exactly ');
   Slowprint('where it left off.
   UNTIL FOREVER
END:
(MENU1 PART 2 END)
(MENU2 BEGIN)
Procedure Example2;
VAR LINE: String;
BEGIN
  Clear Screen;
   Writeln('This procedure demonstrates HELP during the input of a string');
   Writeln('from the keyboard. The HELP_KEY can be pressed any time during');
   Writeln('entry. Enter ''Stop'' when finished');
   REPEAT
     Write('Enter string: ');
     Get_String(LINE, EX2);
Writeln('You entered: ',LINE)
                                                     (Example of a call to Get String)
  UNTIL LINE = 'Stop'
END;
(MENU2 END)
Procedure Menu (MODE: Menu_Mode);
VAR CHOICE: Char;
     Clear_Screen;
     If MODE = NORMAL_MODE
     Then BEGIN
              GotoXY(65,23);
              Write('''<open-apple>?'' for HELP')
           END:
    GotoXY(0,4);
Writeln('':
                 ':5,'Demonstrations available:');
     Writeln;
     (Enter your menu here)
     Writeln(' ':5,'1) HELP during continuous output process');
Writeln(' ':5,'2) HELP during input from keyboard');
     If MODE = HELP_MODE
     Then BEGIN
              Write(' ':5);
              Inverse;
                                                                      Listing 1 continued on page 481
```

```
Listing 1 continued:
             Write('Now in HELP mode. Choose topic for instructions.');
             Normal;
             Writeln
     END;
Writeln(' ':5,'<ESCAPE> to quit');
Write(' ':5,'Option: '); Read(CHOICE);
     If MODE = NORMAL MODE
     Then Case CHDICE of
            (Enter your program's responses to menu choices here)
            '1': Example1;
'2': Example2;
           END
     Else Case CHOICE of
            (Enter your menu's HELP frames here)
'1': Help (MENU1);
'2': Help (MENU2)
           FND:
     If (MODE = NORMAL MODE) AND (CHOICE = HELP KEY)
     Then Menu (HELP_MODE)
  UNTIL CHOICE = ESCAPE
END:
 BEGIN (*MAIN PROGRAM*)
   Init_Variables;
   Menu (NORMAL_MODE);
   Clear_Screen
```

The specific request codes used as commands to the .CONSOLE device driver are declared as global variables (KEY_BUF_STATUS, SCREEN_RESTORE, SCREEN_POSITION) of the type RequestCode and initialized in an Init_Variables procedure. The following instructions provide an example.

```
With SCREEN_SAVE Do
BEGIN
CHANNEL:= 0;
STAT_OR_CTRL:= 0;
REQUEST_NUM:= 18;
RESERVED:= 0
END;
```

Using the Help Procedure

The operation of the Help procedure itself is simple. It saves and clears the screen (and resets the viewport to include the full screen, although this action is not required by the demonstration program provided), then looks on the volume specified by PREFIX for a FRAME file with the frame number passed to it as the parameter WHERE. If it finds the file, it reads as many as four blocks (2048 characters, slightly more than one screenful) using Block__ Read. Using Unit_Write, it writes the data all at once to the console. It then waits for a keypress, closes the file, and restores the screen and viewport to the state they were in when Help was called.

Before compilation, two constants

in this procedure are set for each specific application. PREFIX is set to the complete volume and file name of the Help files through FRAME—for example, /DEMO/FRAME (or, in UCSD Pascal notation, DEMO: FRAME). The procedure concatenates the parameter WHERE to PREFIX, resulting in /DEMO/FRAME1, /DEMO/FRAME2, and so on. START_BLOCK is set to 0 for an ASCII file or to 2 for a Pascal text file to skip the two-block header.

You can install the Help system in any program by filling in the blanks.

Much of the procedure is dedicated to ensuring that the system doesn't crash if the disk containing the Help frames goes off line and to providing an Exit option if these files are unavailable. This portion (from If IORESULT <> 0. . . to . . .UNTIL IORESULT = 0, as well as the preceding {\$IOCHECK-} and {\$IOCHECK+}) can be eliminated if these files will always be on line (in a hard-disk system, for example).

The Demonstration Program

Enter the demonstration program, compile it, and execute it. Be sure to set the constant PREFIX in the Help procedure to the volume name of the disk you will use for the Help files

plus /FRAME (e.g., /DEMO/ FRAME). And note that the HELP_ KEY used is Open-apple-question-mark [Chr (191)]. The Openapple key is a kind of "supershift" key that adds 128 to the decimal equivalent of the ASCII code for any character typed with it. (Because the open apple is itself a nonprinting character on our printer, we changed all literal open apples in the program to < open-apple >. When you enter the program, these references should be replaced for display purposes with actual open apples, which are entered by typing control-shiftbackslash.)

At this point, any call for Help should receive the answer "Please put program disk on line and press <RETURN> or press <ESCAPE> to exit." Otherwise, the program should operate in the following manner.

From the NORMAL_MODE menu, the first menu choice should result in a continuing text display that is interruptible only by pressing <ESCAPE> or "open-apple-question-mark." The second menu choice should demonstrate string entry (with echo for confirmation), which can be interrupted by entering an "open-apple-question-mark" with the same results as before and exited by entering the string "Stop." Entering "open-apple-question-mark" from the NORMAL_MODE menu brings up the HELP_MODE menu. Either choice from the HELP_ MODE menu should produce "Please put program disk on line. . . ," and <ESCAPE> should return you to the NORMAL_MODE

Now let's make some Help screens. For demonstration purposes, we'll use appropriate portions of the program itself. The following instructions are specifically applicable to the Apple III Pascal editor. Regardless of the editor, however, the objective is the same—to delete all except certain portions and to save these portions as ASCII text files. The operations required for any editor are very similar.

Read the program text file into the Pascal editor again, then set the editor to ASCII mode [S(et E(nviron-

ment A(sciifile T(rue < CTRL C>). Note the comments {MENU1 PART1 BEGIN}, {MENU1 PART1 END}, {MENU1 PART2 BEGIN}, and {MENU1 PART2 END}. DELETE or ZAP everything in the program except these two sections, taking care not to leave any extra carriage returns at the beginning or end of the file. The file should begin at the first character and end immediately after the last character of the text to be used as the Help frame. Q(uit and W(rite the file to your disk as < name of your disk > /FRAME1. Do not use the S(ave option here, or you will lose the program text file.

Choose the C(hange files option and reload the complete program text. Repeat the entire process for MENU2, EX1, and EX2 (naming the Help files FRAME2, FRAME3, and FRAME4). When you execute the program and request Help, the display should show the applicable part of the source code.

Installing the Help System

You can install the Help system in

any program by appropriately filling in the blanks. First, copy the type declarations, the global variables, the console control procedures, and the Init_Variables procedure directly into your program. Next, copy the Help procedure, setting the constant PREFIX to that for your own Help files and the constant START_BLOCK to 0 (for ASCII or data files) or 2 (for Pascal text files).

Then compose a table of contents of the Help screens to be provided and enter it in the program's global constants section. After that, insert calls to Help in the body of your program wherever Help is to be provided, and copy the procedure Get_String—to use wherever Help will be available during string input. Use the technique demonstrated by the procedure Example1 to provide Help anywhere else in your program. The next step is to copy the menu procedure, changing the entries, program actions, and HELP calls to fit your program.

Finally, use the Pascal editor or any other text editor that can write a for-

matted text file on disk to compose your Help frames, limiting each frame to 23 or fewer lines. Name the disk files FRAME1, FRAME2, and so on to match the values assigned to the help screens in the global constants section. If you are using Pascal text files, end all of these file names with periods to keep the editor from appending "TEXT" to them.

When you are finished, ask someone who's unfamiliar with your system to use it to test its usefulness and completeness. Note that you can edit individual HELP frames as many times as necessary; recompile your program only if you are adding or eliminating frames or changing the locations of the HELP calls, the path name of the HELP files, or Pascal Text files to ASCII files.

When everything is perfect, you can relax in the knowledge that help is always available.

Al Evans (1206 Karen Ave., Austin, TX 78757) is the owner of PowerTools, a small research company primarily engaged in developing new approaches to Software design and computer use.

Monitor Computing Incorporated

(213) 885-5715

Mail orders:

Monitor Computing Inc. 8608 Wilbur Ave. Northridge Ca. 91324 Availability on some items limited-Prices subject to change.

All items in factory sealed cartons, covered by factory warranties.

We accept cash, cashiers check, m/c and visa. Credit card use subject to a 3% surcharge.

Shipping added to all orders. California residents add sales tax.

APPLE PRODUCTS

16K Memory Card	. \$55.00
Microtek Magnum80	\$179.00
Videx 80 Col	\$249.00
Microsoft Z-80	\$249.00
Microsoft Premium System	\$469.00
Add-On Drive	\$240.00
Kraft Joystick	
Grappler+	\$119.00
System Saver	. \$74.00

PRINTERS

FULLIFUS
Okidata 82 \$399.00
Okidata 83 \$639.00
Okidata 84p \$949.00
Okidata 84s \$999.00
Okidata 92 \$490.00
Okidata 93
C.Itoh 8510ap \$379.00
C.Itoh 8510bd \$499.00
C.Itoh 1550p \$675.00
C.Itoh 1550s \$735.00
C.Itoh F10-40 \$1199.00
C.Itoh F10-55 \$1489.00
Nec 8023\$399.00
Nec 7710 \$1965.00
Nec 7730 \$1965.00
Toshiba P1350 \$1495.00

MODEMS

Hayes	Smartmodem 300	\$211.00
Hayes	Smartmodem1200	\$499.00

SPECIALS

Wabash 8" Diskettes	\$19.00
Head Cleaning Kit	\$23.00
Smith-Corona TP1	\$499.00
Comrex Cr-1S	\$699.00
Diablo 630	. \$1670.00
Atari joystick	\$9.95
Axlon 320K Ramdisk	\$795.00

EPD Surge Protectors

	_							
Lemon.								\$48.00
Peach								\$69.00
Lime								\$78.00
Orange								\$95.00

MORE MODEMS

Hayes Micromodem	2	\$279.00
w/term. program		\$315.00

IBM PRODUCTS AST Combo Board \$345.00

Quadram 4 Function board	. \$210.00
Tandon 100-2 Disk Drive	. \$268.00
Datamac Hard Disk Drives	
6 Megabyte	\$1195.00
12 Megabyte	
18 Megabyte	

MONITORS

Taxan Green
Taxan Amber \$149.00
Taxan RGB Med-Res \$329.00
Taxan RGB Hi-Res \$499.00
Apple Interface CALL
Amdek Color 1 \$299.00
Amdek Color 2 \$399.00
Amdek 300G \$139.00
Amdek 300A \$159.00
Nec 1201 Green \$169.00
Nec 1205 Amber \$189.00
Nec Composite Color \$299.00

TERMINALS

Televideo 925									\$695.00
Televideo 950							÷	è	\$895.00
Axlon Datalink					÷				\$289.00

Books Received

Campus Computing Strategies, John W. McCredie, ed. Bedford, MA: Digital Equipment Corp., 1983; 326 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-932376-20-7, \$21.

Chip Mitchell: The Case of the Stolen Computer Brains, Fred D'Ignazio. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1982; 128 pages, 14.3 by 21.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-525-66790-3, \$8.95.

Computer-Aided Design, Raphael Kaplinsky. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1982; 144 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-02-949520-2, \$22.95.

Computer Anatomy for Beginners, Marlin Ouverson. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1982; 159 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-0920-4, \$15.95.

Computers-How to Break Into the Field, L. Peter Carron Jr. Cockevsville, MD: Liberty Publishing Co. (50 Scott Adam Rd.), 1982; 162 pages, 14 by 21 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89709-034-9, \$6.95.

Computer-System Requirements, Kenneth J. Thurber and Peter C. Patton. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983; 28 pages, 16.5 by 23.5 hardcover, ISBN 0-669-02958-0, \$15.95.

Database & Data Communications Systems, Myles E. Walsh. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 287 pages, 18 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-1218-3, \$22.95.

Dynamic Testing and Seismic Qualification Practice, Clarence W. deSilva. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983; 416 pages, 16.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-669-04393-1, \$47.95.

Electrically Alterable Non-Volatile Memory Handbook, Revision A. Hicksville, NY: General Instrument Corp. (600 West John St.), 1983; 17.8 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN-none, free.

Fundamentals of Micro-Pro-

cessors, Henry O. Daley. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1983; 277 pages, 16.5 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-03-059934-2. \$27.95.

The Handbook of Problem Solving, Stephen J. Andriole. Princeton, NJ: Petrocelli Books, 1983; 208 pages, 15.8 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 089433-186-8, \$25.

The IBM/PC Guide, James E. Kelley Jr. Wayne, PA: Banbury Books, 1983; 318 pages, 15 by 23.5 cm, spiral bound, ISBN 0-440-03946-0, \$29.95. Includes 54-inch floppy disk.

Introduction to Programming with ESP and Pascal, Allen B. Tucker Ir. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1983; 362 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-03-059148-1, \$19.95.

Introductory Reading in Expert Systems, Donald Michie, ed. New York: Gordon and Breach, Science Publishers, 1982; 51 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-677-16350-9, \$25.

Kids and Computers, The Parents' Microcomputer Handbook, Eugene Galanter. New York: Perigee Books, 1983; 192 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-399-50749-3, \$7.95.

Enduser Systems and Their Human Factors, A. Blaser and M. Zoeppritz, eds. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #150. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 142 pages, 16.5 by 24 cm, softcover, ISBN 3-540-12273-7, \$8.50.

Microprocessor and Microcomputer Data Digest, Walter H. Buchsbaum and Gina Weissenberg. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 352 pages, 18.5 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-4381-X, \$26.95.

Microprocessors for Management: CAD, CAM, and Robotics, Dimitris N. Chorafas. Princeton, NJ: Petrocelli Books, 1982; 318 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-89433-183-3,

Mouse: A Language for Microcomputers, Peter Grogono. Princeton, NJ: Petrocelli Books, 1983; 168 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-89433-201-5, \$17.50.

1983 Components Handbook. Irvine, CA: Western Digital Corp., 1983; 752 pages, 17.5 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBNnone, \$6.

1983 Network Products Handbook, Irvine, CA: Western Digital Corp., 1983; 224 pages, 17.5 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN-none, \$4.

Online Reference and Information Retrieval, Roger C. Palmer. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited Inc. (POB 263), 1983; 149 pages, 21.5 by 27.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-87287-347-1, \$18.50.

Programming Concepts and Problem Solving: An Introduction to Computer Science Using Pascal, Peter Linz. Menlo Park, CA: The Benjamin/ Cummings Publishing Co., (2727 Sand Hill Rd.), 1983; 416 pages, 19.5 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8053-5710-6, \$21.95.

Programming the IBM Personal Computer: BASIC, Neill Graham. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1982; 304 pages, 17.5 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 061911-4, \$17.95.

Programming Languages: A Grand Tour, Ellis Horowitz. Rockville, MD: Computer Science Press, 1983; 680 pages, 21.8 by 28.5, hardcover, ISBN 0-914894-67-6, \$39.95.

Software Engineering with Ada, Grady Booch. Menlo Park, CA: The Benjamin/ Cummings Publishing Co. (2727 Sand Hill Rd.), 1983; 524 pages, 15.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8053-0600-5, \$19.95.

Software Referral Catalog,

10th ed., Engineering Systems Group. Bedford, MA: Digital Equipment Corp., 1983; 266 pages, 21.5 by 27.5 cm, softcover, ISBN-none, \$10.

Software Toolkit for Microcomputers, Max Schindler, ed. Rochelle Park, NJ: Hayden Book Co., 1982; 368 pages, 21.5 by 17.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8104-6256-7, \$14.95.

Structured COBOL, A Modern Approach, Henry Mullish. New York: Harper & Row, 1983; 384 pages, 21 by 27.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-06-044652-8, \$20.50.

The Timex-Sinclair 1983 Directory, Eben Brown. Alexandria, MN: E. Arthur Brown Co., 1983; 94 pages, 14 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN-none, \$5.

Transducers, Sensors, and Detectors, Robert G. Seippel. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 320 pages 18 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-7797-8, \$24.95.

Will Someone Please Tell Me What an Apple Can Do, Glenn M. Polin, ed. Austin, TX: Sterling Swift Publishing, 1983; 145 pages, 15.3 by 21.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88408-152-4, \$12.95.

Word Processing: A Guide for Small Business, Brian R. Smith and Daniel J. Austin. Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Greene Press, 1983; 224 pages, 15 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-86616-021-3, \$9.95.

Word Processing With Your Microcomputer, L. R. Schmeltz. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1982; 256 pages, 19.5 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1478-8, \$13.95.

Your IBM Personal Computer, David E. Cortesi. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1982; 253 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-03-061979-3, \$17.95.

Ask BYTE

Conducted by Steve Clarcia

Under-\$50 Modem Configured for CCITT

Dear Steve,

I built your "modem for under \$50" and modified it for use with CCITT frequencies, which are standard in South Africa. (See "A Build-It-Yourself Modem for Under \$50," August 1980 BYTE, page 22.) I also expanded it to allow switching between answer and originate modes. What follows shows that the additional modifications cost less than \$5.

The main feature of my design lies in the use of CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) bilateral analog switches (CD4066, MC14066, etc.). These allow all switching to be done on the printed-circuit board, controlled by a SPDT (single-pole, doublethrow) switch on the front panel. As the 4066 is variously described as having a maximum supply voltage of 15 or 18 V (volts), I designed my circuit to work off +5 and -5-V supplies. I found no difficulty in operating the XR2211 at 5 V.

Table 1 shows the comparison between the Bell system and the CCITT frequencies. For the CCITT system, the higher frequency is the space code, which is the reverse of the Bell system. To get around this, I simply moved gate (c) of the 4011 in your design to invert the output of IC4(b) before entering IC7. Q3 now feeds directly to Q2 via a 4.7k resistor.

Referring to your parameter-value equations for the bandpass filters in figure 3 (page 32), it is seen that for a fixed capacitance C:

- (1) bandwidth is defined by R3
- (2) gain is defined by R1
- (3) center frequency is determined by R2.

I left the bandwidth the same. After some juggling I came up with R1 = 4.7k (which increases the gain somewhat) and the following values for R2:

fo =
$$1080$$
 R2 = 2943
fo = 1750 R2 = 808

The on-resistance of a 4066 is around 90 to 110 ohms. After some experimentation, we get to the practical circuit in

	Originate		Answer	
	Bell	CCITT	Bell	CCITT
Mark	1270	980	2225	1650
Space	1070	1180	2025	1850

Table 1: Comparison of Bell standard and CCITT frequencies.

figure 1 (repeated twice).

As mentioned above, the 4066 is supplied from +5 and -5 V to encompass equal swings above and below ground potential. The actual swing is very small. Up to this point, only half a 4066 package is required to switch the bandpass filter between originate and answer modes.

I kept the demodulator's timing capacitor Co constant at $0.022\mu\text{F}$ (microfarad). This gave me the following values for Ro:

This is realized in practice as shown in figure 2. I altered R1 to 220k and C_D to 0.068μ F. Your original component value for C_F of 0.005μ F does not match up with EXAR's design sheets, but I agree that it works better.

In the modulator section, the center frequency for the NE567/XR567 triangular-wave oscillator is given approximately by f=1/RC. If R is held constant, then for frequencies f1 and f2 capacitances C1 and C2 would be required as follows:

$$\frac{C1}{C2} = \frac{f2}{f1}$$

Your original design had:

$$\frac{\text{C1}}{\text{C2}} = \frac{25.7}{22} = 1.168$$

where:

$$\frac{f2}{f1} = \frac{1270}{1070} = 1.187$$

This is close enough, particularly considering the tolerances of the components. I retained these capacitor values for the

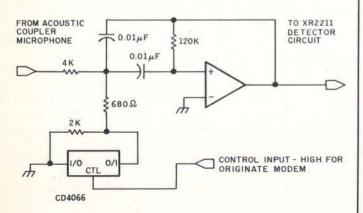


Figure 1: Solid-state switch alters microphone-driven filter to allow either answer or originate modes. The switch is a CMOS 4066 type.

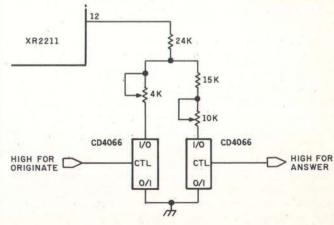


Figure 2: Demodulator-control circuit modified to allow switching between answer and originate modes.

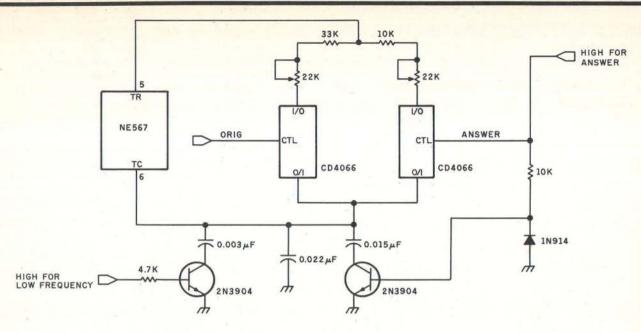


Figure 3: Answer or originate tones are modulated by simple control signals.

originate mode, where our frequencies give:

$$\frac{f2}{f1} = \frac{1850}{1650} = 1.12$$

This still appears satisfactory.

For the answer mode, I switched in an additional capacitor of $0.015\mu\text{F}$ in parallel and a different preset potentiometer. This gives us:

$$\frac{f2}{f1} = \frac{1180}{1190} = 1.204$$

and:

$$\frac{\text{C1}}{\text{C2}} = \frac{40.7}{37} = 37 = 1.100$$

This does not look very good, but works quite well in practice, helped a little by the fact that the original formula f = 1/RC is not quite correct. I therefore have the circuit shown in figure 3.

I used one 4066 gate to invert the control switch signal, as some analog switches are

on while others are off. The final 4066 gate was then used to hold the transmit carrier permanently on when in answer mode.

I have constructed 22 of these modems to date, without major difficulties. Minor problems all revolve around the use of a 4011 in the linear mode: the gate handling Carrier Detect tends to oscillate for a time while changing state and affects the other gates in the package. Also, A- type CMOS is definitely not suitable. I would like to extend the time delay on the Carrier Detect, but this is not practical for the same reason. The mid-frequency of the filters tends to shift with component tolerances, but all have worked so far. My complete circuit is diagrammed in figure 4, page 286-287.

The circuit can be improved still further, but this will increase the component count even more. For my

How good are you at maintaining good health?

Test yourself. Find out how much you know about first aid, accident prevention, home nursing skills and reducing your risk of heart disease. This is not a pass or fail test. Its purpose is to tell you how well you're doing in maintaining good health.

- What should you do to control bleeding from a wound?
 - Apply pressure directly over the wound.
 - b Run cold water over the wound
 - c Apply a tourniquet.
- Overweight individuals are at greater risk for:
 - a Diabetes.
 - b Gall bladder disease.
 - c High blood pressure.d All of the above.

- The best place to check the pulse in an emergency is at the:
- a Upper arm.
- b Neck.
- c Wrist.
- d Thigh.
- What are the most common symptoms of high blood pressure?
- a Dizziness
 - b Headaches.
 - c Heart palpitations.
 - d No symptoms, usually.

ANSWERS: (1)a (2)d (3)b (4)d Score 25 points for each correct answer 100 — Excellent: Your answers show you're aware of the importance of maintaining good health.

75 — Good: But there's room for

75 — Good: But there's room for improvement.
50 or below — You need help! Call

Red Cross for a listing of the health and safety courses available at your local chapter. Countless lives have been saved through safety and health skills learned through Red Cross courses. Because of these skills, millions of Americans live safer, happier, healthier lives.

American Red Cross



A Public Service of This Magazine & The Advertising Council Con-

We'll Help. Will You?

money, I propose using a digital modem chip, such as the Motorola MC14412 in the next version.

Peter Hers, Vice-Chairman Transvaal Amateur Computer Club Randburg, South Africa

I have received a number of letters from experimenters who have modified that original modem circuit. The Circuit Cellar and Ask BYTE are good test beds for checking various designs, and I have modified it a few times myself. We are in

good company however, since thousands of this design and the newer version presented in the March 1983 BYTE have been sold. (See "Build the ECM-103, An Originate/Answer Modem," page 26.) . . . Steve

Extending the Bus

Dear Steve.

I've stuffed my S-100 computer, a North Star II, quite full, the power supply is heavily loaded, and the sys-

tem runs hotter than I like.

Is it feasible to build or buy another box with motherboard slots and power supply and extend the bus into it? Or would I have essentially insurmountable problems with unterminated or mismatched lines, noise, pulse distortion or delay, etc.? The distance between motherboards would only be about 6 inches or so, and I've never encountered any illeffects from using an extender board that big for troubleshooting.

Can you give me any suggestions?

Burt H. Andrews Potomac, MD

It seems that no matter how large the motherboard is, there are never enough slots to handle all of the cards. Extending the S-100 bus is feasible if some precautions are taken. The most important one is to keep the extension cable or card as short as possible and ensure that the processor board is capable of driving the additional boards.

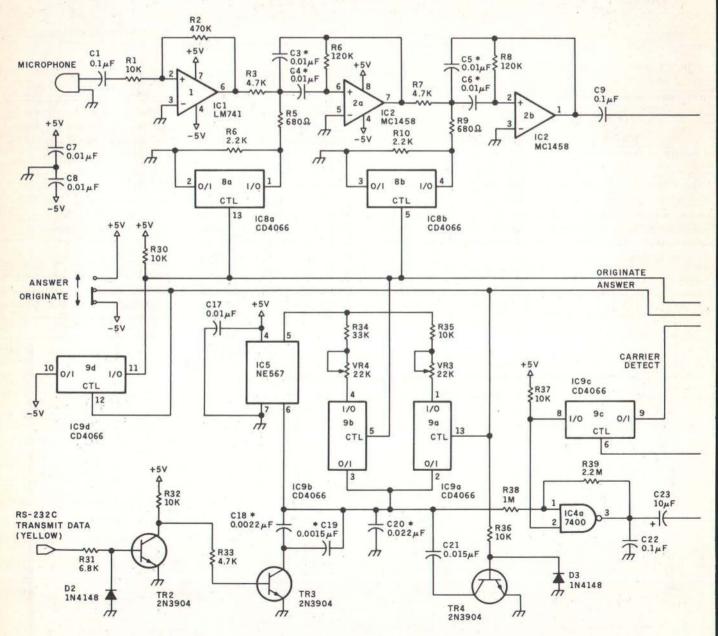


Figure 4: The complete modem circuit as modified for Answer and Originate CCITT.

If a separate power supply is used, tie it to the new expansion board only. Naturally, the two units should have a common ground.

To minimize noise on the bus, some form of termination, either active or passive, should be incorporated. Placing the processor board near the middle of the two units will effectively reduce the length of the bus. You might consider mounting the two motherboards back-to-back. This would allow the interbus board connection to be less than an inch. . . . Steve

Humidity Detection

Dear Steve,

I have a digital clock and thermometer module but I also want to be able to monitor humidity. What kind of sensing device can I use for this?

Dennis C. White Whiteman AFB, MO

Of the several means of measuring humidity (wet and dry bulb thermometers, horsehair hygrometers, etc.), the simplest method is to use a humidty-sensitive resistance element. One such unit is the Model PCRC-11 manufactured by Phys-Chemical Research Corp., 36 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011, (212) 924-2070. It consists of a chemically treated styrene copolymer. It responds very rapidly because its humidity-sensitive portion is at the surface.

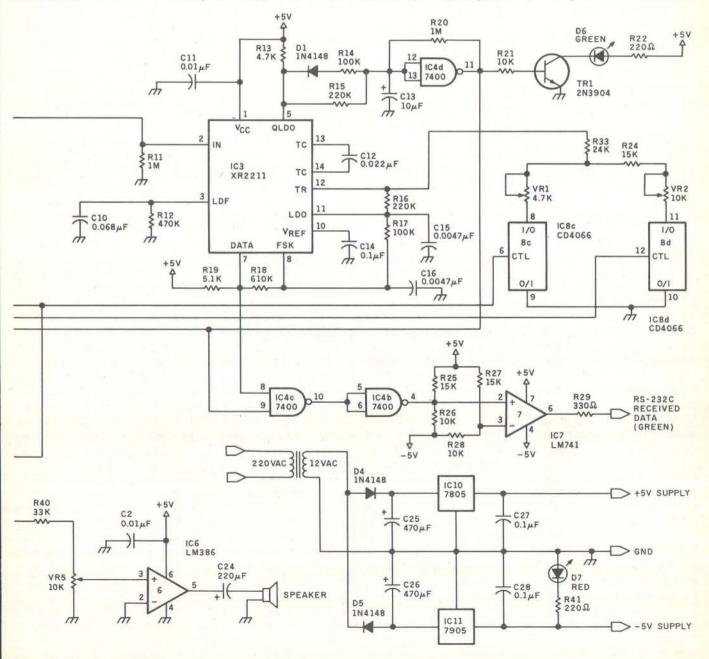
A circuit using this element was described in the June 5, 1980 issue of EDN magazine. (See "An Elegant 6-IC Circuit Gauges Relative Humidity" by Jim Williams.) The output is a

DC voltage from 0 to 10 V for a humidity range of 0 to 100%, and the circuit features an overall 2% accuracy. The 0 to 10-V output can be fed to a voltage-to-frequency converter and counted by a simple computer program to read relative humidity. According to the article, the unit cost about \$30. . . . Steve

Bar-Code Reader for Popular Computers

Dear Steve,

Do you know where I can



buy an inexpensive (less than \$225) bar-code reader that I can use with my Osborne 1? Rich Weiss Fullerton, CA

I am not aware of a bar-code reader made exclusively for the Osborne 1, but Hewlett-Packard makes a Digital Wand, called the Model HEDS-3000. It sells for around \$100 and can be interfaced to any computer.

An article describing the construction and interfacing of such a unit appeared in the November 1981 BYTE ("Build a Bar-Code Scanner Inexpensively" by Bradley W. Bennett, page 62). In addition, a BYTE Book, Bar Code Loader by Ken Budnick, contains general bar-code loader algorithms with detailed assemblies for the 6800, 6502, and 8080 processors. Best of all, the book is only \$2... Steve

Electronic Office Messenger

Dear Steve,

I have a pet project that is an outgrowth of certain communications inefficiencies in my commercial real estate brokerage office. I find it difficult and annoying to put one telephone call on hold while I find out who is calling on another line. This is true for each of the ten associates here. Audible signaling in newer Bell equipment isn't helping.

I would like to build a system, not involving video-display terminals, to display information at our desks regarding who is calling or in the lobby to visit us, as keyed in by our secretary. To minimize the inconvenience of wiring up our suite of offices, I would like to send the information over the AC line, in a manner similar to the BSR light-switching system available for about \$100.

If this goes together and is well received in my company, I would like to sell systems to other companies as a subsidiary activity, and could capitalize such a subsidiary with \$50,000 or so. Therefore I have sent in a patent preliminary application to see if anything in this system idea is novel enough to protect.

My hobbyist activities have been on the level of building Heathkits. I would appreciate any direction you might be able to provide in this matter. J. Ross Millie

Dallas, TX

Your pet project of a communications device between a secretary and multiple associates is both novel and practical. The following comments are offered for your consideration: The use of an alphanumeric keypad by the secretary is perhaps the simplest and most convenient means for data transmission. A switching device could be wired into the keyboard to send the data to the proper associate.

The idea of sending data through the AC power lines is definitely feasible (for some ideas, see this month's Circuit Cellar, "Build a Powerline Carrier-Current Modem," on page 36) but in a large building, one must be sure that all of the offices are supplied from a common power transformer. Otherwise the signal will not be received at the other end. The readout can be virtually any device, and function keys could be added for return messages. In short, your idea can be easily accomplished with some custom

My choice would be to invest in some 9-inch video terminals and have one on each desk. They can be hard-wired together or connected via signals through the power line. These new terminals are not very expensive and are very chic and proper on an executive's desk in this day and age. Also, they can serve as terminals for electronic mail, stock market quotes, or whatever data your company may require.

With the increased usage of computers in the office, a small investment now will pay off very quickly and will allow easy expansion to more sophisticated systems. . . . Steve

FFTs on Home Computers

Dear Steve,

I would like to know how to analyze audio signals using FFT (fast Fourier transform) programs. I am also interested in phase shift, group delay, and similar concepts. **Keith Russell**

Pullman, WA

An excellent article on the theory and applications of fast Fourier transforms appeared in the December 1978 BYTE. (See "Fast Fourier Transforms on Your Home Computer" by W. D. Stanley and S. J. Peterson, page 14.) In addition, a BASIC program for the spectral analysis of an input signal was included in the article. . . . Steve

Reformatting PDP/11

Dear Steve,

Do you know of any way that a microcomputer running the CP/M operating system can access floppy disks intended for a DEC (Digital Equipment Corporation) PDP/11 running the RT-11 operating system? I guess there are several levels to consider: the first might simply be the capability of reading disk data files; the second might be to read high-level language source programs and either run them, modify them to run, or just make them available for editing. Another consideration and probably most useful (i.e., hardest) would be a capability to use Z80

machine-language programs either by translating them or emulating a CP/M machine. Thank you for your help. Barbara Olsen

Belchertown, MA

I know of two programs, called Reformatter, that will allow reading and writing IBM 3740-or DEC RT-11-formatted disks on a CP/M system. They feature bidirectional data transfer and full directory manipulation. The programs can be obtained from Microtech Exports Inc., Suite 2, 467 Hamilton Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94301, (415) 324-9114. Each program costs \$249 and is available from stock. . . . Steve

BASIC Input Control

Dear Steve,

I recently purchased a Sinclair ZX81, and I find its features to be surprisingly numerous. I realize that the computer is very limited, but I don't know much about electronics, so I really don't know how limited it is.

I have been trying to write some game programs, but my efforts have been stymied by the fact that I can't figure out a way to keep from breaking the run of the program while still allowing input from the keyboard. I have been told that it requires a PEEK statement; however, I have found no listing in the programming guide that tells me how to do this. Where can I find this information? Bruce Ward Noblesville, IN

On page 92 of your Sinclair ZX81 BASIC Programming Manual, you'll find the function INKEY\$. This function reads the keyboard and can be inserted in your game program to give you the input control that you need. (See listing 1.)

By inserting such a routine in your program and having your program loop by every few inListing 1: An example of the function INKEY\$ in ZX81 BASIC.

100 LET A\$ = INKEY\$

105 REM PRESS T TO TURN OBJECT ON SCREEN

110 IF A\$ = "T" THEN GOTO 200

115 REM PRESS S TO STOP OBJECT ON SCREEN

120 IF A\$ = "S" THEN GOTO 300

200 TURN ROUTINE

300 STOP ROUTINE

ETC

structions, you can monitor the keyboard for instant input to change the action. . . . Steve

Two in the Hand

Dear Steve,

I own a TRS-80 Model I and would like to buy the documentation to Visicalc. What books would you suggest? Also, I want to buy a second floppy-disk drive. Should I buy a 40-track unit when all of my disks have been formatted on a 35-track drive?

Ian Buda Flushing, NY

An excellent book for Visicalc documentation is The Power of Visicalc, by Robert Williams and Bruce Taylor (Management Information Source, 1626 North Vancouver Ave., Portland, OR 97227).

A 40-track unit will work fine with 35-track formatted disks. The 40-track unit will simply have five extra tracks. The disk-controller hardware and/or software controls the head position of the disk, so you will not automatically gain additional storage when you plug in the new drive. . . . Steve

Inexpensive Homebrew Terminals

Dear Steve,

I am trying to put together an inexpensive terminal to

use a local university's computer from my home. My target expense is \$200. After reading your articles on the Comm-80 ("I/O Expansion for the TRS-80," June 1980 BYTE, page 42) and "A Build-It-Yourself Modem for Under \$50" (August 1980 BYTE, page 22), I've come up with a few ideas:

Get the Sinclair ZX81, build the appropriate serial interface and modem; or I can get an RCA 606 serial keyboard and build the required video interface and modem.

I would appreciate it if you could provide me with some better sources for my project. **Bill Chau**

San Francisco, CA

Your goal of an under-\$200 terminal can be achieved in several ways. The use of the Sinclair ZX81 with a modem and serial interface is an excellent idea and offers the ability to add "smart terminal" capability if it becomes necessary. It appears to be the easiest to construct and debug.

The RCA 606 serial keyboard with modem and video interface will also achieve your goal but requires more building and debugging time. Your time and available test equipment may figure in your decision.

In my February 1983 Circuit Cellar article, I described a lowcost terminal for use with the Z8 microcomputer. (See "Build a Handheld LCD Terminal," page 54.) It featured a one-line LCD display and should fall within your \$200 limit if you are frugal. I am not certain, however, if the small display is acceptable for your needs.

You may also want to consider the Skul-Tek terminal kit. It is a circuit board that, when assembled, provides all the electronics for an 80-line by 24-character video terminal. It is available for \$179 from Romac Computer Equipment, 240 West Market St., POB 589, Somonauk, IL 60552. One drawback is that you would still need to buy a video monitor, so the total may be beyond your budget. John Bell Engineering sells a similar unit that costs \$199.95 assembled and tested. Contact John Bell Engineering Inc., 1014 Center St., San Carlos, CA 94070, (415) 592-8411. . . . Steve

In "Ask BYTE," Steve Ciarcia answers questions on any area of microcomputing. The most representative questions received each month will be answered and published. Do you have a nagging problem? Send your inquiry to:

Ask BYTE

clo Steve Ciarcia POB 582

Glastonbury CT 06033

If you are a subscriber to The Source, chat with Steve (TCE317) directly. Due to the high volume of inquiries, personal replies cannot be given. Be sure to include "Ask BYTE" in the address.



Clubs and Newsletters

Fortune In the Bay Area

A nonprofit users group for owners of the Fortune 32:16 computer (/fug) meets regularly in the San Francisco Bay Area and produces a newsletter entitled Fortune Users Group. New members are welcome. For further details, write to Ned Hamilton, (/fug), POB 1501, Lafayette, CA 94549, or call (415) 283-1885.

Apple III **Users Group**

Adam's Apple, a nonprofit organization for Apple III users, offers a free first-year membership and graphic software to all Apple III owners. For information, send a large self-addressed, stamped envelope to David Adams, Adam's Apple III, POB 3151, Redwood City, CA 94064.

Northern VA **Atari Users**

NOVATARI, an Atari users group in Northern Virginia, meets on the second Sunday of the month in Chantilly, Virginia. Members have access to a program library of disks and tapes. Annual dues are \$15 and include a subscription to the newsletter, Current Notes. The newsletter is available to nonmembers for \$12 a year (12 issues). For more details, contact Tim Kilby, NOVATARI Users Group, Rt. 1, Box 288-B, Sperryville, VA 22740.

Newsletter Focuses on Home Control

The Microcomputer Home Control Newsletter is a quarterly publication that covers hardware and software applications for home control: telecommunications, security, monitoring utilities, and evaluations of new products. It costs \$9.97 a year. For information, write to Russ Eberhart, POB 797, Columbia, MD 21044.

Overseas Communication

The Japan Microcomputer Club in Tokyo welcomes new members, user group information, and newsletters from microcomputer users groups from around the world. For details, contact Keigo Aono, Japan Microcomputer Club, Room 313, 3-5-8 Shibakoen, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 105, Japan, tel.: 03-438-1869 or Telex: CICC 127544.

Amarillo Apples

Apple Information and Data Exchange (AIDE), an affiliate of the International Apple Corps (IAC), meets on the second Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. at Amarillo College in Amarillo, Texas. AIDE maintains a software library and a cooperative bulletin board that is open to local clubs, (806) 374-9711. Annual dues are \$15 and include a subscription to a bimonthly newsletter. Exchanges are welcome. For further information, contact Ronald Jones, AIDE, POB 30878, Amarillo, TX 79120, or call (806) 352-7934.

Ventura County, California

The Cabrillo Computer Club (formerly the Ventura County TRS-80 Computer Club) produces a monthly newsletter, Micro Info Exchange, and supports a bulletin-board service, called the Data Express, that has more than 40 programs. The club meets monthly and sponsors a 24-hour dedicated phone line and occasional swapmeets. For details, write to Glenn Bennett, Cabrillo Computer Club of Ventura County, POB 3032. Camarillo, CA 93011.

Meet in the Southeast of Michigan

General meetings of the South Eastern Michigan Computer Organization (SEMCO) are held each month. SEMCO is a nonprofit organization and charter member of the Midwest Affiliation of Computer Clubs (MACC). A \$10 annual membership entitles you to a subscription to SEMCO's newsletter, Data Bus. Newsletter exchanges are welcome. All correspondence relative to SEMCO may be addressed to SEMCO, POB 02426, Detroit, MI 48202; inquiries about the newsletter should be addressed to Data Bus. Frank Voss, POB 43, Wyandotte, MI 48192.

Computerists Meet in San Diego

Anyone interested in computing is welcome to attend the monthly meetings of the San Diego Computer Society. The club maintains a community bulletin-board system for use by members and produces a monthly newsletter, Personal Systems. Annual membership costs \$15 in the U.S., \$25 overseas, and includes a subscription to the newsletter. For further information, write to the San Diego Computer Society, POB 81537, San Diego, CA 92138.

International Science Exchange

The Scientific Microcomputing Association at the University of Lyon in France welcomes any scientific computer users, particularly Apple users. Scientists are encouraged to exchange information about scientific calculations, graphics, languages, computer communications, and experiments. For information, contact Dr. Yves Boudeville, IRC-CNRS, 2 Avenue Albert Einstein, 69626 Villeurbanne, Cedex, France.

Hardcore Computing in the Northwest

Hardcore Computing, a newsletter produced every month by Softkey Publishing, contains software reviews, technical notes, and programs. Subscriptions are \$20 in the U.S., \$29 in Canada; foreign rates vary. Sample copies are available for \$5 in the U.S. and \$8 elsewhere. For details, write to Hardcore Computing, Softkey Publishing, POB 44549, Tacoma, WA 98444, or call (206) 581-6038.

Educators: Save Time

The Digest of Software Reviews: Education is a quarterly journal containing abstracts of selected, indexed reviews on educational software packages. Annual subscriptions are \$43.95; discounts are available for schools, colleges, and educators. For information, contact The Digest of Software Reviews: Education, School and Home Courseware Inc., Suite C, 1341 Bulldog Lane, Fresno, CA 93710, or call (209) 227-4341.

For Elementary and High Schools

The National Educational Computer Library (NECOL) is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to assisting schools nationwide in meeting computer needs. The organization produces the National Educational Computer Review five times a year. For further details, write to the National Educational Computer Library, POB 293, New Milford, CT 06776, or call (203) 354-7760.

CPUP News from ETUG

The ET-3400 Users Group (ETUG) is a nonprofit, independent source of information about the Heath Company ET/ETA-3400 microprocessor trainer. Both new and experienced computer users are invited to become members. Dues are \$16 in the U.S. and Canada and \$22 elsewhere. Membership entitles you to receive the quarterly newsletter, CPUP News. Submitted articles and newsletter exchanges are welcome. Write to ETUG, 11231 Oak St., El Monte, CA 91731.

ETUG Chapter In Los Angeles

Owners of the Heath Company ET/ETA-3400, who live in southern California, can attend monthly meetings of the Los Angeles Chapter of the ET-3400 Users Group

(LAETUG) at the Heathkit Electronic Center, 2309 South Flower, Los Angeles, CA 90007. For further information, call Gilbert Murillo at (213) 749-0261.

Electronic **Business Bonus**

Computer Comps provides programs and information for real-estate professionals, appraisers, investors, syndicators, brokers, managers, and attorneys. The \$20 annual membership fee includes a newsletter, access to a database, electronic mail, Telex services, and group purchase discounts. For details, call Jim Clyde at (914) 358-2335 or 358-7102 (computer), or write Computer Comps, 48 Burd St., Nyack, NY 10960.

Atari Group on **North Shore**

Owners and users of the Atari 400/800 personal home computer are welcome to join a group on the Massachusetts North Shore. Users exchange information on getting the most from their Atari. For details, send a selfaddressed, stamped envelope to the North Shore Atari Computer Users Group, POB 2052, West Peabody, MA 01960, or call Joseph Birkner at (617) 535-3749.

Informed **Apple Users**

The Central Ill Apple Users Group (CIA) meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Peoria Public Library in Peoria, Illinois, to discuss Apple-related topics. A newsletter, the CIA Informer, is produced and newsletter exchanges are welcome. For details, contact the Central III Apple Users Group, POB 1462, Peoria, IL 61602.

GTE Telenet Reports

The GTE Telenet Report is a monthly tabloid produced by GTE Telenet Communications Corporation that contains national and international news on communications. For details, write to the GTE Telenet Communications Corp., 8229 Boone Blvd., Vienna, VA 22180.

Big K, Little k

Little k is a bimonthly newsletter produced by Poundfoolish Publications for pocket-computer users. It includes reviews of tested programs, software, and information for program authors. A sample issue is \$1.50; an annual subscription is \$12. For information, write to Little k, POB 75, Dubuque, IA 52001.

Atari Users Meet in West Valley

The West Valley Atari Users Group (WVAUG) welcomes users of Atari computers. Separate monthly meetings are held for both experienced and novice users. Membership dues are \$12 a year, which includes a monthly newsletter, access to the disk library maintained by the club, and discounts on purchases. For details, contact Larry Stemke, WVAUG, 19400 Lemay St., Reseda, CA 91335.

Long Islanders Meet

An IBM Personal Computer users subgroup of the Long Island Computer Association (IBM PC LICA) meets on the second Friday of every month on the campus of the New York Institute of Technology, Commack, New York, in room 10. For details, contact Marvin Friefeld, 3 Lyndron Ave., Smithtown, NY 11787, or call (516) 724-0574 between 5 and 10 p.m. weekdays.

If you would like BYTE readers to know about your club or newsletter send the details accompanied by no more than one newsletter to Clubs and Newsletters, BYTE Publications, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Overseas groups are encouraged to participate. Please allow at least three months for your announcement to appear.

BYTE's Bits

TI to Service **Tymshare Equipment**

In mid-March, Tymshare entered an agreement with Texas Instruments whereby TI will handle maintenance calls and equipment repairs for users of Tymshare-supplied equipment. For repair work, users can call (800) 231-3128, or in Texas, (800) 572-3300, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Because Tymshare supplies its customers with computer hardware from a variety of manufacturers, this single-source maintenance service frees users from having to locate several different companies when problems arise.

Tymshare is an international telecommunications and information-management company. Corporate headquarters are located at 20705 Valley Green Dr., Cupertino, CA 95014, (408) 446-6000.■

Software Received

Apple

Alcor Pascal, a compiled language. This implementation of the Pascal language requires that programs be translated to an object format. It includes guides, a tutorial, and a master index. For the Apple II with CP/M; floppy disk, \$199. Alcor Systems, 800 West Garland Ave. #204, Garland, TX 75040.

The Bank Street Writer, a children's word-processing program. This classroomoriented program makes it easier to type, revise, store, retrieve, and print text. Three disks are included with documentation, a teacher's reference guide, and a section for students. For the Apple II and IIe; floppy disk, \$95. Scholastic Inc., 730 Broadway, New York, NY 10003.

Boa, an arcade-type game. Recover the jewel of your king hidden in mazelike caverns using high-resolution graphics, sound effects, and a continuous musical score. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$29.95. Micro Magic, Suite C, 908 Memorial Parkway NW, Huntsville, AL 35801.

Chargen V1.0, a charactergenerator program for television production. It includes a production display program and an automatic display program for bulletin-board type applications. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$125. Boston Media Consultants, 19 Damon Rd., Scituate, MA 02066.

College Directions, a program that helps collegebound individuals choose from 1300 four-year colleges and universities based on individual interests and college assessments. For the Apple II and II Plus; floppy disk, \$250. Systems Design Associates Inc., 723 Kanwha Blvd. E. Charleston, WV 25301.

The Dark Crystal, a fantasyadventure game in which you journey through a make-believe land. Using the computer as your hands, feet, eyes, and ears you must restore a shard of the crystal to its place and solve a series of puzzles. For the Apple II and II Plus; floppy disk, \$39.95. Sierra/On-Line Inc., 36575 Mudge Ranch Rd., Coarsegold, CA 93614.

File-Fax 2.0, a database-management program that includes user-friendly applications such as inventory control, customer files, mailing lists, purchase records, and more. For the Apple II and II Plus; floppy disk, \$149. TMO Software Inc., 82 Fox Hill Dr., Buffalo Grove, IL 60090

Financial Facts, a series of tools that instantly computes the majority of data needed in personal and small-business financial management. It contains 20 programs including up-to-date depreciation methods. For the Apple II and II Plus; floppy disk, \$59.95. Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc., 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, IN 46268.

Krell's College Board SAT Preparation Series, an educational-testing program. Prepare students for high school SAT exams by diagnosing skill areas and planning drill and practice in the areas where the student needs it most. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$299.95. Krell Software Corp., 1320 Stony Brook Rd., Stony Brook, NY 11790.

The Latin Hangman, an educational game. This variation

on the Hangman game teaches Latin words and terminology. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$29.95. George Earl, 1302 South General Mc-Mullen, San Antonio, TX 78237.

Math Blaster, an educational program that develops basic mathematical skills in students ages 6 through 12. It contains 600 problems in math functions, fractions, and percents as well as an editor and an arcade game. For the Apple II, II Plus, and IIe; floppy disk, \$49.95. Davidson and Associates, 6069 Groveoak Place #14. Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274.

The Missing Ring, an arcadetype game. Many have searched for the wizard's ancient ring and lived to regret it. Find your way through a maze, solve the mystery, and claim the Missing Ring. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$29.95. Datamost Inc., 8943 Fullbright Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311.

Money Tool, a money-management program that provides a complete report of your spending pattern. It allows allocation of funds for fixed expenses, semi-fixed costs, and determines how much is left for discretionary purchases. For the Apple II Plus; floppy disk, \$59.95. Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc. (see address above).

Music Games, a package of twelve colorful games useful in mastering the art of music by training students of all ages to recognize musical notes and rhythms both visually and audibly. For the Apple II Plus; floppy disk, \$39.95. Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc. (see address above).

The Pascal Toolkit, a utility package that contains a character generator, an imagecreation utility, DOS-to-Pascal conversion in both text and pictures, and a new library unit called Grafixstuff. For the Apple II, II Plus, and IIe; floppy disk, \$24.95. Wize Buys, POB 1588, Orem, UT 84057.

Pinball Paradise, four pinball-simulation games. For the Apple; floppy disk, \$24.95. Golden Knight Software, 11 Lark Lane, Huntington, CT 06484.

Pinball Paradise II, four different pinball-simulation games. For the Apple; floppy disk, \$24.95. Golden Knight Software (see address above).

SAUCE, this high-level programming language allows you to run applications that result in increased productivity. For the Apple II Plus and He: floppy disk, \$400. Sonora Enterprises, POB 4841, Albuguerque, NM 87196.

Scoreboard. A program that records and displays game scores in large graphic characters on the screen. It can display up to eight names of players who are tied or winning. For the Apple II Plus and IIe; floppy disk, \$17.95. Rosecom Computer Products, 604 East Arcadia, Peoria, IL 61603.

Spectre, an arcade-type game. While you're lost in outer space, the Ouesters, the most vicious life form in the universe, are swarming through space ports seeking to destroy you. Think and act quickly if you hope to survive. For the Apple II or II Plus; floppy disk, \$29.95. Datamost (see address above).

Star Maze, an arcade-type game in which you must find

the 9 power jewels in each of 16 levels of the maze and return them to your mothership. Avoid or destroy alien ships with bullets or a limited supply of antimatter bombs. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$34.95. Sir-tech Software Inc., 6 Main St., Ogdensburg, NY 13669.

Atari

A.E., an arcade-type game. Squadrons of menacing sting rays are attacking you and eluding your missiles. You will be doomed unless you can chase them into outer space. Requires a joystick. For the Atari 400/800; floppy disk, \$34.95. Broderbund Software Inc., 1938 Fourth St., San Rafael, CA 94901.

Crisis Mountain, an arcadetype game. Your mission is to defuse bombs planted by terrorists in the treacherous caverns of an active volcano. To reach them you must go through a maze avoiding boulders, tunnels, lava, and a radioactive bat. Requires a joystick. For the Atari 400/800; floppy disk, \$34.95. Synergistic Software, Suite 201, 830 North Riverside Dr., Renton, WA 98055.

G.I. Joe Cobra Strike, an arcade-type game. The headquarters of the Special Mission Forces is under siege by the archenemy, Cobra, an evil organization determined to take over the world. To defend the camp, you must destroy the cobra. For the Atari 2600; cartridge, \$30. Parker Brothers, 50 Dunham Rd., Beverly, MA 01915.

No Escape, an arcade-type game. Jason has taken the Golden Fleece and angered the gods of Olympus. Imprisoned in the Temple of Aphrodite and armed with stones and magic bricks, Jason must fight frenzied

Furies. For the Atari 2600: cartridge, \$29.95. Imagic, 981 University Ave., Los Gatos, CA 95030.

Repton, an arcade-type game. As you take over the controls of the Star Fighter Armageddon, the Quarriors are attacking Repton. Stop them using your laser gun, nuke bombs, radar screen. and energy shield. For the Atari 800 and 1200; floppy disk, \$39.95. Sirius Software Inc., 10364 Rockingham Dr., Sacramento, CA 95827.

Sky Blazer, an arcade-type game. You'll need the WWIII iet to clear away radar stations, avoid supersonic tanks, find and destroy ICBM installations, and escape missiles as you make your final bomb run on the Bungeling Empire headquarters. Requires a joystick. For the Atari 400/800: floppy disk. \$31.95. Broderbund Software Inc. (see address above).

Sky Skipper, an arcade-type game. The sky's the limit for young players as they control a dive-bombing plane on a daredevil rescue mission. Pilots come to the aid of helpless kittens, turtles, ducks, and rabbits held captive by gorillas. For the Atari 2600; cartridge, \$30. Parker Brothers (see address above).

Strawberry Shortcake, an arcade-type game for ages 4 to 7. The Purple Pieman cast an evil spell on Strawberry Shortcake and all her friends. Now everyone has a body that's all mixed up. See if you can put Strawberryland characters back together again. For the Atari 2600; cartridge, \$30. Parker Brothers (see address above).

Telengard, an arcade-type game. You control a character who must descend to the depths of Telengard and battle monsters. Gain strength

by finding enchanted items. Six levels of play. For the Atari 800: cassette, \$23. The Avalon Hill Game Co., 4517 Harford Rd., Baltimore, MD 21214.

Commodore

Bartender's Friend, a barrecipe guide and liquor termdefiner program. This automated program contains hundreds of recipes and bar terms. For the Commodore 64; cassette, \$9.95. Raymond L. Reynolds, 384 Hyacinth St., Fall River, MA 02720.

Practicalc, an electronicspreadsheet program that lets you perform bookkeeping operations, several mathematical functions, and proiections. You can enter titles and numerical data into rows and columns. For the Commodore VIC-20: cassette. \$39.95. Micro Software International Inc., 50 Teed Dr., Randolph, MA 02368.

Programmable Characters Package. With these three programs, Single-Edit, Multi-Edit, and Data Generator, programmable characters can be designed either singly or in up to 5 by 5 blocks. Requires a joystick. For the Commodore VIC-20: cassette. \$14.95. Sunshine Software. POB 473, Portage, MI 49081.

Telengard, an arcade-type game (see description under Atari). For the Commodore 64 and PET 2001; cassette, \$23. The Avalon Hill Game Co., 4517 Harford Rd., Baltimore, MD 21214.

Personal Computer

Cross Reference Utility, a programming aid that provides the BASIC programmer with a complete reference listing of variables within a

BASIC program, You can review, analyze, and modify the program to maximum capability. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$29.95. Prentice-Hall Software Inc., Route 9W, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.

Night Mission Pinball, a simulated pinball game in which your plane is in a World War II night bombing run. Use up to four balls and flippers to score in a playfield with five bumpers, seven targets, nine rollovers, and two spinners. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$39.95. Sublogic Corp., 713 Edgebrook Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.

PL/I-86, an implementation of the PL/I language based on the ANSI General Purpose Subset. The package includes a reference manual, programming guide, and command summary. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$750. Digital Research, POB 579, 160 Central Ave., Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

Peachtext 5000, a package that combines word processing, financial planning, and simple database management features for a complete personal-productivity system. It incorporates Random House Electronic Thesaurus, the Peachcalc electronic spreadsheet, and more. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$395. Peachtree Software Inc., 8th Floor, 3445 Peachtree Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30326.

Pie:Writer, a word-processing package that includes split-screen editing, full use of the keyboard, and customized function-key support. This program can process two files at once and provides virtual-file storage. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$199.95. Hayden Software Co., 600 Suffolk St., Lowell, MA 01853.

The Screen Generator, a screen-management program that provides a generalized method to design, build, and change screens in minutes for computer applications. It can be used to build screens "outside" of the application because all screen information is stored and updated on libraries external to your programs. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$125. K & S Systems, POB 643, Drexel Hill, PA 19026.

SmarTerm/PC, a terminalemulator program that lets your IBM Personal Computer function like a Digital Equipment Corporation VT100, VT101, VT102, or VT52 terminal. It implements features such as setup mode, character attributes, line and character insert and delete, and full local printer support. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$150. Persoft Inc., 2740 Ski Lane, Madison, WI 53713.

Stock Portfolio Reporter, a program that gives investors current information on as many as 100 stock accounts. Market prices can be updated automatically from log-on to log-off using Dow Jones News/Retrieval. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$179. Micro Investment Systems Inc., POB 8599, Atlanta, GA 30306.

TRS-80

Assignment: Europe, a travel-simulation game in which 10 players receive different travel assignments and must find the most efficient way to complete them using different communications between various cities in Europe. For the TRS-80 Models I and III; floppy disk, \$24.75. Triangle Software, POB 58182, Raleigh, NC 27658.

Banking, an investing game in which you try to generate the largest amount of income through the use of competitive marketing, careful expansion, and a well-chosen advertisement budget. For the TRS-80 Models I and III; floppy disk, \$29.75. Triangle Software (see address above).

Draw, a graphics and text program that lets you draw designs on the screen using cursor control keys, special commands, and automatic drawing routines. You can save displays on disk or in your own programs. For the TRS-80 Model III; floppy disk, \$29.95. Lichen Software, 6603 North Lee St., Spokane, WA 99207.

Fraction Math Quiz, a mathdrill program that contains five levels of problems in fraction operations. Intuitive reasoning skills are encouraged by the multiple-choice format for students ranging from elementary to high school. For the TRS-80 Color Computer, cassette, \$14.95. Creative Technical Consultants, POB 652, Cedar Crest, NM 87008.

Kwikdraw, a fast graphics and text program written in machine code that lets you move, duplicate, and erase your designs of figures and/or text. Save and load displays in BASIC, ASCII, or object codes. For the TRS-80 Model III; floppy disk, \$74.95. Lichen Software (see address above).

Mu**sic, a musical program that uses four simultaneous notes without additional hardware. This program includes two voices you select, tempo adjust, functional display of note position, more than four octaves, reserve storage for 2000 notes, and direct play from the keyboard. For the TRS-80 Color Computer; cassette, \$19.95.

Saffron Software, 5306 Birch Grove Dr., San Jose, CA 95123.

Propack, a machine-language package that gives you simple and foolproof access to your Profile files from a BASIC program. Assign a string array for each file to be used and address your files by logical record number or index keys. For the TRS-80 Model III; floppy disk, \$75. The Small Computer Co., Suite 1200, 230 West 41st St., New York, NY 10036.

Prosort, a data-organizer program that sorts data into almost any order for print, inquiry, and Superscripsit selection operations. The program, for use with Profile III+, includes five print indexes and an inquiry index. For the TRS-80 Model III; floppy disk, \$150. The Small Computer Co. (see address above).

Telengard, an arcade-type game (see description under Atari). For the TRS-80 Models I and III; cassette, \$23. The Avalon Hill Game Co., 4517 Harford Rd., Baltimore, MD 21214.

Other Computers

Clip, a CP/M utilities package that allows the user to store command files, edit lines and files, and use a built-in calculator program. It contains over 50 commands. For CP/M-based systems; floppy disk, \$49.95. Thoughtware Inc., Suite 4, 2450 East Speedway, Tucson, AZ 85719.

HexPrintR, a utility program for Wordstar that allows you to take advantage of the full capabilities of your printer. You can send any number of any type of characters to your printer from any place in your text. For the Osborne 1; floppy disk, \$39. C.I. Software & Computer Products, 1380 Garnet Ave., E149, San Diego, CA 92109.

Hidden Palace. You assume the role of a treasure hunter trying to find a priceless vase amidst several dangers in an ancient jungle palace. For the Texas Instruments 99/4A; cassette, \$14.95. Innovative Data Co., 1041 Dan Kuykendall Cv., Memphis, TN 38111.

War Boats, a game in which you place your boats on a 10 by 10 grid and try to guess the positions of your opponent's boats. Sink boats with shots that are displayed graphically on the screen. For the Timex/Sinclair 1000; cassette, \$2.99. Computer Heroes, 1961 Dunn Rd., East Liverpool, OH 43920.

This is a list of software packages that have been received by BYTE Publications during the past month. The list is correct to the best of our knowledge, but it is not meant to be a full description of the product or the forms in which the product is available. In particular, some packages may be sold for several machines or in both cassette and floppydisk format; the product listed here is the version received by BYTE Publications.

This is an all-inclusive list that makes no comment on the quality or usefulness of the software listed. We regret that we cannot review every software package we receive. Instead, this list is meant to be a monthly acknowledgment of these packages and the companies that sent them. All software received is considered to be on loan to BYTE and is returned to the manufacturer after a set period of time. Companies sending software packages should be sure to include the list price of the packages and (where appropriate) the alternate forms in which they are available.

Event Queue

August 1983

August

Engineering Summer Conferences, Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education, North Campus, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Two of the seven courses offered this month are "Software Design Techniques and Ada" and "Operations Research and the Management Sciences: Methods and Tools." The fees are \$600 and \$675, respectively. For course outlines and registration details, contact Engineering Summer Conferences, 200 Chrysler Center, North Campus, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, (313) 764-8490.

August

Unix Seminar, various sites throughout Canada, This three-day seminar serves as an introduction to the Unix operating system. It includes discussions of standard userlevel programs and commands for file manipulation, word processing, and programming. The pros and cons of Unix for specific applications and such application areas as database and realtime processing, data communication, and office automation are explored. The fee is \$645. For information, contact the Center for Advanced Professional Education Inc., 11928 North Earlham, Orange, CA 92669, (714) 633-9280.

August-September

How to Document a Computer System as It Is Being Developed, various sites throughout the U.S. and Canada. This one-day workshop presents a series of simple procedures that can be followed in recording the results of each task performed during the development of a computer system. The fee is \$155. Contact Technical Communications Associates. Suite 210, 1250 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (800) 277-3800, ext. 977; in California, (800) 792-0990, ext. 977.

August-September

Local Networks: Promise Into Practice, various sites throughout the U.S. This two-day seminar will focus on the criteria for designing and choosing local networks and the experiences that users have had in selecting and installing local networks. The fee is \$595. Full details are available from Architecture Technology Corp., POB 24344, Minneapolis, MN 55424, (612) 935-2035.

August-October

Repair of Microcomputerbased Equipment, various sites throughout the U.S. and Canada. This lecture/laboratory sequence is intended for field-service personnel, engineers, and technical writers. The seminar describes general servicing practices that are applied to the subsystems of any microprocessor family. For further information, contact the Registrar, Testek Consultants Inc., 1000 North Patton St., Arlington Heights, IL 60004, (312) 577-2134.

August-November

Applying the New Tools for Profit and Cash Flow Planning: Graphics and Personal Computers, various sites throughout the U.S. This two-day course is designed to help certified public accountants improve and expand management advisory services by using new graphics tools to improve managers' understanding and use of financial planning. A special type of graph designed for financial planning and decision making will be featured. Fees range from \$225 to \$295. For more information on the course, contact the Purcell Letter on Graphics for Management, POB 06008, Columbus, OH 43206, (614) 444-6571. For a course schedule and registration details, contact Matthew Malok, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, (212) 575-3848.

August-December

IEEE Conferences and Meetings, various sites around the world. The Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) sponsors conferences, meetings, and workshops covering high-technology issues. For details, contact the IEEE Computer Society, Suite 300, 1109 Spring St., Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 589-8142.

August-December

Intensive Two-Day Seminars for Professional Development, Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Boston metropolitan area, and Hartford and Stamford, CT. Among the seminars being offered are "The Engineer as Manager," "Inventory Control: Using Computers," and "Fundamentals of Data Processing." For in-house seminar information, call Robert J. Hall at (617) 793-5574. For a seminar bulletin and registration information, contact Ginny Bazarian, Office of Continuing Education, Higgins House, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA 01609, (617) 793-5517.

August-December

Systems Development Documentation: Forms Method, various sites throughout the U.S. and Canada. This oneday seminar is designed for

data-processing managers, project leaders, programmers, and technical writers. Topics to be covered include system design documentation, format and style guidelines, and options for enddocument publication. The course fee is \$155, which includes all materials. In-company presentations are available for groups of 10 or more. For details, contact Technical Communications Associates Inc., 1250 Oakmead Parkway #210, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (800) 227-3800, ext. 977; in California, (800) 792-0990, ext. 977, or (408) 737-2665.

August 10-12

Microcomputers and High Technology in Vocational Education Conference, Concourse Hotel, Madison, WI. Beginning and advanced classes on microcomputers, presentations on vocational education programs, and software exhibits will be featured. For details, contact Judy Rodenstein or Roger Lambert, Vocational Studies Center, 964 Educational Sciences Building, University of Wisconsin, 1025 West Johnson St., Madison, WI 53706. (608) 263-4367 or 263-2704.

August 11-13

Personal Computer Interfacing and Scientific Instrument Automation, Williamsburg, VA. This workshop provides each participant with hands-on experience in wiring and testing interfaces. The fee is \$395. Call or write Dr. Linda Leffel, C.E.C., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061, (703) 961-4848.

August 15-17

Small Computers in Criminal Justice Agencies, Cincinnati, OH. This conference is designed to help beginners understand and appreciate the use and application of microcomputers in criminal justice agencies. The fee is \$285, which includes luncheons, continuing education units, and materials. Contact Carol Strand, Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main St., POB 1576, Cincinnati, OH 45201, (800) 543-0883; in Ohio, (800) 582-7295.

August 15-19

Advanced C Topics Seminar, New York, NY. Practical topics for C programmers are covered in this course offered by Plum Hall Inc. Areas of interest include portability, efficiency, readability, debugging, packaging, and interfacing. For further details, contact Joan Hall, Plum Hall Inc., 1 Spruce Ave., Cardiff, NJ 08232, (609) 927-3770.

August 15-19

Managing People, Productivity, Projects, Profitability, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA. This course covers the entire management spectrum from communications and negotiating to controlling particular projects. The fee is \$975. Contact Kathy Shaw, Office of Continuing Professional Education, Worcester Polytechic Institute, Worcester, MA 01609, (617) 793-5517.

August 16-17

Polymer Materials for Electronic Applications, Hyatt Rickey's Hotel, Palo Alto, CA. The fee for this short course is \$395. For information, contact Continuing Education in Engineering, Department 622N, University of California Extension, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720, (415) 642-4151.

August 16-19

Landsat: Sensor Design & Operation, University of California, Santa Barbara. This course is intended for users of remote-sensor data,

including geographers, geologists, and engineers. It covers such topics as sensor requirements and user needs, sensor-design principles and tradeoffs, and multispectralscanner and thematic-mapper operation. It's cosponsored by the Santa Barbara Research Center and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The fee is \$450. For a brochure, contact J. Weisman, University of California Extension, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, (805) 961-3697.

August 17-19

SNA and Teleprocessing Access Methods, Hyatt Regency, New Brunswick, NJ. This course traces the evolution of data-communications software. Topic areas include host-control software requirements and SNA (system network architecture) concepts, protocols, and implementations. The registration fee is \$645. Full details are available from the Center for Advanced Professional Education, 11928 North Earlham, Orange, CA 92669, (714) 633-9280.

August 18-19

Computer Literacy for Lawvers. Denver, CO. This seminar is intended to introduce attorneys to basic computer concepts and their application to the practice of law. Topics will include the specific uses, costs, and benefits of using computers in legal practice. The fee is \$550, which includes reference materials. Group discounts are available. For further information, contact Kathryn Mann, Center for Legal Studies, 1926 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103, (215) 732-6999.

August 19-21

The Second Annual National Heath Users Group (HUG) Conference, Hyatt Regency O'Hare, Chicago, IL. A products display and seminars on topics of interest to Heath/Zenith users will be featured. Contact HUG, Hilltop Rd., St. Joseph, MI 49085, (616) 982-3463.

August 20

The First Annual Ham & Chip Flea Market, La Salle College, Philadelphia, PA. Computer software, hardware, ham radio, electronics, and sound equipment will be featured. Contact the Philadelphia Area Computer Society, POB 1954, Philadelphia, PA 19105, (215) 951-1255.

August 21-26

The Fourth World Congress on Medical Informatics-MEDINFO 83. RAI International Congress and Exhibition Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. This event combines scientific, technical, and social programs. Approximately 300 scientific papers will be presented on health and hospital systems, clinical laboratory systems, imaging, nursing applications, and preventive and occupational care. Demonstrations, product exhibits, film and video sessions, tours, workshops, and special-interest meetings will be held. The conference language will be English. Further details are available from the MEDINFO 83 Congress Office, Enschedepad 41-43, NL-1324 GB Almere-Stad, The Netherlands.

August 22

The Revolution in Telecommunications Technologies: Integrating Telecommunications Into Corporate Strategy, Worcester, MA. This executive briefing outlines specific ways to reduce communications costs and offers techniques for developing a basis of integration and planning among various parties within an organization. The fee is \$690. Information on in-house executive presentations is available from Robert

J. Hall at (617) 793-5574. For complete details, contact Ms. Ginny Bazarian, Office of Continuing Education, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA 01609, (617) 793-5517.

August 22-26

The National Conference on Artificial Intelligence-AAAI-83, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC. This conference is sponsored by the American Association for Artificial Intelligence (AAAI). Displays of computer hardware and software, formal presentations, and the Fredkin Chess Prize Competition highlight this conference. Contact Claudia Mazzetti, AAAI, 445 Burgess Dr., Menlo Park, CA 94025, (415) 328-3123.

August 23

The Revolution in Telecommunications Technologies: Integrating Telecommunications Into Corporate Strategy, New York, NY. For details, see August 22.

August 23-24

Indycon '83, Convention Center, Indianapolis, IN. This conference and exhibition features more than 35 technical sessions and 300 exhibition booths devoted to microcomputers and electronic components. Contact Indycon '83, POB 40312, Indianapolis, IN 46260, (317) 875-7711.

August 24-26

SNA and Teleprocessing Methods, Marriott Hotel, Portland, OR. For details, see August 17-19.

August 25-26

Fundamentals of Data Processing for the Non Data-Processing Executive, Washington, DC. Major topics to be covered include computer technology, the functions of an information system, the development of applications

software, and the costs and benefits of information systems. This seminar is presented by the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The fee is \$795. In-house programs are available. For details, contact Wharton FDP Seminar, Registrar-Processing Center, 30-30 Borden Ave., Long Island City, NY 11101, (212) 392-9441.

August 26-28

Computers for Farm and Family, St. Paul, MN. This seminar and trade show, organized by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer/Dakota Farmer magazine, will be held in conjunction with the Minnesota State Fair. Featured will be exhibits, presentations, and educational sessions for experienced computer users and the novice farm and home computer user. Contact Sandra J. Becker, Office of Special Programs-XY, 405 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, 1420 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108, (612) 373-0725.

August 26-28

The First IBM PC Faire, Civic Auditorium and Brooks Hall, San Francisco, CA. The focus of this fair will be on hardware, software, and applications for the IBM Personal Computer. Technical conferences, formal papers, product expositions, and special-interest group meetings will be held. For details, contact IBM PC Faire, 345 Swett Rd., Woodside, CA 94062, (415) 851-7077.

August 26-September 3

The International Telecommunications, Scientific, and Technical Expoconference— Telexpo China 1983, Foreign Trade Center, Guangzhou (Canton), Jiangxi Province, People's Republic of China. The theme of this communications-equipment show is "An Integrated Telecommunications System for China."
Displays will include aerospace equipment, computers, and peripherals. Additional information is available from AVP Expositions Co. Ltd., Suite 13, 13/F, Block A, Wahkai Industrial Center, 221 Texaco Rd., NT Hong Kong; tel: 0-239003; Telex: 40725 AVPEX HX.

August 28

The Tenth Annual Hamfest/Computerfest, Hershey, PA. This event, sponsored by the Central Pennsylvania Repeater Association, will feature a large indoor dealer and flea market area. For details, contact Timothy R. Fanus, WB3DNA, 6140 Chambers Hill Rd., Harrisburg, PA 17111, (717) 564-0897 between noon and 8 p.m.

August 29-31

DBMS-M⁴ Systems, Washington, DC. For details, contact the Continuing Education Institute, Oliver's Carriage House, 5410 Leaf Treader Way, Columbia, MD 21044, (301) 596-0111; on the West Coast, (213) 824-9545.

August 29-31

Printed Circuit Fabrication, Red Lion Inn, San Jose, CA. This technical seminar probes a variety of issues relating to printed-circuit board manufacturing. It's sponsored by PMS Industries, publisher of Printed Circuit Fabrication magazine. The cost for the complete program is \$300. The per day rate is \$125. Contact Mike Brody, Printed Circuit Fabrication/West Coast, Suite 105S, 4010 Moorpark Ave., San Jose, CA 95117, (408) 246-5575.

August 30

Meeting Internal Audit Objectives with Statistical Sampling—Tests of Compliance, Los Angeles, CA. Designed as an introduction to or re-

fresher course in applying attribute sampling to compliance tests of internal controls, this seminar addresses the cost-effectiveness and techniques of statistical sampling. Contact Joe Bartley, Coopers & Lybrand, National Professional Education, 80 Park Plaza, Newark, NJ 07102, (201) 621-5715.

September 1983

September-October

Computer-assisted Manual Writing, various sites throughout the U.S. This one-day seminar is designed to teach attendees how to produce good software manuals. The sponsor will demonstrate a software package for automated documentation development called Manual Maker. The fee is \$195. For further information, contact Promptdoc, 833 West Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80905, (303) 471-9875.

September-November

Computer Showcase Expos, various sites throughout the U.S. This popular show will bring together hardware and software manufacturers, dealers, and consumers of small computer systems. For details, contact The Interface Group, 160 Speen St., POB 927, Framingham, MA 01701, (800) 225-4620; in Massachusetts, (617) 879-4502.

September-November

Courses from Integrated Computer Systems, various sites throughout the U.S. Course titles include "Hands-On Pascal Workshop," "Structured Design and Programming," "Software Project Management," and "Defining Software Requirements, Specifications, and Tests." Fees range from \$695

to \$845. For information, contact Ruth Dordick, Integrated Computer Systems, 3304 Pico Blvd., POB 5339, Santa Monica, CA 90405, (213) 450-2060.

September-December

Software Workshops in MMSFORTH, Boston metropolitan area. These workshops are public versions of the professional training Miller Microcomputer Services (MMS) offers to client companies in support of the MMSFORTH product line. A variety of topics and skill levels are covered. Full details are available from Miller Microcomputer Services, 61 Lake Shore Rd., Natick, MA 01760, (617) 653-6136.

September-January 1984

Technology Opportunity Conference, various sites throughout the U.S. This conference series focuses on the convergence of optical-storage, videodisc, and computer technologies. For full details, contact Technology Opportunity Conference, POB 14817, San Francisco, CA 94114, (415) 626-1133.

September 1-2

The First Meeting of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, University of Pisa, Italy. A variety of formal papers will address such topics as syntax, parsing, and language generation; speech analysis and synthesis; and software tools and programming languages for computational linguistics. Contact Harold Somers, Centre for Computational Linguistics. UMIST, POB 88, Manchester M60 1QD, England.

September 6-10

Asian International Electricals, Electronics, and Communications Exhibition '83-Elecom Asia '83, Stadium Negara, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This trade show serves as

a showcase for a wide spectrum of high-technology equipment and materials. Government ministers from the five ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) will attend. For details, contact Technology Marketing Analysis Corp., Suite 428, 680 Beach St., San Francisco, CA 94109, (415) 474-3000, In Malaysia, contact ISE Management (M) SDN BHD, 3-A Jalan SS 24/8, Taman Megah, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia; tel: 749377; Telex: MA 37204 AKMISE.

September 6-10

The 1983 AAMI Regional Meeting, Detroit, MI. The Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) has tailored this program of tutorial courses, technical service seminars, and product displays to address the regional needs of the Detroit area. Contact the AAMI, 1901 North Fort Myer Dr., Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 525-4890.

September 8-10

Personal Computer Interfacing and Scientific Instrument Automation, Greensboro, NC. For details, see August 11-13.

September 11-14

The American Data Services (ADS) Users Seminar, Marriott Resort, Lincolnshire, IL. This seminar focuses on the ADS inventory-management system. A procedural cost system for hospital departments will be introduced. Contact Sharon Spencer, American Data Services, Suite 210, 900 North Shore Dr., Lake Bluff, IL 60044, (312) 295-6850.

September 13-15

AUTOFACT Europe Conference and Exhibition, Palexpo Exhibition Center,

Geneva. Switzerland. This conference, cosponsored by the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (SME) and the Institution of Production Engineers of London, England, will focus on the technologies of automated and computerintegrated manufacturing for European production. Technical sessions will explore both theory and applications strategies. A complementary products display will be featured. Contact the Society of Manufacturing Engineers, Public Relations Department. One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-0777.

September 13-15

Midcon/83 and Mini/Micro-Midwest/83, Chicago, IL. Topics on the professional program include computer simulation, energy management, laser applications, and printed-circuit-board technology. An exhibit area is planned. For further information, contact Electronic Conventions Inc., 8110 Airport Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045, (213) 772-2965.

September 13-15

Peripherals '83, Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. Full details are available from Cahners Exposition Group, Cahners Plaza, 1350 East Touhy Ave., POB 5060, Des Plaines, IL 60018, (312) 299-9311.

September 14-16

Euromicro '83, Madrid, Spain. This ninth annual symposium will cover microprocessing and programming. Speeches will address economic and social aspects of microprocessors and trends in VLSI (very large-scale integration) technology. Tutorials, seminars, and an exhibition are planned. The highlight of this event is the Euromouse contest, in which mechanical mice from around the world race around a

maze. A complete program is available from Euromicro, TH Twente, POB 217, Department INF, Room A312, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands; tel: (31) (53) 338799; Telex: 44200 Thes.

September 15-16

Ethernet-type Local Networks, San Francisco, CA. This is the third program in the four-part Architecture Technology Corporation 1983 Forum Series. This program will bring together manufacturers and users of local network schemes to exchange information in an informal setting. The format includes presentations, panel discussions, and a technological summary. The fee is \$395. For further information, contact the Architecture Technology Corp., POB 24344, Minneapolis, MN 55424, (612) 935-2035.

September 15-16

The Second Annual Indiana Computer Expo, Convention Center, Indianapolis, IN. This exposition is designed for business end-users interested in mini- and microcomputers, software, word processing, graphics, services, and peripherals. Contact Ernie Kerns & Associates, Trade Show Department, Suite 201, 2555 East 55th Place, Indianapolis, IN 46220, (317) 259-8111.

September 16-18

The First Annual Heart of Texas Computer Show, Convention Center, San Antonio, TX. This show will emphasize small-business systems for financial and inventory control, agribusiness, education, and personal needs. More than 200 hardware, software, and peripheral vendors will display their wares. Show details are available from Robin G. Mann, Heart of Texas, POB 12094, San Antonio, TX 78212, (512) 226-4636.

September 16-18

Great Southern Computer & Electronics Show '83, Memorial Coliseum, Jacksonville, FL. Computers, electronics, and information services will be featured. Contact Great Southern Computer & Electronics Shows, POB 655, Jacksonville, FL 32201, (904) 384-6440.

September 19-21

The Third Annual Videodisc Conference, New York Hilton Hotel, New York, NY. For details, contact Meckler Publishing, 520 Riverside Ave., Westport, CT 06880, (203) 226-6967.

September 19-23

The Ninth World Computer Congress - IFIP '83, Paris, France. This event, sponsored by the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), is held in conjunction with SICOB, the major French computer exposition. Formal papers and panel sessions will cover such areas as computer hardware and software, theoretical foundations of information processing, networks, and communications. For full program details, contact the U.S. Committee for IFIP '83. Dorn Computer Consultants, 25 East 86th St., New York, NY 10028, (212) 427-7460.

September 20-21

Data Storage 83, Marriott Hotel, Santa Clara, CA. This international forum covers industry issues and areas of change in data-storage equipment and applications. The fee is \$850. Contact Cartlidge & Associates Inc., Suite 205, 4030 Moorpark Ave., San Jose, CA 95117, (408) 554-6644.

September 20-22

Caribbean Informatics '83, San Juan, Puerto Rico. This is the first major international exhibition and conference to be held in the Caribbean area. For further details, contact Informatics '83, Suite 219, 3421 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20007, (703) 920-9595.

September 21-22

Business-Expo, Boston, MA. This exposition serves as a showcase for office equipment ranging from computers to coffee machines. More than 20 seminars are presented. Address inquiries to Business-Expo, 702 East Northland Towers, 15565 Northland Dr., Southfield, MI 48075, (313) 569-8280.

September 26-28

Maecon/83, Kansas City, MO. This electronic show and convention explores such topics as aerospace electronics, computer peripherals, laser technology, and personal computing. Contact Electronic Conventions Inc. 8110 Airport Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045, (213) 772-2965.

September 26-29

The World of CAD/CAM. Boca Raton Resort Hotel, FL. This seminar provides an overview of how manufacturing will change as the automated factory becomes a reality. It will consist of four one-day presentations in computer-aided engineering, design, manufacturing, and computer-integrated manufacturing. For a brochure. write or call the Center for Manufacturing Technology, 4170 Crossgate Dr., Cincinnati, OH 45236, (513) 791-8801.

September 26-30

Compcon Fall '83, Marriott Crystal Gateway Hotel, Arlington, VA. The theme of this show is "Delivering Computer Power to End Users." It features technical papers and panel sessions that address a variety of computer and computer-network issues. It is sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Computer Society. For more information, contact Compcon Fall '83, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 589-8142.

September 26-30

Conference on Networks and Electronic Office Systems, University of Reading, Berkshire. England. This conference will provide a forum for the exchange of information and for discussion of recent and future developments relating to networks and electronic office systems. Further information is available from the Conference Secretariat. Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, 99 Gower St., London WC1E 6AZ. England; tel: 01-388 3071; Telex: Instrad London WC1.

September 26-30

Expo Beirut '83, Beirut, Lebanon. This is Lebanon's first international reconstruction/development exposition and conference after eight years of civil war. Topics to be covered include contruction, transportation, communications, agriculture, computer hardware and software. metallurgy, textiles, and automated equipment. Further details are available from Show-Tech International Inc., 950 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022.

September 28-29

Ottawa Computer and Office Automation Show, Civic Centre, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. For details, contact Industrial Trade Shows of Canada, 20 Butterick Rd., Toronto, Ontario M8W 3Z8, Canada, (416) 252-7791.

September 28-October 2

The Sixth Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, England. This show, one of the largest computer shows in Great Britain. is sponsored by Personal

Computer World magazine. Business, scientific, technical, and educational uses of microcomputing will be featured as well as hobbvist and home-based systems. For information, contact Tim Collins, Montbuild Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AB, England; tel: 01-486 1951: Telex: 24591.

September 29-October 1

CP/M '83 East, Hynes Auditorium, Boston, MA. For information on this conference and exposition, contact Northeast Expositions Inc., 826 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (800) 343-2222; in Massachusetts, (617) 739-2000.

October 1983

October 1

The Third Annual Microcomputers in Education Conference, Dutchess County Community College, Poughkeepsie, NY. Dr. Delores Shanahan, an innovator in the field of special education and computers, will speak at this event sponsored by the Microcomputer Educator Group. Details are available from Dr. Florence Staats, Office of Community Services, Dutchess County Community College, Pendell Rd., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, (914) 471-4500, ext. 240.

October 2-5

Computer Systems Exposition, MGM Grand Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. This exposition will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Association of Convenience Stores. Hardware and software will be displayed, and computer consultants will be on hand to answer questions. For details, contact the National Association of Convenience Stores. Suite 809, 5201 Leesburg

Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041, (703) 578-1800.

October 2-6

The Annual Meeting of the American Society for Information Science - ASIS-83. Crystal City Hyatt Regency, Arlington, VA. The theme for this meeting is "Productivity in the Information Age." Papers, special-interest sessions, information briefings, an information-science theater, and demonstrations will be featured. Further information is available from Edmond Sawver, ASIS Headguarters, 1010 Sixteenth St. NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 659-3644.

October 4-6

The Southwest Computer Conference, Tulsa, OK, The theme for this conference is "Managing Information Technology in the 80s." Computer hardware and software will be exhibited. Contact the Southwest Computer Conference, POB 950, Norman, OK 73070, (405) 329-3660.

October 6-11

Japan Electronics Show '83, Osaka International Trade Fair Grounds, Osaka, Japan, This show will cover a range of consumer and industrial electronic products and components. For information, contact the Japan Electronics Show Association, 24 Mori Building 11F, 3-23-5, Nishi-Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan; tel: (03) 433-7751.

October 7-9

Great Southern Computer & Electronics Show '83, Centroplex Expo, Orlando, FL. For details, see September 16-18.

October 8-10

PC '83, Bayside Exposition Center, Boston, MA. This conference and exposition features IBM Personal Computers and compatible equipment. A seminar program will explore IBM PC applications, provide technical information, and offer general sessions designed to show users how to get the most from their IBM. For details, contact Northeast Expositions, 822 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (800) 841-7000; in Massachusetts, (617) 739-2000.

October 10-14

Defense Computers-Graphics-DCG '83, Convention Center, Washington, DC. Sessions and tutorials will complement this conference and exposition. For more information, contact DCG '83, Suite 333, 2033 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 775-9556.

October 11-13

Southwest Semiconductor & Electronics Exposition—SSE'83, Civic Plaza Convention Center, Phoenix, AZ. Approximately 200 suppliers of equipment, materials, and services used in the electronics industry will attend this show. A technical conference will be held. Contact Cartlidge & Associates Inc., Suite 205, 4030 Moorpark Ave., San Jose, CA 95117, (408) 554-6644.

October 12-21

The Sixth International Trade Exhibition on Office Organizational Systems, Office Furniture, and Office Aids - Systemotechnika '83, Vassilievsky Ostrov Exhibition Centre, Leningrad, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On display will be communications systems, microfilming equipment and systems, dataprocessing equipment, and computers. Contact Düsseldorfer Messegesellschaft mbH-NOWEA-Central Division - Foreign Fairs, Düsseldorf Exhibition Centre, 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Federal Republic of Germany; tel: (02 11) 45 60-1.

October 13-15

Edutech/East '83, Civic Center, Philadelphia, PA. Formerly called Ed Com, this conference and exposition is designed for educators at all levels. Presentations will address such topics as computer-aided instruction, administrative uses of computers, classroom management, programming, research applications, authoring languages, and literacy. The format includes workshops, seminars, demonstrations, hands-on sessions, discussions, and micro courses. Hardware, software, and publishing companies will exhibit their wares. Contact Carol Houts, Judco Computer Expos Inc., Suite 201, 2629 North Scottsdale Rd., Scottsdale, AZ 85257, (800) 528-2355; in Arizona, (602) 990-1715.

October 14-15

Computers and Reading/ Learning Difficulties, Dallas, TX. Workshops, hands-on exhibits, and speakers will explore such topics as using computers in learning disability classrooms and evaluating software. This program is designed for all education levels. For information, contact Frost Conference Management, Department I, 1070 Crows Nest Way, Richmond, CA 94803, (415) 222-1249.

October 14-15

The Fifth Annual FORTH Convention, Hyatt Hotel, Palo Atlo, CA. Hands-on tutorials, exhibits, lectures, and discussions highlight this event. The theme is "FORTH-based Systems—A Look Into the Future." Registration is \$5. Full details are available from the FORTH Interest Group, POB 1105, San Carlos, CA 94070, (415) 962-8653.

October 14-16

The UCSD Pascal System Users Society Fall Meeting,

Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Washington, DC. Contact the Secretary, USUS, POB 1148, La Jolla, CA 92038.

October 15

NJ-NY-CT Microcomputer Show and Flea Market, Meadowlands Hilton Hotel, New Jersey Sports Complex, East Rutherford, NJ. More than 75 commercial exhibitors and 200 flea-market booths will feature hardware, software, books, magazines, and accessories for all popular computers ranging from Apple to Zenith. Registration is \$5 for adults and \$2 for children. Contact the Kengore Corp., POB 13, Franklin Park, NJ 08823, (201) 297-2526.

October 16-18

The Fifth Annual Hong Kong Consumer Electronics Show, New World Hotel and Regent Hotel, Hong Kong. For details, contact IBS Trade Fair Ltd., 17th Floor, Tung Sun Commercial Centre, 200 Lockhart Rd., Hong Kong; tel: 5-732388-9; Telex: 63037 HKIBS HX.

October 17-19

The Eighth Conference on Local Computer Networks, Minneapolis, MN. The theme for this conference is "Practical Applications and Issues in Local Computer Networks." Papers and tutorials will address such issues as users' versus manufacturers' needs, public versus private networks, software, and VLSI (very large-scale integration). Contact the IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901.

October 18-20

The Fourteenth Annual International Test Conference, Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. For information, contact the Conference Registrar, POB 371, Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927, (201) 267-7120.

October 18-21

The Third Symposium on Microcomputer and Microprocessor Applications-μP '83, Hotel Duna Intercontinental and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary. The conference language will be English. Full details are available from Mrs. I. Bába, Scientific Society for Telecommunication, POB 451, H-1372 Budapest, Hungary; tel: (36) 1 113-027; Telex: MTESZ 22-5792.

October 19-20

Calgary Computer & Office Automation Show and Conference, Roundup Centre, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. For details, contact Industrial Trade Shows of Canada, 20 Butterick Rd., Toronto, Ontario M8W 3Z8, Canada, (416) 252-7791.

October 19-21

The Fourth Canadian Symposium on Instructional Technology, Westin Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. This symposium, designed for education and training professionals and those interested in computeraided learning, will explore the theme "Computer Technologies for Productive Learning." Topics on the agenda include computer awareness and literacy in schools and society, systems technology, and computeraided training and retraining for business, industry, and government. A products exhibition will be held. Contact Ken Charbonneau, Conference Services Office, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6, Canada, (613) 993-9009; Telex: 053-3145.

October 19-21

IDATE-The Fifth International Conference, Montpellier, France. The theme for this conference, sponsored by the International Telecom-

munication Union, is "Picture Networks." Topics of interest include network functioning and areas of applications, economics and law relating to the visual media, network languages, and languages on the networks. The conference language is French. For further details, contact François Rabaté, Responsable Scientifique, Journées Internationales 1983, IDATE-Bureaux du Polygone, 34000 Montpellier, France; tel: (33-67) 65 48 48: Telex: IDATE 490 290.

October 19-21

The National Software Show, Trade Show Center, San Francisco, CA. Full details are available from Raging Bear Productions Inc., Suite 175, 21 Tamal Vista Dr., Corte Madera, CA 94925, (800) 732-2300; in California, (415) 924-1194.

October 19-21

SIBEC - Info Expo, Palais des Congres, Montreal, Canada. Exhibits related to the computer and office automation industries will be held. An international line-up of speakers has been invited. Contact Informatique Québec (Info Expo) Ltée, 1057 Avenue Laurier Ouest, Outremont, Québec H2V 2L2, Canada, (514) 270-5481; in the Toronto area, call (416) 281-3459.

October 19-22

Percompasia 83-The Second South East Asian Personal Computer Hardware & Software Show & Conference, World Trade Centre, Singapore, Republic of Singapore. This show is devoted to all aspects of personal computing. Further details are available from Overseas Exhibition Services Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AB, England; tel: 01 486 1951; Telex: 24591.

October 24-26

The Annual Conference of the Association for Computing Machinery-ACM '83. Sheraton Centre Hotel, New York, NY. Exhibits of computer hardware and software and paper sessions will focus on the conference theme, "Extending the Human Resource." The emphasis will be on theory and practices of personal computing. Highlighting the conference will be the the Fourth International Computer Chess Championships. For details, contact Thomas A. D'Auria, Assistant Commissioner, City of New York, Computer Service Center, 11th Floor, 111 8th Ave., New York, NY 10011, (212) 620-5055.

October 25-27

The Andean Informatics '83, Bogota, Colombia, South America. This is the first maior international exhibition and confertence to be held in the Andean region. For details, contact Informatics '83, Suite 219, 3421 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20007, (703) 920-9595.

October 25-28

Working Conference on Prototyping, Brussels, Belgium. This conference will focus on the user-oriented development of information systems supported by prototyping. Research and technical papers will be presented. The sponsor is the Commission of the European Communities. For information, contact Reinhard Budde or Heinz Zuellighoven, GMD-IST Postfach 1240, Schloss Birlinghoven, D-5205, St. Augustin 1, West Germany; tel: 02241/14-2440; Telex: 8 89 469 gmd d.

October 26-28

Developing Long-Range Systems Strategies, Sheraton Hotel, Washington, DC. This is part of the George Washington University Systems

General Software, Inc. Authorized CompuPro System Center

		the state of the s
### COMPUPRO SYSTEMS System 8/16-A \$4390 System 8/16-B \$5240 System 8/16-B \$5240 System 8/16-C \$6740 COMPUPRO BOARDS #### Ram 16-64 \$480 ### Ram 17-64 \$480 ### CPU 28 \$857 ### CPU 28 \$520 ### CPU 28 \$430 ### CPU 28 \$1400 ### Freedom Liberty ### 100 Terminal \$520 ### PRINTERS Okidata 92A \$560 Okidata 93A \$500 Okidata 93A \$500 Okidata 93A \$500 PRINTERS Okidata 93A \$500 PRINTERS OKIDATE OKIDATE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BORTH RAM 18-33 \$697 ### PROGRAM 18-39 ### RATIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BORTH RAM 18-33 \$697 ### PROGRAM 18-33 \$697 ### PROGRAM 18-33 ### PROGR	PL/I-80	REDDING GROUP CALL

Mailing Address: 1454 S. 25th St., Terre Haute, IN 47803. WE HONOR VISA and MASTERCHARGE. TOLL FREE—Outside Indiana. ORDER DESKS ONLY 1–800–457–0517. For Information or Questions (812) 234–9421. Call our Information number about our complete Software & Hardware Line. Not to be confused with Software General. Add \$3.50 postage and handling per each item. Indiana residents add 5% sales tax. Allow 2 weeks on checks. COD add \$3.00 per item. Prices subject to change without notice. All items subject to availability. **This is only a partial listing of our hard**ware and software. Call us today and save.

PAINTEA AIBBONS DISCOLIDATED

BLACK NYLON		PRICE EACH	QUANTIT
C. Itoh Prowriter		7.10	
Diablo Hytype I		7.15	
Diablo Hytype II		5.80	
Diablo Hytype Ii Matrix		10.85	
Epson MX 70/80		6.00	
IBM Silver Dollor Cartridge Beehive		6.35	
NEC Spinwriter		6.35	
Qume I (Square Corner)		4.65	0
Radio Shack LP 3 (4&5)		7.00	
Radio Shack LP 6		6.45	
Tritel		9.55	
Wang-5		7.00	
Digital LA 34		7.00	
Black M/S		0.000	
Diablo Hytype I		5.50	
Diablo Hytype II		5.65	
IBM Correctable, High Yield		2.25	
Lift off Tape (IBM Type)		.65	
NEC Spinwriter		6.45	
Olivetti ET 201/202 Correctable		6.35	
Qume (6240) Std. Yld.		3.50	
Qume (6240) Hi. Yld.		4.20	1 3
Qume I (Square Corner)		4.00	
Qume IV		6.35	
Richo		6.40	
Wang-5		5.05	
Xerox 850/860		5.90	
We also have Brown, Red, Blu cluded delivery in continental		0 per cent ad	ditional, Prices
Check/MO	MasterCharge	7 1	Visa
Card #	Expiration Date		
Signature			
Name (please print)			
Address			Zip
City			

GA residents add 3% sales tax CLIP AND MAIL

Mail order to:

Printer Ribbon Supply Co.

P.O. Box 920145

Norcross GA 30092 (404) 446-1547

Executive Forum series. Contact the Conference Manager, U.S. Professional Development Institute, 1805 Powder Mill Dr., Silver Spring, MD 20903, (301) 445-4400.

October 28-30

Applefest, Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. More than 300 displays and booths of Apple computer equipment and accessories will be featured. Seminars, panel discussions, conferences, and workshops will be held. Additional information is available from Northeast Expositions Inc., 822 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (800) 343-2222; in Massachusetts, (617)739-2000.

October 30-November 2

DPMA Baltimore '83, Convention Center and Hyatt Regency Hotel, Baltimore, MD.

The theme for this conference, sponsored by the Data Processing Management Association (DPMA), is "Information on the Firing Line." Seminars, workshops, general sessions, and product displays will be featured. Contact Jim Osowski, DPMA International Headquarters, 505 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068, (312) 825-8124.

October 31-November 2

The Ninth International Conference on Very Large Databases, Palazzo dei Congressi, Florence, Italy. This conference seeks to identify and encourage the research, development, and applications of database technology. Subjects of interest include database control, modeling and managing unformatted data, and novel environments and

applications of database technology. Contact Mario Schkolnick, K 55-281, IBM Research Labs, 5600 Cottle Rd., San Jose, CA 95193, (408) 256-1648. In Italy, Renzo Pinzani, Istituto di Matematica U. Dini, Viale Morgagni, 67/A, 50134 Florence, Italy.

October 31-November 3

International Conference on Computer Design-VLSI in Computers, Rye Town Hilton, Port Chester, NY. This conference will cover the VLSI (very large-scale integration) aspects of the interaction between fabricators and system designers in hardware, software, and reliability in computers. Contact the IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901.

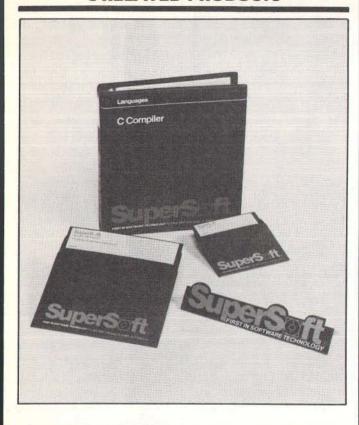
BYTE's Bits

Trade List Available

A trade list of nearly 2000 overseas buyers, agents, and distributors of computers and peripherals is available from the Department of Commerce. The list provides company names, addresses, contacts, telephone and Telex numbers, and five-digit SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) codes for potential customers in more than 130 countries. For a copy, send \$12 to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Trade Information Services, Room 1320, Washington, DC 20230. Checks should be payable to U.S. Department of Commerce/TL.



C-RELATED PRODUCTS



C for CP/M-80, CP/M-86, and MS-DOS

Supersoft has released a version of its Supersoft C compiler for CP/M-80. CP/M-86, and MS-DOS operating systems. This release is syntactically compatible with Unix Version 7 C and supports such features as long-integer and double floating-point functions. Supersoft C is a multipasss compiler that is said to produce highly optimized code. Many Unixcompatible functions are included, which permits transporting source programs betweeen Unix C and Supersoft C with few changes.

An extensive list of library functions is provided with the source code. The Supersoft C compiler costs \$500; the CP/M-80 version is \$275.

For full details, contact Supersoft, 1713 South Neil St., POB 1628, Champaign, IL 61820, (217) 359-2112.

Circle 600 on inquiry card.

Optimizina C Compiler

The Optimizing C86 compiler is designed for professional programmers working with PC-DOS, MS-DOS, or CP/M-86. It permits addressing of 1024K bytes of RAM and provides the option to emit either assembly-lanquage or object-code formats of Microsoft. Optimizing C86 costs \$395. A \$10 evaluation kit is avail-

able. Contact Computer Innovations Inc., Suite J-30X. 10 Mechanic St., Redbank, NJ 07701, (201) 530-0995.

Circle 601 on inquiry card.

C Executive Version 1.3

Version 1.3 of the C Executive has been released by JMI Software. The C Executive allows multiple C and Pascal tasks to run concurrently with intertask communication, resource coordination, and formatted I/O. The monitor can be stored in ROM. The real-time preemptive scheduler is sensitive to both task priority and system events. Multiple user terminals can be supported with Unix-like characteristics. Other features include clock support, time-based task scheduling, and a portable library of more than 50 routines for memory management, character-string manipulation, and I/O. The complete standard Unix C library is supported as are most standard Pascal procedures and functions.

The C Executive works with a variety of microprocessors, including Intel's 8080/8085 and 8086/ 8088, the Zilog Z80, Motorola's MC68000 and 6809, and the National Semiconductor NS16032. In binary and source form, the C Executive costs \$300. Contact JMI Software Consultants Inc., 1422 Easton Rd., Roslyn, PA 19001, (215) 657-5660.

Circle 602 on inquiry card.

C Programming Guide

The C Programming Guide by Dr. Jack Purdum is a comprehensive tutorial on the fundamentals of the C programming lanquage. Written in an easyto-understand style, this book offers users at all levels of expertise a learning quide to C. Appendices provide lists of moderately priced commercial C compilers and a summary of the C language's syntax. Example programs and illustrations are included in the presentation.

This 250-page guide costs \$17.95 and is available from Que Corp., 7960 Castleway Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46250, (317) 842-7162.

Circle 603 on inquiry card.

PUBLICATIONS

Computer Glossary for Managers

Alan Freedman, an expert in the field of computer literacy, has created a resource work for nontechnical business managers. The Computer Glossary is an illustrated quide through microcomputer jargon. It covers all aspects of computing in a straightforward, plain-talking presentation. Individual copies of the glossary cost \$14.95 and are available from Prentice-Hall (POB 500, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632). In lots of 10 to 99, each copy costs \$12.95. Order in bulk from The Computer Language Co. Inc., 140 West 30th St., New York, NY 10001.

Children's Workshop Enters Computer Publishing

The Children's Television Workshop will launch a monthly magazine for children on computers and electronic technology this fall. Enter will focus on career opportunities and issues relating to the growth of computer technology in the 1980s. Articles on new developments in computer technology and the influence of computers on a wide range of professions, games, quizzes, puzzles, and simple programming challenges will be among this magazine's monthly features.

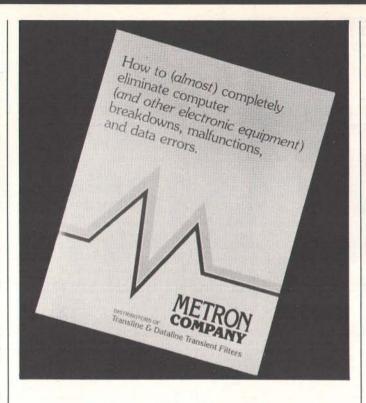
Annual subscriptions will cost \$12.95 (10 issues). A classroom bulk rate will be offered. Contact the Children's Television Workshop, One Lincoln Plaza, New York, NY 10023, (212) 595-3456.

Circle 604 on inquiry card.

Information Technology Update

Information Technology On Screen: New Approaches in Viewdata, Teletext and Cable is an update of some of the more important developments taking place or being planned in information technology. This book is a compilation of essays presented at the November 8, 1982 Information Technology On Screen seminar. It's available for \$12 from the Oryx Press, 2214 North Central, Phoenix, AZ 85004.

Circle 605 on inquiry card.



How to Stop Computer Problems

The introduction of a booklet entitled How to (Almost) Completely Eliminate Computer Breakdowns and Malfunctions was announced by the Metron Company. This booklet discusses the most common causes of computer failures and errors. Possible solutions are of-

fered. Also provided are case histories of successful treatments.

The booklet is available free of charge from the Metron Co., Suite 216, 1250 West Dorothy Lane, Kettering, OH 45409, (513) 298-0964.

Circle 606 on inquiry card.

Newsletter for Physicians

A medical newsletter, the Physician Computer Monthly, provides information to doctors using microcomputers in their practices. This independent journal covers applications for practice management, patient care, continuing medical education, and communications. It's written in nontechnical language, and it provides hardware up-

dates, software reviews, and news on medical networks.

A one-year subscription is \$95. A free sample issue will be provided upon receipt of a request made on letterhead. For full details, write to American Health Consultants, 67 Peachtree Park Dr., Atlanta, GA 30309.

Circle 607 on inquiry card.

Tips on Caring for Printers

The Care & Feeding of Line Printers is a free 8-page booklet from Digital Associates Corporation. Designed to help you maximize your printer's performance, longevity, and cost-effectiveness, this booklet offers hints and little-known facts on dutycycle, site environment, static, and printer service and maintenance. Thirteen major aspects of line printer operation are covered, and special tips on how to make a printer last longer are presented.

To get your free copy, write to the Manager/Marketing Communications, Digital Associates Corp., 1039 East Main St., Stamford, CT 06902, or call (203) 327-9210.

Circle 608 on inquiry card.

Consumer Buying Guide

Designed to help consumers make an informed decision, How to Buy a Home Computer was written by Wes Thomas for the Consumer Electronics Group of the Electronic Industries Association. This 50-page illustrated book provides 11 step-by-step practical questions that embrace a variety of buying considerations. Fill-in-the-blank questions that the consumer should ask about software packages and computers are provided. A budget form for planning expenditures is also included.

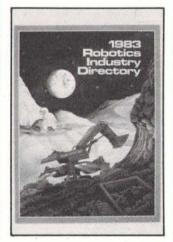
Retailers can order copies of How to Buy a Home Computer at quantity prices beginning at less than \$0.25 each. Consumers can obtain a free copy by sending a 5- by 7-inch, self-addressed envelope with \$0.54 postage to the Electronic Industries Association, Consumer Electronics Group, POB 19100, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 457-4919.

Circle 609 on inquiry card.

Computer Selection Guide for Managers

A guide for departmentlevel professionals and management information service managers has been produced by Datapro Research Corporation, How to Select Microcomputers for the Corporate Environment explains in detail the factors to be considered for properly evaluating desktop computers in the corporate environment, including equipment requirements, software, and support services. This guide addresses key questions involved in selecting a microcomputer, such as policy formulation, vendor evaluation, and software selection. Reports cover the marketplace for computer equipment and software, economic analysis, data security and reliability, training, consulting, installation, and technology. A 10-page "Microcomputer Acquisition Checklist" that aids the user in ensuring that no major selection concerns are overlooked is also included.

How to Select Microcomputers for the Corporate Environment costs \$19 per copy. It's available from Datapro Research Corp., 1805 Underwood Blvd., Delran, NJ 08075. (800) 257-9406; in New Jersey, (609) 764-0100. Circle 610 on inquiry card.



Annual Robotics Directory Released

Technical Database Corporation has released its 1983 Robotics Industry Directory. This 348-page directory covers industrial robot models and components with an emphasis on specification information. It features 213 listings that contain specifications on accuracy, velocity, number of axes, load-carrying capacity, robot weight, floor space required, and type of control system. Also included are applications and sensors supported, price range, and number of systems installed. Side-by-side evaluations of competitive models and indexes of products and vendors complete this directory.

The 1983 Robotics In-

dustry Directory costs \$35. Outside the U.S., it's \$43. Bimonthly specification updates are \$15 (\$19 foreign). Contact Technical Database Corp., POB 720, Conroe, TX 77305, (409) 539-9688.

Circle 611 on inquiry card.

Yellow Pages Cover Intel Support

The Intel Yellow Pages lists more than 2000 products and services that support Intel architectures. The listings are organized under 10 categories, including communications, databases, technical and consulting services, and utilities. Under the main headings are a number of subheads. An alphabetical listing with brief descriptions of the more than 250 companies participating in the book and geographical and corporate/product cross-indices are provided.

The Intel Yellow Pages are free with a letterhead request. For full details, contact Intel Corp., Literature Department, 3065 Bowers Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051.

Circle 612 on inquiry card.

Computer Gazette Aimed at Students

Computer Science Press has introduced the Bits 'n Bytes Gazette, a set of 10 mini newspapers about computers for elementary and junior high school students. Suitable for use as a classroom handout, the Gazette has articles and

games that educate and entertain. It discusses business, medical, personal, and community uses of computers and highlights career opportunities. A quide with in-depth explanations and suggested activities is provided for instructors and parents.

The Bits 'n Bytes Gazette, by Rachelle Heller and C. Dianne Martin, costs \$10 per set. School discounts ranging from \$3 to \$7.50 per set are available. Contact the Computer Science Press Inc., 11 Taft Court, Rockville, MD 20850, (301) 251-9050. Circle 613 on inquiry card.

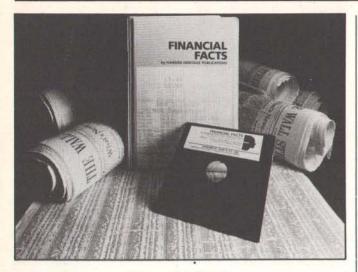
SOFTWARE

FORTH for IBM PC

Next Generation Systems has introduced a version of the FORTH programming language for the IBM Personal Computer. This package is based on the FORTH-79 Standard, and a FORTH Interest Group (fig) lookalike mode is provided. NGS FORTH uses the DOS file system, which lets you read from or write to programs and data in DOS files. Other features include an auto load screen boot, three debugging aids, and individual code, stack, and data blocks as large as 64K bytes.

NGS FORTH comes with an indexed, 200-page manual. It costs \$66, plus \$2 shipping. Contact Next Generation Systems, POB 2987, Santa Clara, CA 95055.

Circle 614 on inquiry card.



Financial Facts

Financial Facts performs a variety of financial functions, including depreciation, interest, loan principal, and future value. It offers four methods of calculating depreciation and amortization tables for mortgage payments and other long-term loans. It gives you the ability to compute the future value of investments, the value of an investment after a deposit or withdrawal, and

nominal and effective interest rates.

Financial Facts runs on Apple II, II Plus, or Ile computers with one disk drive and 48K bytes of memory and on 64K-byte IBM Personal Computers with PCDOS and a disk drive. It costs \$59.95 and is available from Howard W. Sams & Co., 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, IN 46268, (317) 298-5400. Circle 615 on inquiry card.

Interactive Authoring System

The McGraw-Hill Interactive Authoring System helps you create computeraided instruction courses on an IBM Personal Computer. Previous programming knowledge is not required because step-bystep onscreen directions guide you through the writing process. Your lessons can have multiple choice, matching, and fillin-the-blank questions coupled with text, color graphics, and videotape seaments. Sixteen foreground and eight background colors for graphics

and text are available. The system's interactive video capabilities are compatible with many video players with remote control circuitry.

The Interactive Authoring System requires 128K bytes of memory, two 320K-byte floppy-disk drives, and color and asynchronous communications cards. For details, contact McGraw-Hill Interactive Authoring System, 26th Floor, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, [212] 997-6458. Circle 616 on inquiry card.

Dynacomp Enters Heath/Zenith Software Market

Dynacomp now offers 47 software packages for Heath/Zenith computer users. Applications available include engineering, statistics, education, personal finance, business, and games. For a free 64-page software catalog, write to Dynacomp Inc., Department C4, 1427 Monroe Ave., Rochester, NY 14618, or call (716) 442-8960.

Circle 617 on inquiry card.

Compaq Number Cruncher

Pyramid Data Ltd. has released the Number Cruncher, a financial-modeling system for the Compag portable computer. This program blends text editing and calculating capabilities into a flexible modeling program. Fixed rows and columns are not used by the Number Cruncher, which permits user-defined report formats. Standard row and column mathematics functions are provided, as are commands that let you add, subtract, multiply, and divide blocks of rows and columns to produce a single total.

The Number Cruncher, which requires 128K bytes of memory, costs \$395. Complete details are available from Pyramid Data Ltd., POB 10116, Santa Ana, CA 92711, (800) 521-2233; in California, (714) 639-1527.

Circle 618 on inquiry card.

Accountant for TI Professional Computer

Continental Software has reconfigured The Home Accountant for the 128K-byte Texas Instruments Professional Computer. This menu-driven program can maintain 200 budget categories, track five checking accounts, reconcile bank statements, record transactions, and handle 2000 transactions per month. It offers a forecasting module, graphic capabilities, and one-key English-language commands. The Home Accountant's printout function, which can be used for writing checks or organizing data for readouts, works with most dotmatrix and daisy-wheel printers.

The Home Accountant runs on MS-DOS using MS-BASIC. The suggested price is \$150. Contact Continental Software, 11223 South Hindry Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90045, (213) 417-8031.

Circle 619 on inquiry card.

Moon Hopper Features Graphics, Sound, and Colors

Moon Hopper from Computerware is an arcade-type game for the Radio Shack TRS-80 Color Computer and the TDP-100. While on test maneuvers of the new Moon Hopper space exploration vehicle, you are attacked by a swarm of aliens. To reach the next moon base, you must hop and roll over craters and rocks while

blasting the attackers with your phasers. Graphics andsound complete this adventure.

Moon Hopper requires 32K bytes of memory. It's available on floppy disk or cassette for \$29.95 and \$24.95, respectively. Order it directly from Computerware, Suite 102, 4403 Manchester Ave., POB 668, Encinitas, CA 92024. (619) 436-3512.

Circle 620 on inquiry card.

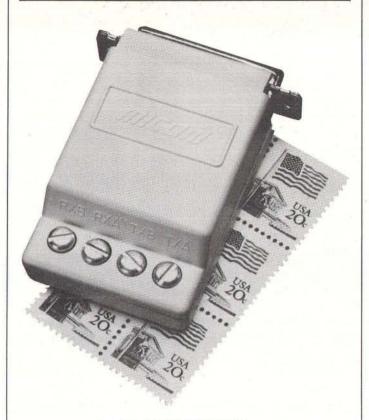
Accounting Control for Rainbow

The Business Accounting Control Systems (BACS) for Digital Equipment Corporation's Rainbow 100 is marketed by American Business Systems. BACS modules for the Rainbow are single-user programs running under CP/M-86. BACS provides you with interactive menus, extensive error checking, full operator prompting, and the ability to display reports on screen. The five-module series comprises order entry/inventory control, accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll, and general ledger programs. BACS is written in RM COBOL.

Minimum hardware requirements are 64K bytes of memory, a 24-line by 80-character screen, and a 132-column printer. Further information is available from American Business Systems Inc., 3 Littleton Rd., Westford, MA 01886, (617) 692-2600.

Circle 621 on inquiry card.

COMMUNICATIONS



Compact Datasets

Micom's Micro400 Local Dataset Models 430 and 431 connect terminals and computers in a local environment. Intended for use on a college campus or within a building, these devices provide full-duplex asynchronous communications for up to 3 miles at 9600 bps (bits per second). The Model 430 can cover more than 1 mile at 19,200 bps. They plug directly into an RS-232C interface and are powered by the host system. Both models are about the size of a package of cigarettes.

The Model 430 Line Driver is designed for use on customer lines. It costs \$85. The Model 431 Local Dataset is intended for operation on telephone company-supplied limiteddistance private circuits. It's available for \$95. For further details, contact Micom Systems Inc., 20151 Nordhoff St., Chatsworth, CA 91311, (213) 998-8844. Circle 622 on inquiry card.

Software, Hard-Disk Create Network

Link-Bos is an integrated hardware and software approach to networking. It provides the ability to link multiple users, computers, operating systems, and selected applications programs through a hard-disk unit. Link-Bos software allows sharing of data with a mix or a match of such 8-, 16-, or 32-bit computers as Radio Shack, Victor, and Zenith. When running any

one of the more than 50 Bos applications programs, all computers in the network can simultaneously use the same data. Each single-user operating system and software will work unchanged.

Link-Bos parallels the operating system supplied with your system. All computers in the network are connected to a common Winchester hard-disk unit that serves as the network storage area. Data and messages move between workstations through the Winchester unit.

Bos application programs are available in accounting, farming, timekeeping and other areas. Complete details can be obtained from Aid Data Systems Inc., Route 3 Center, POB 750, Millersville, MD 21108, (301) 621-9494. Circle 623 on inquiry card.

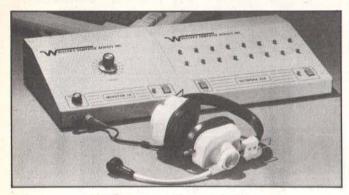
Telecommunications Distribution Network

Business Computer Network (BCN) is a telecommunications distribution system that provides access to existing databases and online services such as The Source, Dow Jones, and Western Union's Easy-Link. Databases are accessed from a menu, and BCN automatically signs on the user. Point-to-point communications software that lets different brands of computers work together is one feature of this system. Software downloading, which lets users purchase software at reduced rates

directly from the BCN computer center, is also available. Additional network services include electronic mail, an information system, and an electronic magazine and newsletter.

Currently, BCN does not charge subscriber fees. A minimum monthly charge of \$5 covers operating expenses and services. A free system disk and a system overview can be obtained by contacting the Business Computer Network, Suite 1220, Gill Plaza, 9601 Mc-Allister Freeway, San Antonio, TX 78216, (512) 340-8201.

Circle 624 on inquiry card.



Classroom Use Possible with Two-Way Network

The Network 216 and the Monitor 16 are at the heart of the first network. system designed for complete two-way communications between a master station and its satellites. This system, created by Wolsten's Computer Devices, is designed for any situation in which more than one computer is used at a given time, such as in a computer class. Uploading, downloading, and the ability to send information to a printer are provided. Communication is both video and audio. A dedicated computer is not required.

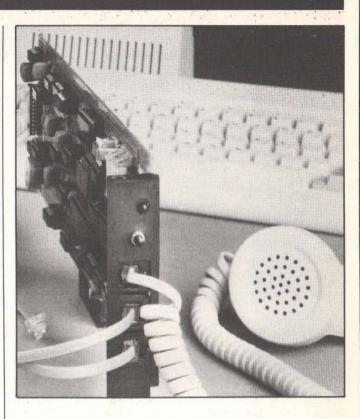
The Network 216 scans up to 16 active Atari computers and requests if any action, say uploading or sending data to a printer, is required. It automatically proceeds from one computer to another, skipping inactive units. Its data rate

is 19,200 bits per second. The Network 216 uses Atari DOS and can handle up to four disk drives and a printer.

The Monitor 16 expands and enhances the system. It can monitor any of the 16 Ataris individually at the turn of the dial. When used with any television set, the Monitor 16 can display the same video information that is appearing on each computer. Audio communication is made possible through the use of a headset with an attached microphone.

A hard-disk option will be available for the system. For additional information, contact Wolsten's Computer Devices Inc., 99 Washington St., East Orange, NJ 07017, (201) 678-0408.

Circle 625 on inquiry card.



Integral IBM PC, XT Modem

The Bizcomp PC:Intellimodem is an integral Bell 212-compatible modem for the IBM Personal Computer. It can communicate at 300 or 1200 bps (bits per second) and offers integrated voice and data capabilities. Its telephone handset permits programcontrolled switching between voice and data communications without requiring a redial. The handset, for example, can be used to monitor communications or to supply voice and Touch-Tone input under control of the Personal Computer. Standard features include autodial, auto-repeat dial, and auto-answer. The PC:Intellimodem comes with a menu-driven communications software package that provides more than 50 commands and status checks.

The PC:Intellimodem is marketed through a network of IBM dealers. Its suggested list price is \$499. Contact your local IBM dealer or write to Inquiries Manager, Bizcomp Corp., POB 7498, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Circle 626 on inquiry card.

IEEE-488-to-Ethernet Interface

An interface board that connects computers with an IEEE-488 GPIB port to an Ethernet local-area network has been announced by Xebec. VLSI technology is used in this board to carry out the physical and data-link control layers of the ISO Ethernet specification. A dedicated microprocessor provides high-level command protocols to the

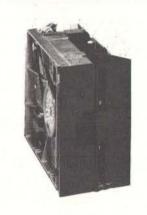
host system software. Unwanted receive packets are automatically discarded. Standard features include a 2K-byte transmit buffer, two 2K-byte receive buffers, automatic retransmission after collision, and an onboard encoder/decoder and transceiver. Softwareconfigurable partial multicast address filtering is pro-

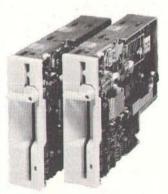
vided, and the board offers four software-specified address reception modes. Other software features include a statistics mode and self-test and diagnostics. Full details are available from Xebec, 432 Lakeside Dr., Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (408) 733-4200.

Circle 627 on inquiry card.

Personal Systems Technology Inc., Suite A, 15801 Rockfield Blvd., Irvine, CA 92714, (714) 859-8871. Circle 628 on inquiry card.

MASS STORAGE





Amdisk-V Drives Plug-compatible with Industry Standard

Amdek Corporation's half-height double-density double-sided Amdisk-V floppy-disk drives are plugcompatible with industrystandard 51/4-inch drives. Designed for original equipment manufacturer applications, the drives offer industry-compatible data-transfer rates, recording formats, and disk rotation speeds. They are said to offer a high random-access speed as a result of a head mechanism built with

a steel-belt access device and ceramic magnetic heads.

Full specifications and pricing information are available from Amdek Corp., 2201 Lively Blvd., Elk Grove Village, IL 60007, (312) 364-1180. Circle 629 on inquiry card.



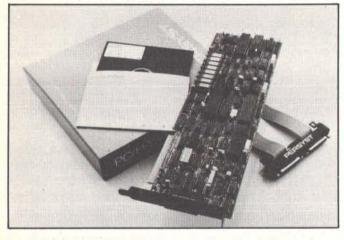
Recording Technique **Boosts Storage**

Sunol Systems' Corvuscompatible mass-storage system uses a Run-Length Limited Coding technique that is said to provide up to 50% more storage than common Winchester disk units. For example, a 12megabyte Winchester disk after formatting has 10 megabytes of usable storage. Using the same 12megabyte design and the coding technique, the Sunol unit is claimed to provide 14 megabytes of storage.

Sunol drives have a data transfer rate of 7500 bits per second and feature a status display with current track, head, and sector locations. More than 23 different host adapters for such microcomputers as Apple and Victor are available

Options include multiplexer and the Omninet local-area network. Contact Sunol Systems, 1072 Serpentine Lane, Pleasanton, CA 94566, (415) 484-3322.

Circle 630 on inquiry card.



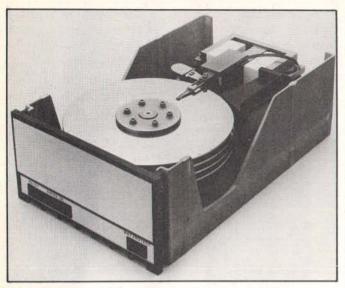
PC to HASP/RJE Communications System

Persyst's DCP/88 Distributed Communications Processor is an intergrated hardware and software system that permits IBM Personal Computer and PC XT users to perform HASP/ RJE (Houston Automatic Spooling Program/remote job-entry) functions with IBM mainframes. Incorporating an 8088 microprocessor, the DCP/88 controls all communications, sending and receiving data simultaneously with program execution on the PC. It supports 64K bytes of dual-processor RAM and can accommodate asynchronous, bisynchronous, HDLC, and SDLC line protocols. The DCP/88 requires a single card slot and

can function as a parallel processor for program or subroutine execution.

PC/HASP software supports up to seven multileaved input and seven output job streams concurrently. As many as six reader streams and six print/punch streams can be initiated from the PC console. Centronics- and Dataproducts-compatible printers up to 600 lines per minute are supported, and print data can be spooled to disk for off-line printing.

Minimum system requirements are PC-DOS, 64K bytes of memory, a monochrome display, and a disk drive. The suggested price is \$1690; quantity discounts are offered. Contact



Large-Capacity 8-inch Fixed Disk

An 8-inch Winchester fixed-disk drive, the D-1100 from Disctron can store 111.5 megabytes of formatted data. System hardware includes mini Winchester heads, plated media, linear voice coil, and closed-loop servo positioning. Data is carried on four thin-film fixed disks, with each surface storing 15.9 megabytes of data. The average access time is 35 milliseconds. In manufacturer quantities, the D-1100 is \$1735. Data sheets are available from from Disctron Inc., 1701 McCarthy Blvd., Milpitas, CA 95035, (408) 946-6692.

Circle 631 on inquiry card.

Cartridge Tape System for IBM PC

A cartridge tape subsystem for the IBM Personal Computer is available from Alloy Computer Products. The compact PC-Backup cartridge drive is a 4-track, 6400-bpi unit that can handle 13.4-megabytes of data

per 450 feet of tape or 16.5 megabytes of data on the 555 cartridge. It can serve as a medium for data storage or retrieval or as an onsite Winchester backup. PC-Backup comes with TIP (tape interchange program) software for controlling read, write, and dump operations. Utilities for customizing drive operations are provided.

PC-Backup costs \$1995. For full details, contact Alloy Computer Products, 12 Mercer Rd., Natick, MA 01760, (617) 655-3900. Circle 632 on inquiry card.

Winchester Technology for DEC Professional 350

Digital's RD51, a 10-megabyte 51/4-inch Winchester disk, interfaces with the Professional 350. Its average access time is 85 ms (milliseconds); average rotational latency is 8.33 ms. RD51 characteristics include 345 tracks per inch with a density of 9074 bits per inch and a peak data-transfer rate of 5000 bits per second. It's organized with 1224 tracks, each with 16 sectors. RD51 has two data platters and four data surfaces.

The drive alone costs \$1695. Pricing for complete subsystems with controllers is available by request. Contact Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard, MA 01754. Circle 633 on inquiry card.

Portable Minicassette Program Loader

The MTL-II is a portable, minicassette program loader from Braemar Computer Devices, Intended as an I/O device for RS-232C applications, the MTL-II can store and retrieve approximately 244K bytes of data on a single cassette. This unit reads and writes ANSIcompatible tape for loading programs or remotely collected data through a standard RS-232C port. Lightemitting diodes provide status line and error indication. Other features include a membrane keyboard for control commands, an integral tape deck that uses 50- or 80-foot tapes, and selectable data rates ranging from 150 to 9600 bits per second.

In quantity, the MTL-II costs \$350. Further details are available from Braemar Computer Devices Inc., 11950 12th Ave. S, Burnsville, MN 55337, (612) 890-5135.

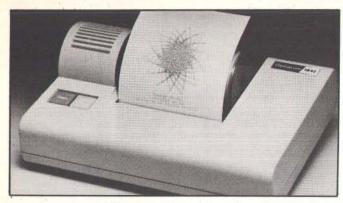
Circle 634 on inquiry card.

PRINTERS

Printers for Commodore 64 and VIC-20

Cardco produces the Cardprinter/LQ1, a letterquality daisywheel printer for the Commodore 64 and the VIC-20. It runs at 14 characters per second (cps) and provides boldface, shadow, and underline printing in normal or proportional spacing modes of 10, 12, or 15 characters per inch. Options include tractor and cut-sheet feeders and a keyboard for direct printing. The suggested retail price is \$599.95.

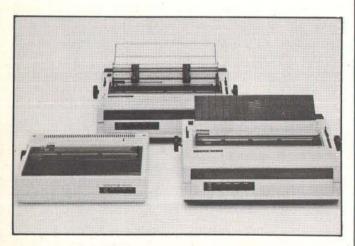
The Cardprinter/DM1 is also available from Cardco. This dot-matrix impact printer can print 40 columns of text on 3-inchwide adding-machine roll paper. Full Commodore graphics, 50-cps operation, and high-resolution dot-addressable graphics are featured. It costs \$149.95. For complete specifications, contact Cardco Inc., 313 Mathewson Ave., Wichita, KS 67214, (316) 267-6525. Circle 635 on inquiry card.



Morrow Introduces Letter-Quality Printers

Three letter-quality, daisywheel printers have been introduced by Morrow. The MP100, MP200. and MP300 offer Shannon text print speeds of 14, 20, or 31 characters per second, respectively. They operate with all Morrow computer systems, including the Micro Decision and the Decision I. Bidirectional printing and noise levels below 65 decibels are standard. Word-processing functions such as boldface.

underlining, centering, subscript, and superscript are supported. Standard multistrike Silver-Reed ribbons are used. The MP200 and MP300, both 132-column printers, can automatically load single-sheet paper. The prices range from \$595 to \$1195. Complete details are available from Morrow, 600 McCormick St., San Leandro, CA 94577, (415) 430-1970. Circle 636 on inquiry card.



Printer with a Personality

Alphacom is marketing a 40-column thermal printer targeted at the OEM market. The Alphacom 1842 provides applications flexibility through personality (i.e., interface) modules

that manage communications with the host computer, generate characters, and determine the character set and matrix. A 4-pound unit featuring a single-chip microprocessor controller and an Olivetti print mechanism, the 1842 is housed in an impact-resistant case, measuring 101/2 by 71/2 by 4 inches. It runs at 2 lines per second in either a graphics or character mode.

With an interface module, the single-unit price is \$199.50. Interface modules are available for Centronics, IEEE-488, and RS-232C ports. Teletext and videotex versions are in production. For information, contact Alphacom, 2323 South Bascom Ave... Campbell, CA 95008, (408) 559-8000.

Circle 637 on inquiry card.

Low-Cost Letter-**Quality Printer**

The Transtar Model 130 is advertised as the first daisy-wheel printer to provide letter-quality print and full word-processing functions for less than \$900. Produced with users of IBM PC, Apple, and Osborne computers in mind, the Model 130 is compatible with all word-processing software that uses Diablo routines. An auto-load feature lets you load cut-sheet paper to one of four switch-selectable positions designed for most common printing functions. Fully formed characters are printed, bidirectionally, at 18 cps (characters per second) Shannon text rating; the maximum speed is 20 cps. Cartridge ribbons are available in cloth or singleor multistrike Mylar film, and 96-character plastic print wheels come in pica,

elite, or proportional styles. Proportional spacing is supported if your word processor is so equipped.

Two versions of the printer are offered. The Model 130P is an 8-bit Centronics-compatible parallel interface. It costs \$895. The Model 130S works with RS-232C serial interfaces. It has a standard 2K-byte print buffer and switch-selectable transmission rates ranging from 300 to 2400 bits per second. The Model 130S supports the DTR busy protocol, with XON/XOFF and ETX/ ACK protocols under DIP switch control. The suggested retail price is \$950. A bidirectional tractor-feed option lists for \$149. For more details, contact Transtar, 2110 116th NE, POB C-96975. Bellevue. WA 98009, (206) 454-9250. Circle 638 on inquiry card.

PERIPHERALS

16/32-Bit Processor Boosts Apple's Speed

The PDQ II is said to increase the Apple II/IIe's computational speed from 200 to 2000 percent. Produced by Enhancement Technology Corporation, the PDQ II incorporates a 16/32-bit MC68000 microprocessor and 256K bytes of RAM and provides such productivity capabilities as multiple printer/communications buffering, pseudodisk functions, and track buffering. Most standard Applesoft BASIC programs are supported, as are advanced 16/32-bit software.

Apple DOS 3.3, and the UCSD p-System interpreter. RAM memory expansion to 1 megabyte and Unixlike operating systems are in the works. PDQ II costs \$1595. Contact Enhancement Technology Corp., POB 1267, Pittsfield, MA 01202, (413) 445-4219. Circle 639 on inquiry card.



Microcomputer Vision System

The Microneye vision system transmits images to your computer for mass storage of graphics displays and image analyses. Possible applications include robotics, security, and text recognition. It's capable of 256 by 128 resolution and operating speeds of up to 15 frames per second.

Microneye is currently

available for the Apple II Plus and Ile, IBM Personal Computer, Commodore 64, and the Radio Shack TRS-80 Color Computer. It lists for \$295. For complete specifications, contact Micron Technology Inc., 2805 East Columbia Rd., Boise, ID 83706, (208) 383-4050.

Circle 640 on inquiry card.



Telephone/Terminal **Runs Two Lines**

The Displayphone is a two-line business telephone combined with a 7-inch terminal screen produced by Northern Telecom and distributed by May-Craft Information Systems. This device is designed for accessing databases such as The Source and Dow Jones, even while you're on another line. Displayphone provides an internal speaker/ phone, a call directory, call timer, an internal 300-bitper-second (bps) modem, and an electronic clock with time and date. The screen format is 24 lines by 80 columns. Displayphone supports a separate printer and comes with an external RS-232C data connector offering speeds of up to 1200 bps.

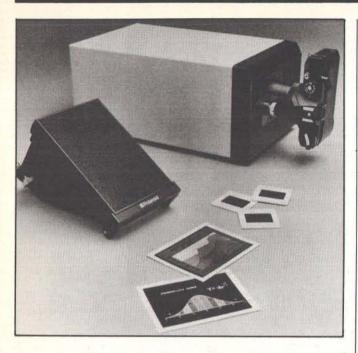
Further information on the Displayphone is available from May-Craft Information Systems Inc., 4312 Beltwood Parkway S, Dallas, TX 75234, (800) 527-7456; in Texas, (214) 392-3766.

Circle 641 on inquiry card.

16-Bit SMC-70 Upgrade Offers 256K RAM

Sony Microcomputer Products is marketing a 16bit upgrade for its SMC-70 microcomputer. The Supercharger converts the SMC-70 into a 16-bit system carrying 256K bytes of onboard RAM (random-access read/write memory). Based on Intel's 8086 microprocessor operating at 5 MHz, the Supercharger is capable of supporting CP/M and MS-DOS concurrently. It measures 14% inches wide by 61/4 inches deep by 4% inches high. Changes to SMC-70 peripherals are not required.

Options available include an additional 512K bytes of RAM and an 8087 floating-point mathematics processor. The Supercharger costs less than \$1000. Sony Microcomputer Products, Sony Dr., Park Ridge, NJ 07656. Circle 642 on inquiry card.



Computer Image Recorder **Snaps Instant Photos**

The Polaroid Palette, an interactive film recorder, produces high-quality 35mm slides and instant photographs of computer graphics images in either black-and-white or color. Featuring a flat-faced, medium-resolution monochrome video screen with a tricolor filter wheel, the Palette allows even monochrome displays with graphics capabilities to produce color prints for presentations, displays, record keeping, or working copies. It connects to the computer through black-andwhite video and RS-232C lines. It's supplied with interactive software for matching exposure parameters to the film and allowing the user to control color selection and location. The software also lets you transfer images from the display to the film without modification.

Palette can be used with Apple II Plus, Apple IIe, and IBM Personal Computers. Several graphics packages are supported. The suggested retail price is \$1300, including software, a 35-mm camera back and an adapter plate, and transparency system hardware. Further details are available from Polaroid. 575 Technology Square, Cambridge, MA 02139, (617) 577-2000. Circle 644 on inquiry card.

Eight-Color, High-Resolution **RGB Monitor**

The Model SC-300 colordisplay monitor is compatible with Apple II/III, IBM PC, NEC, and other popular computers. A 13-inch red/green/blue high-resolution monitor, the SC-300 offers a display format of 80 characters by 25 lines in a 5- by 7-dot grid. Key specifications include eight colors plus intensity (total 16 colors), a digital amplifier video circuit, and a center resolution of 700 dots (minimum).

The SC-300 monitor costs \$899. Complete technical specifications are available from Sakata U.S.A. Corp., 651 Bonnie Lane, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007, (800) 323-6647; in Illinois, (312) 593-3211. Circle 645 on inquiry card.

SYSTEMS

Concurrent Processing

The Xerox 16/8 Professional Computer combines 16- and 8-bit microprocessors for concurrent processing of two tasks. The 16-bit operating systems are CP/M-86 and MS-DOS: CP/M-80 handles the 8-bit work. The 16-bit Intel 8086 processor provides 128K bytes (expandable to 256K bytes) of user memory, while the 8-bit Zilog Z80A has 64K bytes. Standard features include a 12-inch black-and-white display with a 24 by 80 format, two serial and two parallel ports, and a low-profile keyboard with 12 user-definable keys, 6 system function keys, a 10-key numeric keypad, cursor keys, and a Help key. Video attributes such as blinking characters, high and low intensity, inverse video, and graphics are provided. Storage options, which can be tailored to specific needs. include two single-or

double-sided 51/4- or 8-inch floppy-disk drives and a 10-megabyte fixed-disk drive that comes with a double-sided 8-inch disk drive

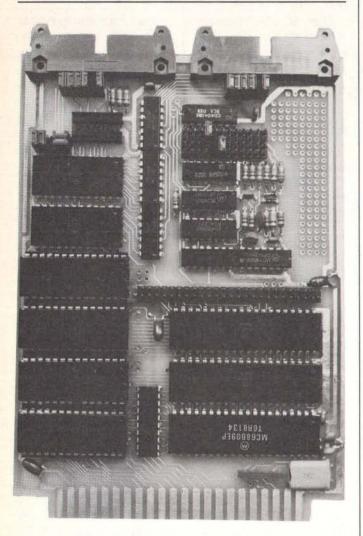
Two letter-quality Diablo printers, 5- or 10-slot expansion modules. Ethernet network communications, and a variety of applications software are available as options. Prices begin at \$3395; quantity discounts are offered. Contact Xerox. Office Products Division, 1341 West Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, TX 75247. Circle 646 on inquiry card.

Automated Language System

ALPS, Automated Language Processing Systems, is a multilingual translator and authoring workstation capable of serving as a master station in a network or as a stand-alone unit. The basic ALPS word processor lets you work in more than 100 Roman-alphabet-based languages and offers continually accessible dictionary-building and lookup capabilities. This system features multiple-window 80- and 130-column display screens, a letter-quality multilingual printer, and multilingual keyboards. Floppy-disk and hard-disk storage capacities range from 10 to 300 megabytes. Network and telecommunications capabilities permit access to term banks and terminology-exchange networks.

A full range of optional integrated writing aids, multiple unit configurations, and financial software are available. For complete details, contact ALPS, 190 West 800 North, Provo, UT 84601, (801) 375-0090.

Circle 647 on inquiry card.



Single-Board 6809 Computer

The 6809 Control Module from Wintek Corporation is designed for such applications as dedicated control, protocol conversion, and robotics. This system comes with a watchdog timer, real-time clock, two RS-232C ports, four parallel ports with handshaking, and up to 64K bytes of RAM and EPROM. It's built on an industry-standard 41/2- by 61/2-inch card, and it's

compatible with all Wintek I/O modules.

Options include additional ROM or CMOS RAM memory modules and 6809 development software. Prices begin at \$245; quantity discounts are available. A manual alone costs \$5. For full details, contact Wintek Corp., 1801 South St., Lafayette, IN 47904, (317) 742-8428. Circle 649 on inquiry card.



16K-Byte Computer for Less Than \$80

The Timex/Sinclair 1500. a 16K-byte computer, has black-and-white graphics capabilities, a 40-key typewriter-like keyboard, and the ability to use either standard audio cassettes or mini-cartridge software. Other features include 22 graphics and 22 specialcharacter keys, Extended BASIC, and compatibility with software and peripherals available for the TS1000. RAM memory is expandable to 32K bytes.

The suggested retail price is \$79.95. Contact Timex Computer Corp., Middlebury, CT 06762. Circle 650 on inquiry card.

System Expands for Multiple Users

Cromemco's CS-3A series of general-purpose microcomputers offers multiuser, multitasking capabilities. The basic CS-3A comes with a Z80A, 64K bytes of memory, two slimline 8inch Tandon disk drives with a total of 2.4 megabytes of storage, and CROMIX and CDOS operating systems.

System expandability begins with a 21-slot backplane and a line of buscompatible board products. A dual-processor option couples the Z80A with the 68000 microprocessor. Other hardware available includes up to 4 megabytes of user memory and 21 megabytes of fixed-disk Winchester storage. Soft-

ware options such as error checking and correcting memory and a multiuser, multitasking operating system are offered. C, LISP, FORTRAN, COBOL, Pascal, BASIC RPG-II, and RATFOR are supported. When equipped with dual processors, the CS-3A can run FORTRAN-77 and Level II COBOL.

The basic CS-3A system costs \$6995. The dual-processor version with 256K bytes of memory is \$7995. Full specifications are available from Cromemco Inc., 280 Bernardo Ave., POB 7400, Mountain View, CA 94039, (415) 964-7400.

Circle 651 on inquiry card.



Color Computer for Beginners

The Radio Shack TRS-80 Micro Color Computer Model MC-10 is targeted at first-time computer users. A 4K-byte machine that's software-compatible with Color BASIC, the MC-10 offers low-resolution graphics, keyword input using two keystrokes, and text and graphics displays in a 32-character by 16-line format. For expansion, serial and cassette ports are provided. The MC-10 connects to standard color or black-and-white televisions through its built-in RF modulator.

A plug-in 16K-byte memory-expansion module will soon be available. With a manual and monitor-connection cables, the MC-10 costs \$119.95. For more information, contact your local Radio Shack Computer Center or Radio Shack, 1800 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

Circle 652 on inquiry card.

Software Library Comes Standard

The Multiplan electronic spreadsheet, the Wordstar 3.3 word processor, Mailmerge 3.3, CBASIC, CP/M Plus, a VT-100 terminal emulation package, and Digital Research's GSS-Graph graphics package and the GSX-80 graphicsdevice driver comprise the software library supplied with the Visual 1050 Personal Computer. System hardware is made up of two 400K-byte floppy-disk drives, 96K bytes of RAM, a high-resolution (640 by 300), bit-mapped monochrome display, a detached 93-key keyboard, and printer, modem, and Winchester disk-expansion ports.

A plug-in, dual-port serial caid, 64K bytes of memory, and a 5-megabyte hard-disk are available as options. The Visual 1050 lists for \$2695. For more information, contact Visual Technology Inc., 540 Main St., Tewksbury, MA 01876, (617) 851-5000.

Circle 653 on inquiry card.

IBM PC Look-Alike

The Sanyo MBC 550 is a 16-bit IBM Personal Computer look-alike. Standard features include an 8088 microprocessor, 128K bytes of memory, a 160Kbyte floppy-disk drive, color graphics capabilities, and a Centronics-type printer port. Supplied software includes Sanyo BASIC, utilities, a word processor, and diagnostics. MS-DOS, an 8087 mathematics processor, 320K to 640K bytes of disk storage, monochrome or color monitors, and an extra 128K bytes of memory are some of the options available.

Prices for the MBC 550 begin at \$995. Contact Sanyo Business Systems Corp., 51 Joseph St., Moonachie, NJ 07074, (201) 440-9300. Circle 654 on inquiry card.

16-Bit Computer Suited for Home and Business

A 16-bit desktop computer, the Toshiba T300 is designed for personal and business use. This machine has an 8088 processor, 192K bytes of memory, a 103-key detached keyboard, three video interfaces, a serial RS-232C port, and a Centronics-compatible parallel port. Three display monitors are offered: a 12-inch green screen, an 8-color 14-inch version, and a 14-inch display with 16 colors available from a palette of 256. Each tilt-and-swivel monitor has a dot-addressable resolution of 640 by 500.

Mass storage is provided by one or two slimline 51/4-inch double-density, double-sided floppy-disk drives, each with a capacity of 640K bytes. MS-DOS and T-BASIC16 are standard, and CP/M-86 and CBASIC-86 are available as options. RAM memory is expandable to 512K bytes. For full details, contact Toshiba America Inc., Information Systems Division. 2441 Michelle Dr., Tustin, CA 92680, (714) 730-5000.

Circle 655 on inquiry card.

FOREIGN

Adjustable Computer Tables

Emmein B. V. is exporting computer terminal and keyboard tables with electronically controlled height adjustments. Each high-grade steel table has two independently adjustable leaves that permit the keyboard and terminal to be raised or lowered. Lifting systems are concealed behind a panel, and each table comes with a cable duct for the terminal's cables and power supply.

Three models, each with a different adjustment method, are offered: the electronic model permits recording of the desired height for automatic adjustments; the push-button model uses electric motors and screw drives; and the mechanical model adjusts each leaf using balanced weights.

Sides leaves are available for each table. For informa-

tion, write to the Consulate General of the Netherlands, Economic Section 6a2/82, One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020.

Circle 656 on inquiry card.



Vision Systems

Digithurst Ltd. sells two vision systems for microcomputer applications ranging from education to artificial intelligence. The Microsight 1 is a CCTVbased unit that uses a Micro Eye camera interface to send 8-bit digitized video images to a computer. The Microsight 2, based on a solid-state camera, employs a 128 by 128 CID sensor to capture an image and a high-speed interface to pass the image back to the computer either as 8-bit digital video or as threshold video.

Both systems use a command processor and disk I/O and camera-control routines. Other software permits interactive adjustments of camera settings and display of facsimile and binary images. A boundary/edge detection program is included. The Microsight 1 costs £499. The Microsight 2 is £199. Contact Digithurst Ltd., Leaden Hill, Orwell, Royston, Hertsfordshire SG8 5QH, England; tel: (0223) 208926.

Circle 657 on inquiry card.

P-system for IBM PC

Network Consulting has configured a version of the UCSD Pascal p-System for the IBM Personal Computer. Purported to run one to five times faster than its competition, this system features a rewritten 8088 interpreter and floating-point programs that manipulate real numbers. Its long-integer support is said to be three to five

times faster than previous systems.

Dealer prices begin at \$845. Benchmarks and marketing information are available from Network Consulting Inc., Suite 110, Discovery Park (Willingdon Site), 3700 Gilmore Way, Burnaby, British Columbia V5G 4M1, Canada, (604) 430-3466.

Circle 658 on inquiry card.

Joystick Port for VIC

MFJ Electro Enterprises offers Commodore VIC-20 users an add-on port for a second joystick for programming and running two-player games. Programming instructions and a sample two-player game on cassette are provided in this \$21.50 package. Contact MFJ Electro Enterprises, POB 13076, Kanata, Ontario, K2K 1X3 Canada, (613) 592-2962.

Circle 659 on inquiry card.



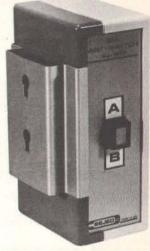
Graphics Display Terminal

Nippon Computer Company's NJC-M1212 graphics display terminal is suitable for business graphics and graphics information retrieval. Standard features include a 12-inch green screen, 640- by 486-dot resolution, 1-microsecond per dot high-speed drawing, three communications ports, and a Tektronix 4010/4014 emulator. The complete package is provided with a graphics processor, communications software, and a keyboard.

The list price is \$2600. Contact Nippon Computer Co. Ltd., Naito Building, Nihonbashi Hamacho 2-25-1, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan; tel: 03-669-3066; Telex: 0-2523475.

Circle 660 on inquiry card.

MISCELLANEOUS



RS-232C Switch and Indicating Adapter

Bejed's Model BJ-1208 EIA Mini-Switch provides manual switching between many RS-232C devices, such as a modem or computer. Common leads 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 20 are switched, while 1, 7, and 10 are hard-wired through. Its nonlocking push button changes color when operated. In single units, the BJ-1208 costs \$98, including mounting hard-ware.

Also available from Bejed is the Model BJ-1218 Indicating Adapter. Its LEDs provide the status information on RS-232C data leads 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 20. All other leads are carried through without indication. The Model BJ-1218 is offered in two versions for different connector arrangements. Either model costs \$35.

Quantity discounts on these devices are offered. For more information, contact Bejed Inc., 4824 Northeast 42nd, Portland, OR 97218, (503) 281-8153. Circle 661 on inquiry card.



Colored-Coded Disks Aid Filing

Colored disks from Cenna Technology help you file, code, and identify your programs. Five different colors are supplied with each 10-pack: red, orange, yellow, green, and blue. Other color combinations are available on request. The disk cartridge material is high-quality Homopolymer PVC. Single-sided, double-sided, and quad-density 51/4- and 8-inch disks are offered.

The suggested end-user price for a 10-pack of single-sided 51/4-inch disks is \$34.95. Dealer pricing is available. Contact Cenna Technology Inc., 183 Cottage Ave., Sandy, UT 84070, (801) 261-1600. Circle 662 on inquiry card.



Bulk EPROM Eraser Works in Minutes

The Memorase C-25 erases up to 25 EPROMs in 10 minutes. It comes with a filtered viewport, highintensity grid lamp, 60minute timer for simplified exposure settings, and a safety interlock. In single units, the C-25 costs \$395. A desktop version capable of erasing 1 to 8 EPROMs, the Model DE-4 costs approximately \$78. Volume discounts are available. Contact UVP Inc., 5100 Walnut Grove Ave., POB 1501, San Gabriel, CA 91778, (213) 285-3123. Circle 663 on inquiry card.

Terminals Upgraded to CP/M Systems

The Microfit Instant Computer upgrades your Televideo or Lear Siegler terminal into a CP/M system. Microfit is a singleboard 64K-byte computer using a Z80A processor and offering two RS-232C ports, a Centronics parallel interface, and a floppy-disk controller for up to four 51/4- or 8-inch disk drives. Storage capacities range from 200K bytes to 5 megabytes.

Microfit will convert Televideo Models 910, 912, 920, 925, and 950 terminals and Lear Siegler Models ADM-3A and ADM-5. It costs \$1595. which includes CP/M and dual 720K-byte doublesided floppy-disk drives. Full details are available from Data Systems Marketing, 5710 Ruffin Rd., San Diego, CA 92123, (800) 854-2684; in California, (800) 532-3717.

Circle 664 on inquiry card.



Joystick for the Apple and IBM PC

The Mach III joystick from Hayes Products is connector-compatible with Apple II/IIe and IBM Personal Computers. It features a gimble with spring centering or free-floating in any or all four X,Y coordinates, which provides an arm alignment with 360° movement. Fire control buttons are located on the deck of the control unit and on the end of the joystick.

For the Apple II, the Mach III costs \$49.95. The Apple Ile and IBM Personal Computer version is priced \$5 higher. Contact Hayes Products, 1558 Osasge St., San Marcos, CA 92069, (714) 744-8546.

Circle 665 on inquiry card.

Synthesizer Creates Stereo Effect

The Stereo Composer is a music-synthesis system for the Radio Shack Color Computer and the TDP-100 from Speech Systems. Stereo Composer comes with software that lets you program four voices with a seven-octave range. Of the four voices, two are di-

rected toward two separate channels, creating a stereophonic effect. Dotted, double-dotted, eighth, quarter, and standard triplet notes are supported. Voices can be moved between speakers, and music can be played at any tempo in any key. Tempo and key can be changed as the music is playing. System hardware features individual 8-bit D/A Idigitalto-analog) converters to drive two audio power amplifiers which, in turn, run a pair of loudspeakers. Output can be connected to a home stereo system for greater stereo effect.

The Stereo Composer costs \$119.95. It's available from Speech Systems, 38 West 255 Deerpath Rd., Batavia, IL 60510, (312) 879-6880.

Circle 666 on inquiry card.

Printer Traveling Cases

Travelmaster's line of printer carrying cases features blow-molded doublewall construction, luggagestyle handles, and locking latches. Cases are available for Epson Microlines, Okidata ML-80 series, C. Itoh Prowriter, and NEC 80-character printers. Suggested retail prices range from \$79.95 to \$94.95. For more information, contact Southern Case Inc., Travelmaster Division, 2315 Laurelbrook St., POB 28147, Raleigh, NC 27611, (800) 334-0551; in North Carolina, (919) 821-0877. Circle 667 on inquiry card.



Programmable Robot Lifts More Than 1 Pound

The Microbot Alpha, a self-contained, programmable robot, can lift payloads of up to 11/2 pounds. Alpha's arm, which has an 18-inch reach, offers such motions as 330° base rotation, 140° shoulder and elbow bends, 360° wrist rolls, and 180° wrist pitch. A cable-operated mechanical gripper uses timing belts coupled with metal pulleys to transmit the torque of stepper motors. Operating speeds as high as 20 inches per second are achievable, and Alpha can be programmed for acceleration and deceleration modes. Its repeatable position accuracy is plus or minus twenty-thousandths of an inch. An onboard computer can be set to retain 227 working positions. In addition, Alpha can be programmed with other computers through an RS-232C

asynchronous serial interface using a proprietary programming language. It includes 4K bytes of EPROM and EEPROM and 1K bytes of RAM.

In single units, the Alpha robot costs \$8500. More information is available from Microbot Inc., 435-H Ravendale Dr., Mountain View, CA 94043, (415) 968-8911.

Circle 668 on inquiry card.

Printwheel Cleaning System

Your printwheel's plastic and metal spokes and typeface crevices can be safely cleaned with the Copysource Printwheel Cleaning Kit. Spill-free wands are used to dispense 0.6 milliliters of a cleaning solvent that eliminates plastic glaze and dissolves caked magnetic dust, ink, and dirt.

Each self-contained Copysource kit contains 10 wands, 10 lint-free dry wipes, a cleaning station, and a tray. A single kit is \$12.95. A case (10 kits) costs \$89.50, To order, contact Chope-Stevens Paper Co., Department 202, 1800 18th St., Detroit, MI 48216, (313) 237-0300. Circle 669 on inquiry card.

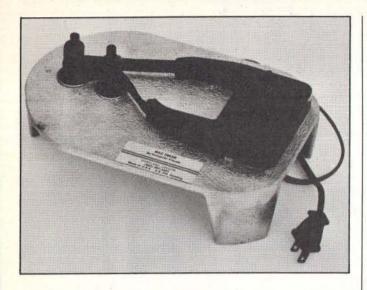
RS-232C Devices Aid Connections

The Jaxon Division of RVR Systems markets two interconnection aids for RS-232C devices. The Owl inserts into any RS-232C port and indicates whether the device type is DTE (terminal) or DCE (modem). If left inline, the Owl indicates data transfers.

When inserted between RS-232C lines, the LBS-1 loopback switch lets you connect DTE to DTE, DCE to DCE, or DTE to DCE. Each connector operates LBS-1, except pins 2 and 3. It comes with descriptions of DATA, CONTROL, and TIMING lines.

These devices do not reguire power, nor will they load lines. The Owl costs \$39.95. LBS-1 is \$29.95. Both prices include shipping and handling originating from Jaxon, RVR Systems, POB 265, Dewitt, NY 13214.

Circle 670 on inquiry card.



Automatic Ribbon Reinker

The Mac Inker from Computer Friends automatically reinks ribbons for any printer. Users merely load their ribbon cartridge, and Mac Inker metes out the correct amount of ink, evenly distributing it across the ribbon.

Mac Inker is available

with multicolored inks and with cartridge-loading stations for most current printers. It costs \$54.95. For full details, contact Computer Friends, 100 Northwest 86th Ave., Portland, OR 97229, (503) 297-2321.

Circle 671 on inquiry card.



RS-232C Cable Offers a Handshake to Any Peripheral

The SC821 Smart Cable from IQ Technologies is an intelligent RS-232C interface cable that can hook any computer to any peripheral with the flip of a single switch. This device is designed with onboard logic circuitry that determines which RS-232C interface lines are used by a computer and a peripheral, and it adjusts the handshaking signals accordingly. This eliminates the need for breakout boxes, cable redesign, and inventories of custom cables. Possible applications include system integration and field service.

The SC821 connects all the handshaking lines in a specific application in addition to CTS, DTS, DTR, and DSR. It functions at data

rates of up to 19,200 bits per second. In the event of a hardware or software problem, the SC821's indicator lights point out the device that is disabling the data transfer. The cable is transparent to data rate, word length, and error and data codes. It costs \$245 and can be ordered from IQ Technologies Inc., Suite 308, 11811 Northeast First St., Bellevue, WA 98005. (206) 451-0232.

Circle 672 on inquiry card.

Disk Storage Containers

Diskfiles provide efficient disk storage for up to 125 floppy disks. Disk compartments are separated by removable inserts, and five color-coded tab dividers are provided. The unit features dimensions similar to most disk drives and a dark, see-through acrylic finish.

Diskus Jr., which holds 75 disks, costs \$39.95. Holding up to 125 disks, Diskfiles costs \$59.95. An 8-inch version capable of handling 115 disks is \$79.95. Add \$3.75 shipping and handling to each order. Contact Diskus Products, 6003 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90040, (213) 726-3088. Circle 673 on inquiry card.

Stand Lifts PC for Stowing Keyboard Safely

The P. C. Stand lifts the IBM Personal Computer so that you can safely stash the keyboard under the unit. The P.C. Stand allows the keyboard cable to be efficiently routed under the system, or it can be used for positioning the monitor at a more comfortable viewing height. This welded steel unit is finished to complement the IBM's color and texture. It measures 22 inches wide by 3 inches high by 14 inches deep. The suggested price is \$34.95, plus \$2 shipping and handling. The P.C. Stand can be ordered from Personal Computer Accessories, 4456 Partridge Court, San Jose, CA 95121, (408) 578-7798.■

Circle 674 on inquiry card.

Where Do New Products Items Come From?

The information printed in the new products pages of BYTE is obtained from "new product" or "press release" copy sent by the promoters of new products. If in our judgment the information might be of interest to the personal computing experimenters and homebrewers who read BYTE, we print it in some form. We openly solicit releases and photos from manufacturers and suppliers to this marketplace. The information is printed more or less as a first-in first-out queue, subject to occasional priority modifications. While we would not knowingly print untrue or inaccurate data, or data from unreliable companies, our capacity to evaluate the products and companies appearing in the "What's New?" feature is necessarily limited. We therefore cannot be responsible for product quality or company performance.

wabash

6 Year Warranty - 100% Certified DELIVERED PRICES

BULK SSSD

each

BULK

SSDD

170

BULK \$070 DSDD

Free shipping in continental USA. Call for quantity discounts. We accept money orders, certified checks, VISA and MasterCard. Personal checks accepted, but take two weeks to clear bank N.D. add 4%



Software Services

1326 - 25th St. S., Suite D Fargo, ND 58103

1-800-MEGA-BIT

Circle 364 on inquiry card.

AUGUST SPECIALS

SALE 700 465 dBASE II 495 345 WORDSTAR MICROSOFT 305 395 BASIC COMPILER 40 28 ZORK I, II, or III 379 319 AMDEK COLOR I 699 615 EPSON FX 80 EPSON MX 100 849 695 DISKETTES 51/4" SSDD 25

1) D = INC

P.O. BOX 64844 DALLAS, TX 75206 1-800-527-7127

IN TEXAS 1-214-525-3230

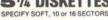
PRICES GOOD THROUGH 08/31/83 Please Include 3% for Shipping (minimum \$2.00). or 5% for Blue Label [minimum \$3.00]. In Texas Add 5% Sales Tax MASTERCARD, VISA.

CHECK [Allow 10 Days], or COD [Add. \$2.00]

Circle 127 on inquiry card.

8" DISKETTES ALSO AVAILABLE **TOP QUALITY**

51/4 DISKETTES



SPECIFY SOFT, 10 or 16 SECT	ORS	4	1000
• wabash	\$/10	\$/50	\$/100
SSDD (M13A411X)	23.00	112.00	218.00
DSDD (M14A411X)	30.00	146.00	286.00
o control data	E MAN	12/1/2	1000
SSDD (CDC1242-00)	22.00	106.00	210.00
DSDD (CDC1244-00)	30.50	147.00	290.00
• 3M scotch_	-		
SSDD (3M 744D-0)	22.00	109.00	213.00
DSDD (3M 745-0)	31.00	150.00	295.00
• verbatim	05.00	101.00	0.45.00
SSDD (MD525-01-18158)	25.20	124.00	245.00
DSDD (MD550-01-18188)	36.50	180.00	355.00
SSDD (MAX-MD-1M)	28.95	140.00	270.00
DSDD (MAX-MDZ-DM)	39.00	192.00	380.00
• dysan	05.00	102.00	300.00
SSDD (DYS 104-1D)	36.00	177.00	350.00
DSDD (DYS 104-2D)	41.00	202.00	400.00
			117777

CALL TOLL FREE 800-824-7888 (VISA, M.C., COD. ORDERS ONLY) OPERATOR 90 7 DAYS A WEEK

Creativity Unlimited CHECKS M.O., VISA, M.C.—ADD \$2.00 SHIP P.O. BOX 3304 SRRRTOGR, CR 95070 (408) 252-4210

CA. RESIDENTS ADD 6% SALES TAX SURCHARGE ON ORDERS

SHIPPED OUTSIDE USA Dealer Inquiries Invited

Circle 118 on inquiry card.

Now, Interconnect Any Two RS232 Devices

American

WIRING **ADAPTER** \$24.95

Connects any two RS-232 devices in any pattern. Temporary or permanent. Comes complete with ten plug-in jumper wires. Wiring Adapter just \$24.95 plus \$1.75 for postage and sending additional forms.

handling, (IL res. add 5% sales tax); we accept MC, Visa, and Purchase Orders from rated firms. Get FREE illustrated catalog of interface and monitoring

E & E electronics

P.O. Box 475 B . Mendota, IL 61342 Phone: (815) 539-5827

Circle 41 on inquiry card.

equipment.

SMITH-CORONA TP-1

Letter Quality . Daisy Wheel Printer Serial Or Parallel Interface

Microprocessor Electronics

Order Toll Free: Free Shipping

1-800-531-5475 (Outside Of Texas) (512) 250-1523 (In Texas)



13010 Research Blvd., Suite 101 Austin, Texas 78750

Circle 83 on inquiry card.

514" DISK DRIVES

TANDON

* TIM 100-1 Single Sided, 40 TRK, Single Or Double Density

\$17900 Free Shipping

Double Sided, 40 TRK/Side Single Or Double Density

\$24900 Free Shipping

CDC

Double Sided, 40 TRK/Side Single Or Double Density

\$24900

Order Toll Free 1-800-531-5475 (Outside Of Texas)

(512) 250-1523 (In Texas) 'If We Can't Ship The Next Working Day, We Won't Take The Order.'' MasterCard * VISA * Check



13010 Research Blvd., Suite 101 Austin, Texas 78750

Circle 84 on inquiry card.

MC68000

MACHINE CODE TRANSLATOR (DISASSEMBLER)

CROSS ASSEMBLER

FORTRAN Source Programs on

- Magnetic Tape (800 or 1600 BPI)
- Diskette (SS/SD Ind. Std.)

Easy Installation on any System with FORTRAN Compiler

INSTRUCTIONS and EXAMPLE RUNS

\$149.95 EACH

James M. Coln & Associates P.O. Box 270340 Dallas, Tx 75227

Circle 75 on inquiry card.

C/UNIX

- C Language and the UNIXtm Library Functions detailed in a pocket sized booklet. \$4.00 each, \$10 for 3, or \$3 each for 10 or more.
- C Language Reference Card \$2.50 each, \$4 for 2, \$1.75 each for 10 or more.
- **UNIXtm Command Summary** also available.

UNIX tm is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.

SSC

P.O. Box 806 Mercer Island, WA 98040

VISA/MasterCard orders call (206) 323-8751

Circle 368 on inquiry card.

TRUE 16 BIT PROCESSING





Z8001 Microprocessor (upgradable to Z8003)

- 2 Kx16 Eprom with Monitor Program (E²Rom optional)
- . 16 Vectored Interrupts
- Full IEEE- 696 (S100) Compliance · All Z8001 Features available
- . Battery backup time of day clock
- · Requires RAM capable of word transfers CP/M8000 Coming Soon

*Model M8000 CPU Board *Model M8000 EE with E'Rom

\$5000 le 3rd Qui

NEW!! 2 Serial / 2 Parallel I/O Card

- 2 Async serial ports
- 1 Centronics parallel port
- 1 General purpose parallel port · 3 16 bit counter/timers
- Uses Zilog 8531/8536

Introductory Price \$225° To Order: Call 1-800-821-8858, In NM, 1-505-523-0975 or write:

MICRO SOLUTIONS INC. Suite 191 B — 1608 El Paseo Rd. — Las Cruces, NM 88001 clude Ck., M.O. or use Master Card or Visa. NM res. add 4.5% tax.

Circle 264 on inquiry card.

CHECK SUNTRONICS NEW LOW PRICES

Apple Compatible Products



\$8995 AFDC-1 Floppy Disk Drive Controller . . . Runs DOS 3.3 with any standard Shugart compatible 51/4" Disk Drive. (2 Drives Each Card)



\$8900 ASCII KEYBOARD A&T Plug in compatible with Apple II, has shiftlock, underscore, [] and back slash characters.

Apple Prototype Board.



Double Sided glass with gold plated Apple and General Purpose terminals. Contains matrix of 17 x 63 solder plated donuts

12621 Crenshaw Blvd., Hawthorne, CA 90250

on .15" x .1" spacing. Great			pin IC's.
SUN-722			
Apprate PROM Blaster	 	 	119.00
"ALS" 80 Column Card .			
"ALS" Z-CARD (Z80 CPU)	 	 	 149.00

General Products

Mitsubishi	Disk Drives, 5¼" and 8" Slim
51/4" Thin	DSDD 40 Track310.00
8" Thin D	SDD 77 Track450.00

☆ORDER LINE ☆

(800) 435 - 0907

(Outside Calif.)

Please use for Ordering!!

General Products- cont.

Video Monitors





SAMWOO GREEN 9" 18MHz\$115.00
SAMWOO AMBER 9" 18MHz119.00
SAMWOO GREEN 12" 12MHz124.00
SAMWOO AMBER 12" 12MHz 127.00
Composite video I/O. 750 lines resolution. 75/10K ohm impedance. Note: Please add \$7.50 shipping and handling for the video monitors.

Assembled Connectors and Cables Centronics Type Cable Assemblies 36 pin flat cable with male to male or male to female connectors.

4 ft.-\$24.95 6 ft.-\$27.95 RS232 Cable Assemblies 25 pin flat cable with male to male or male to female connectors. 10 ft.-\$35.95 5 ft.-\$29.95

Assemble Your Own Cables

Ribbon Cable		Cor	Card Edge IDS Connector Socket		Header (w/w)	
Cond.	Price/ft.	- 1	Price	Price	Price	9
20	\$0.50	\$	2.46	\$3.06	\$4.2	4
26	0.65		4.80	3.87	4.6	8
34	0.83		5.93	6.30	5.2	5
40	1.00		6.90	7.20	5.9	5
50	1.30		7.58	7.50	6.2	0
IDS DB-25F						\$5.95 \$6.25
Super S	Sale					
P/N	8-24	25up	P/N		8-24	25up
2716 (450n	S) 3.80	3.55	6116P-	(150nS)	6.10	5.75
2732 (450n	S) 4.15	3.98	2114L-2	2 (200nS)	1.62	1.62
2532 (450n	S) 5.95	5.95	4164		Call	Call
2764 (28 pi	n) 9.95	9.95	Z80A C	PU	4.99	4.99

CALIFORNIA 213-644-1149

(for Tech Info and Calif. orders)

S-100 Products



\$15500 64KSM A&T without RAM 64KSM A&T with 64k RAM (32-6116's) 339.00 S-100 Board Uses 6MHz 6116's. 1/2A max. power, Bank Select plus Extended Addressing allow for multimemory board set-up. 4 independant 16K Blocks make easy use with multi-user systems. Any 2K RAM may be replaced by 2716 EPROM. SBC-880 Z80A CPU. A&T...

3DG-000 200A CI O, AGIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
SBC-880 Z80A CPU, Kit
UFDC-1 Floppy Controller, A&T
UFDC-1 Floppy Controller, Kit
CLOCK CALENDAR A&T115.00
CLOCK CALENDAR Kit95.00
This S-100 Clock Calendar Board has 4 interrupts, Time, Day of Week and Battery Backup.

S-100 Prototype Board



Double Sided glass with gold plated, numbered S-100 terminals. Matrix of 25 x 78 solder plated donuts on .15" x .1" spacing. Locations for headers and

regulators. Great for 14, 16, and 24 pin IC's.

Mothe	Boards	& Card	Cages	
SLOTS	Bare Bd	KIT	A & T	w/CAGE
6	\$12.00	\$34.00	\$49.00	\$74.00
8	16.00	45.00	70.00	105.00
12	22.00	65.00	100.00	140.00
include p	No terminati	or, reset an	Board and d provision	Card Cage s for wiring

OUTSIDE CALIFORNIA TOLL FREE 1-800-421-5775

(Order Desk Only)

Mail Order—Minimum Order: \$10. Send Check or Money Order to: P.O. 80X 1957 Dept B, HAWTHORNE, CA 90250. Visa or MasterCard (please include expiration data). Add \$2.00 postage and handling for first 3 pounds plus .50 for each additional pound to your order. California residents add 6% sales tax.



SATURDAY

STORE HOURS: MON.-FRI.

9:00am to 6:00pm 10:00am to 5:00pm

2910 B E LA PALMA

ANAHEIM CA 92806 CHECK-M O ⁽⁷¹⁴⁾ 632-6790 10 MIN ORDER LA RES ADD 6 ALLOW PERSONA Freight \$10 - 49 -\$200 \$250 - 499 - \$900 send \$100 - 400 500 - 999 - 1100 for - 800 1000 - UP - Call catalog

MONITORS 公 公 ZENITH # ZVM-121

12in. 15MHz./GREEN Phos. 1-\$9400 \$

BMC#BM-12NU 12in. 18 MHz. /GREEN Phos. Non-Glare Screen 1→\$11400公

BMC#BM1401RGB 13in. "RGB" COLOR with Apple interface!! I→ \$425.00 ☆

COMPONENTS LINEAR 74LS145 74LS147 74LS151 74LS153 74LS154 74LS156 74LS156 74LS166 74LS166 74LS166 74LS166 74LS166 74LS167 74LS167 74LS167 74LS167 74LS167 74LS167 74LS173 74LS173 74LS173 74LS173 74LS173 74LS175 88 75 76 95 96 96 96 1 25 55 55 55 55 1 46 65 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 74LS196 74LS196 74LS196 74LS221 74LS240 74LS241 74LS242 74LS243 74LS248 74LS248 74LS248 74LS253 74LS253 74LS253 74LS253 74LS256 74LS256 74LS279 74L923
74L8353
74L8363
74L8363
74L8366
74L8367
74L8376
74L8377
74L8377
74L8377
74L8377
74L8378
74L8379
74L8379
74L8379
74L8389
74L8389
74L8687
74L8687
74L8687
74L8687
74L8687
74L8687 LM309 LM310 LM311 LM322 LM323 LM324 LM339 LM348 LM358 LM380 LM381 LM366 LM3531 L M556 L M556 L M556 L M566 L M566 27 1100 245 95 146 75 49 175 58 35 35 35 35 160 115 115 74LS126 74LS132 74LS133 74LS136 748 **EPROMS** 1702 2708

BMC "HALF-HIGH" (Apple Drive) · 40 track · Full compat. \$335,00 w/contrl. \$285.00 w/o contrl SUPER 3.5ampPOWER SUPPLY for APPLE → \$ 88 00 \$ Diskette Storage BOX 5 1/4 in. 5/ \$2.50ea. \$10.00 \$3.50 \$15.00 Bare Bones APP W/O =48 Keyboard

oard = 48K RAM=	L
"\$399	00
Supply	
Power Supply: APPLE w/ Purchase - Reference Mani.	

\$18.00

Diskette SA		I.C. (2vol.) Maste \$49.95
SS/SD \$17.50		SOCKETS
SS/DD 27.40	30.40	0/5.30 14 10/1.30 10/5.70 16 10/1.40
DS/SD Ø	34.90	10/8.70 18 10/1.80 10/9.70 20 10/2.70 10/12.70 22 10/2.70
DS/DD 32.40	37.40	10/13.70 24 10/2.70 10/14.70 28 10/3.00 10/17.70 40 10/3.90

35	74574	50	745174	95	745253	85	748387	1.90			1.35
35	74885	1.25	745175	95	748257		745454	4.50	1358		
35	74886	35	745182	1.75	745258	85	745471	4.75	1372		4.95
	745112	45	745188		745260		748472	4.75	1458		.55
	745124		745189		745275		745474	4.75	1488		85
30	748132				1	1000	7/11/1	711	1489		.85
40									1496		85
3									1889		1.55
									4501		1:50
3.95	2716	325	2732	4.95	2532	8.25	2764	12.50	4558		75
3.95											
	-	19/0709001									
	-	8000									
	- 1	8038	2.55	8155	7.05	8212	2.05	8251A	5.75	0070	0.50
200		BOBOA	3.75	8202	7.90	8224		8255	4.45	8748-8	22.50
ste	21	8085A	8.50	0202	EM.50	WH. 64		0100	- 40	DL#B-0	22.00
	- 1	6500-€	800								
	-	6502	5.95	6800	6.25	6810	2.95	6845	12.50	6852	5.25
		6522	6.75	6802	7.75	6821	3.00	6847	11.95	6860	9.50
	-	8532	10.25	6809	12.50	6840	10.50	6850	3.25		
1.20	- 1	Z80									
1.30	- 1					100				******	
1.40	_	ZBDCPU	3.95	ZBOPIO	5.95	Z80ACPU		ZBOAPIO	6.25	Z80510	15.50
1.80		Z80CTC	5.95	Z80SIO/2	12.50	ZBOACTC	8.50				
2.70											
2.70		DAME								Latera	
2.70		RAMS								SONS B	
3.00		2016-200	NS A	10 2102		85 21	141.0	1.65	4164-2	DONS	6.25
3.90		2101		95 2111				5 8/11.95	4164-1	SONS	7.25
der		2101		00		6.00 41	10-SOUM	3.0/11/83			

Keyboard

\$ 75.00

Pwr. Supp

Microswitch: Power Supply:

\$ 79.00

NEW REPLACEMENT

N MX 70-80 \$4.75 ea. MX 100 10.75 ea.

Please add \$.75 ea. shipping/handling. WE HANDLE MOST POPULAR CARTRIDGES. SEND FOR PRICE LIST

.ABE \$12.00/5000

STOCK #10350-1 15/16" x 31/2" x 1 wide. White—pressure sensitive—pin feed— 4¼" carrier, packed 5000 per box. Add \$2.50 per box handling/shipping.

COMPLETE LINE OF OTHER LABELS **AVAILABLE, SEND FOR PRICE LIST**

TERMS: MIN. ORDER \$12.00.
VISA & MC (add 4%), check or money order.
C.O.D.'s add \$2.00. CA residents add Sales Tax.

SEW COMPUTER SUPPLY CO.

25422 TRABUCO RD. SUITE #200 A EL TORO, CA. 92630 • (714) 768-0370

Circle 345 on inquiry card.

PROGRAMMABLE COMMUNICATIONS **TRANSLATOR**

THE PCT-100 IS A CONFIGURABLE IN-LINE RS-232 PROTOCOL AND DATA TRANSLATOR. THE PCT-100 CAN PROVIDE:

- TERMINAL OR PRINTER EMULATION DEC OR IBM SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY MACRO-FUNCTION KEYS "TYPE-AHEAD" AND DATA BUFFERING BAUD RATE CONVERSION HANDSHAKE PROTOCOL TRANSLATION (E.G. CTS/RTS, XON/XOFF)

THE PCT-100 IS CONFIGURED USING A BUILT-IN COMMUNICATIONS TRANSLATION LANGUAGE. PROGRAMS CAN BE EASILY ENTERED & EDITED FROM ANY ASCII DEVICE.

-100-PCB (PCB only)....\$ 289 -100-ASM (PCB w/ case)..\$ 339 -512-MOD (POWER SUPPLY).\$ 59



MSI

VISA"

METHOD SYSTEMS INCORPORATED 19751 SOUTH LAKESHORE BOULEVARD EUCLID, OHIO 44119 (216) 531-0404

Circle 258 on inquiry card.



● SOLVE YOUR PAPER STORAGE PROBLEMS●

Elevate your Epson MX-70/80 or MX-100 Printer.

- Precision Machined natural finish aluminum.
- Tilted to Facilitate Viewing soft rubber feet.
- Easy to Install no tools required.

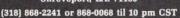
MX-70/80 style fits IBM, TI and HP PC DOT PTRS. Give style and send \$9.95 plus \$2.00 P and H.

DATATEK INC.



Circle 133 on inquiry card.

P.O. Box 5956 Dept. 400 Shreveport, LA. 71135



of minutes.

Simple to operate, FAST FILE can even be used by people who know very little about computers. No programming knowledge required!

7777 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 556-0950

Circle 135 on inquiry card.

WIREMASTER



WIREMASTER is a software tool for design, layout, and assembly of hardware. Your schematic is fed to WIREMASTER, which produces network maps, cross-references, wire and parts lists, and debug checklists. CHANGEMASTER keeps track of fixes and updates. PLOTBOARD and PRINTBOARD give pictures of the layout. Post-processors for wirewrap machines available. Runs on CP/M, MSDOS, UNIX, and VMS. \$195.

AFTERTHOUGHT ENGINEERING 7266 Courtney Dr., San Diego, CA 92111, (619) 279-2868.

Let Your Computer . . .

Write Its Own Programs!

FAST FILE, an applications program generator, actually develops finished, usable application programs in a matter

Do It In Style... with FAST FILE! DHD, Inc.

COMPUTER SUPPLIES

FOR ALL MAKES & MODELS

DISKETTES

5% S/S S/D MIN. ORDER 50

\$ 4 80

RIBBONS

NEC 3500 (NON-FLIP CARTRIDGE) **EPSON** MX70/MX80

EPSON MX100 MIN. ORDER 6

LABELS . CONTINUOUS FORMS

CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-248-2418

IN N.Y. STATE (212) 967-3433/1700 TERMS-VISA OR MC OR COD

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

WORLDWIDE COMPUTER SUPPLIES 159 MAIN ST., S.I., N.Y. 10307

Circle 425 on inquiry card.



Call Toll-Free 1-800-328-DISC for prices and information. Dealer inquiries invited. C.O.D. and charge cards accepted.

All orders shipped from stock, within 24 hours. Call toll FREE



North Hills Corporation 3564 Rolling View Dr.

White Bear Lake, MN 55110 1-800-328-DISC MN Call Collect 1-612-770-0485

Circle 15 on Inquiry card.

CHIPS & DALE

THE INFLATION FIGHTERS!

- THE INFLATION FIGHTERS
 4116 250ns 8/89,50 100+1,05 ca.
 4116 200ns 8/810,00 100+ 81,05 ca.
 4116 150ns 8/811,50 100+ 81,05 ca.
 4116 150ns 8/611,50 100+ 81,50 ca.
 4116 120ns 8/611,50 100+ 81,50 ca.
 4116 120ns 8/611,50 100+ 81,50 ca.
 41164 200ns 8/612,00
 44164 200ns 8/615,00 ca.
 4164 150ns 84,05 ca.
 4164 150ns 84,00 ca.
 4161 150ns 84,00 ca.
 4161 150ns 84,00 ca.
 4161 150ns 64,00 ca.
 4161 150ns 64,00 ca.
 4179 10 bic Controller \$20,00
 1777 Disk Controller \$20,00
 180,00 ca.
 8255 \$4,25

Allow up to 3 wks. for personal checks to clear. Please include phone number, Prices subject to change without notice. Shipping $\mathcal E$ Handling for Chips \$3.50, FOB Bellevue, WA. for all else. Wash. residents add 6.5% Sales Tax.

1-206-451-9770

10655 N.E. 4th St., Suite 400 Bellevue, WA 98004

Circle 68 on inquiry card.

Best prices around on



boards.



include \$5.00 per board for shipping and handling.

6331 Fairmount Ave. #701 El Cerrito, Ca. 94530 (415) 524-8352

Now You Can Afford Another 64K.

Especially when it's less than a half cent per bit!

COEX 64K S-100 CMOS STATIC RAM BOARD

Specifications

- Fully Static Operation
- Supports S-100 IEEE-696 Standards
- Uses Popular 2716 Pinout Type static RAMS's
- Board Access Time Under 200nS
- 150nS RAMS Standard
- No Wait States Needed at 6.000MHz
- High Quality FR-4 Type PC Board
- All Data, Status and Address Lines Fully Buffered
- Switch Selectable Phantom Line

only \$29900 Assembled & Tested

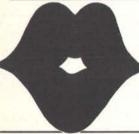
- · Gold Plated Contact Fingers for Low Contact Resistance and Long Life
- Switch Selectable Extended Address Lines for Up To 16 M-bytes
- · Extreme Low Power Dissapation (<500mA Typical)
- Top 8K May Be Switched Disabled and/or Interchangeable with 2716 Type EPROM's

FOR YOUR

APPLE IIe

COEX 64K Memory with built-in 80 Column x 24 Lines Upper and Lower Case. Fully compatible with all Apple IIe Software. Uses Auxillary Slot 0. Gold edge fingers. Jumper Set-up for extended high resolution. Full 90 day warranty.

only \$14900 Assembled & tested



"Have You Kissed Your Computer Lately"

Components Express, Inc.



1380 E. Edinger • Santa Ana, Calif. 92705 • 714/558-3972 TWX 910-595-1565 ● ADVACON SNA ● International Orders Welcome
Terms of Sale: Cash, Checks, Credit Cards, M.O., C.O.D. FOB Santa Ana. Calif. residents add 6% sales tax.

YOU'RE GONNA LOVE THESE **ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!**

MONITORS

AMDEK COLOR I PLUS	319.9
AMDEK VIDEO 300 (GREEN)	139.9
AMDEK VIDEO 300 (GREEN) AMDEK VIDEO 300 (AMBER)	149.9
AMDEK VIDEO 310 (GREEN)	169.9
AMDEK VIDEO 310 (AMBER)	
AMDEK COLOR II	619.9
	369.9
BMC 13" COLOR MONITOR	
BMC 13" RGB COLOR - IBM	
COMREX 13" COLOR W/SOUND	
COMREX 12" HI-RES AMBER	
MEG 12# COPPH GCOPPH	154 0
NEG 12# ECONO COREN	100 0
NEC 12" GREEN SCREEN NEC 12" ECONO GREEN NEC 12" LO-RES COLOR	103.3
MEN 15 TWINED WATER	433 + 2
PRINCETON GRAPHICS HX-12	
TAXAN 12" GREEN	114.9
TAXAN 12" GREEN TAXAN 12" AMBER	119.9
ZENITH 12" GREEN	94-9
	129.9
USI 12" AMBER MONITOR	149.9
	0
N/11 11 11 11 11/1	-

PRINTERS

COMPUTERS

FX-80 W/TRACTOR	LOW!!	ATARI 600XL	\$CAL
RX-80	LOWIT	ATARE 600XL ATARE 800XI 399.95-\$10 ATARE 1200 514.95-\$10 ATARE 1200 514.95-\$10 ATARE 1450XLD IBM PC & XT COLUMBER VF PORTABLE COLUMBER CONFLICTE BYS. 128K, 2-05/DD DRIVES, 1 AND COMPLETE SOPTHABE CONVIEC CONCEPT MCGROOD 256K, 8" FLOPPY DI COMPLETE SOPTHABE PI COMPLETE SOPTHABE PI IBMC CONFLICTE SOPTHABE PI IBMC COMPLETE SOPTHABE PI COMPLETE SOPTHABE COMPLETE SOPTHABE COMPLETE SOPTHABE COMPLETE SOPTHABE COMPLETE	SCAL
FX-100 F/T	LOWII	ATARI 800 399.95-\$100	\$299.9
10	LOWIL	ATARI 1200 514-95-\$100	-\$414.9
1 10x	LOWIT	ATARI 1400XL	SCAL
15	LOWIT	ATARI 1450XLD	\$CAL
STX-80	LOWIL	TRM PC & XT	LONE
A RANANA PRINTER	189.95	3777	
5100 PRINTER (P)	549.95	COLUMBIA VP PORTABLE	2249.9
SMANN TALLY MT160L	779.95	COLUMBIA COMPLETE SYS.	2649.9
MANN TALLY MT1602	1289.95	TRM-DC COMPATIBLE SY	MATEN
SMANN TALLY MT1802	1499-95	128K: 2-DS/DD DRIVES, 1	EVROARD
550 SPINWRITER-IRM	1754-95	AND COMPLETE SOFTWARE	PACKAGE
323 PRINTER	459.95		
PA 82A W/GRADUTCS	449.95	CORVUE CONCEPT MC68000	8499
PA HIA W/GRAPHICS	699.95	256K, R" FLOPPY DI	STUE
PA RAD	1049.95	COMPLETE SOFTWARE DE	CKACE
PA BAS	1129.95	BT-DIRECTIONAL B-1/2V1	SCREEK
PA 92	404 05	COBUME CONCERS 5138	esag
PA 93P	929.95	CORYUG CONCEPT STAK	9.763
970	994.95	CORONA DECKAND BC	TOME
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY	010.05	TOWN DESKIOP PC	COTTON .
ACTED (DATOY)	1540 05	Tagy 2-ne/hn nerves	PYPOADO
THE T DOTHERD	344.95	COMPLETE COPPENADE DE	CKACE
THE A PRINTER	610.05	CORONA BODESDIE DO	TOM
COLOR PRINT/PLOT	400 05	CORONA PORTABLE PC	LAURI
1 DODOR BETWILL LIVE	070.05	PACTE TA CAN CHOMPH	1640 0
CORONE MD 1	650.05	DAGLE II 040 BIBIEN	2240 0
COMDAN TE-	1000 05	PURITE LC 150K SISIEM	2543.5
THE SIE COLOR	440 05	WAMERO IT	1200:0
TAR 315 COLOR	449.93	KATPRO 11	1399.7
FAR 130 18CPS	729.95	WITH COMPLETE SOFTWARE	PACKAGE
TAR 140 40CPS	1229.93		****
SERIAL (RS-232)	134.95	SANYO MBC-1000	1579.9
TTI CARD	84.95	SANYO PHC-20	140.0
UEH T	119.95	EAGLE II 64K SYSTEM EAGLE PC 120K SYSTEM KAYPBO II WITH COMPLETE SOPTWARE SANYO PHC-1000 SANYO PHC-20 SANYO PHC-25 SEROX 820-11 NBC APC-N01 NBC APC-N01	149.9
SUFFER II 16K	194.95	XEROX 820-11	2899.0
THIBREACE	129.95	NEC APC-HOI	2005 0
D BPO 10K	129.95	NEC APC-HOZ	2995.0

TARI 1400XL TARI 1450XLD BM PC & XT	\$CALL \$CALL LOW!!
OLUMBIA VP PORTABLE OLUMBIA COMPLETE SYS. IBM-PC COMPATIBLE S 28K, 2-DS/DD DRIVES, AND COMPLETE SOFTWARE	2649.95 YSTEM KEYBOARD
ORVUS CONCEPT MC68000 256K, 8" FLOPPY E COMPLETE SOPTWARE F II-DIRECTIONAL 8-1/2X1 ORVUS CONCEPT 512K	RIVE PACKAGE 1 SCREEN
ORONA DESKTOP PC IBM-PC COMPATIBLE S 128K 2-DS/DD DRIVES, COMPLETE SOFTWARE P ORONA PORTABLE PC	YSTEM KEYBOARD ACKAGE
AGLE II 64K SYSTEM AGLE PC 128K SYSTEM	1649.95 2249.95
AYPRO II ITH COMPLETE SOFTWARE	
ANYO MBC-1000 ANYO PHC-20 ANYO PHC-25 EROX 820-II EC APC-H01	1579.95 77.95 149.95 2899.00 2495.00

COMMODORE 64 COMMODORE 1541 DRIVE

PRANKLIN ACE 1000 W/COLOR LOWII PRANKLIN ACE 1200 LOWII ORANGE + TWO W/2-80 CPU

WE CARRY A FULL LINE HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE FOR THE APPLE

SOFTWARE

APPLE //	
dBASE II (REQ. Z-80) INFOSTAR (REQ Z-80) REPORTSTAR (REQ Z-80) SENSIBLE SPELLER SPELLSTAR (REQ Z-80)	294.9 194.9 449.9 319.9 239.9 84.9
TRM	
LOTUS 1-2-3 BPI PERSONAL ACCOUNTING QUADLINK APPLE EMULATOR QUICK CODE (MS-DOS) PIE WRITER SMARTCOM II BASIC COMPILER MICROSOFT MOUSE	

64.9
37.95
44.95
224.95
27.95
24.95
21.95
27.95
37.95
27.95

Technical Assistance, Order Status & California Calls (619) 765-0239

1-800-222-2602 Call us . . . we can help!

OTHER PRINTERS AVAILABLE

Circle 28 on inquiry card.

OR 1-800-555-1212

ARE NEW APPLE COUNTRY, LTD.

P. O. BOX 1099 2602 WASHINGTON JULIAN, CALIF. 92036



DiscMaster 1000 Videodisc Interface

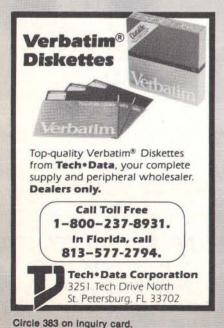
- Enables computer control of laser videodisc players
- · Works with any mainframe, mini, or microcomputer
- Standard RS-232C serial interface
- No modification required to player or computer
- Interactive playback for training, marketing, exhibition, and data retrieval
- All cables and connectors included
- Price: \$395

New Media Graphics Corporation 139 Main Street Cambridge, MA 02142 617-547-4344

Circle 287 on Inquiry card.



Circle 176 on inquiry card.



STOP LOSING MONEY ON TIME-SHARE SERVICES! LOGICSIM * * CP/M based professional logic simulator For engineering work static ★ For gate-array, custom and all other IC designers ★ For digital system engineers ability to simulate TTL/NMOS/CMOS/PMOS logic, ROM's

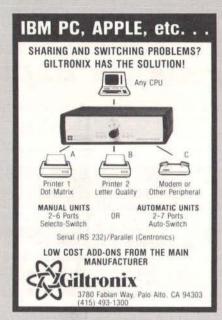
e logic states, ability to simulate TTL/NMOS/CMOS/PMOS logic, ROM RAM's, three-state and trainfer gates, wired-or'ed nodes, propugatis ys, spike and race analysis, expandable pin-number based TTL macro libra numerous other features make LOGICSIM comparable to indust

Try it now. Send us a \$30 check for LOGICSIM demo copy and User's Manual.

Plense specify 8" IBM 3740/ 5" APPLE II (13/16 sector). CP/M based 6K to 64K systems (APPLE's with CP/M card). Introductory price \$276.

E. CP/M. LDGICSIM are trademarks of Appl uter. Digital Research and E/2 ASSOCIATE

Circle 154 on inquiry card.



Circle 181 on inquiry card.



Circle 190 on inquiry card.



Circle 299 on inquiry card.



51/4"	Specify Soft 10 or 16 Sectors	prices/10
MD525 1	side/dbl dens	\$24.90
MD550 2	sides/dbl dens	35.00
MD577 1	side/quad 96tpi	33.75
MD557 2	sides/quad 96tpi	44.50
2"	and Call as 20 Caster	

Specify Soft or 32 Sector FD34-9000 1 side/sgl dens. 30.00 FD34-8000 1 side/dbl dens 33.00 DD34-4001 2 sides/dbl dens. 41.00 Checks-VISA-MC-C.O.D./Add \$2 Shipping Call or write for our discount catalog.

LYBEN COMPUTER SYSTEMS 27204 Harper Ave., St. Clair Shores, MI 48081 Phone: (313) 777-7780

DATALIFE • THE NAME IS THE PROMISE THE WARRANTY IS THE PROOF

Circle 243 on inquiry card.

Relocatable Threaded Language

RTL is a new language which retains the speed and extensibility of Forth but adds many additional advantages as a result of its more structured dictionary. Names, code, and variables are all stored in separate areas for easy generation of headerless, romable code. All code is relocatable. RTL supports local variables, multitasking, redirected I/O, and even allows definitions to be changed retroactively. All source code is included. Versions are currently available or under development for 68000, 6809, 8080, 280, 8086, 8088, and 6502.

> RTL Programming Aids 10844 Deerwood SE Lowell, MI 49331 (616) 897-5672

Circle 344 on inquiry card.



IBM PC-COMPLETE SYSTEM SPECIAL PRICE

PC System includes 64K IBM PC with 320 KB Floppy Disk Drive, Controller, Color Graphics Card, Monitor \$2490

DISK DRIVES FOR IBM PC

Tandon 100-2 \$240 Shugart 455-2......\$245

MONITORS

NEC, DYNAX AMDEKCALL PRINCETON GRAPHICS SYSTEMS Hi-Res Color\$490

PRINTERS

C-ITOH

GX-100 \$240 1550 \$690 8510 \$460 F-10 \$1290 F-10 \$1690

OKIDATA

82A \$440 84A \$975 83A \$690 92A \$575

BROTHER

HR-1.....\$750 HR-15 \$570

SMITH CORONA

TP-1\$520

STAR MICRONICS

Gemini 10 \$370 Gemini 15 \$540

NEC SPINWRITER

7710-1 \$1950 3510.....\$1350 7720-1.....**\$2400** 3530**\$1550** 7725-1.....\$2400 3550 \$1850 7730-1..... \$1950 PC8023A \$450

HARD DISKS FOR APPLE AND IBM DAVONG

10 MB......\$1650

MEMORY BOARDS

TAVA CORP. TRUMPCARD 1

TRUMPCARD 2

Combo Plus 4 function card. Fully pop. 256K. . \$490

Mega Plus. Fully pop. 512K......\$990

OUADRAM HERCULES Graphics Card......\$490

MAYNARD SANDSTAR SERIES

FDC 5 1/4 & 8"											0.7		. 1	\$220
Multifunction Card						*						+	+.	.\$90
Memory Card	 .*5		*:	*::		*00			,		*			\$180
Ad-On Memory Module		,		,			 ,			,			,	.\$90
Parallel Port Module														
Serial Port Module														
Clock Calendar Module														
Game Adapter Module .					 14									.\$50

DEC RAINBOW 100

Complete system 64K PC, Keyboard, Two Floppy Drives DS/DD, Monochrome Monitor \$2990

APPLE II+

Compatible Computer with 48K Disk Drive, Controller,

DISK DRIVE FOR APPLE

Slimline, or Standard\$250

PERSONAL ACCOUNTANT Software for your Apple IIe and Apple II+.

APPLE IIe

Computer System, Controller, Two Disk Drives,

631 E. First St., Tustin, CA 92680

PRICES AND AVAILABILITY SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

(714) 838-9100

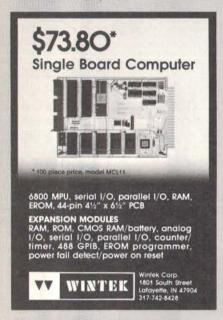
APPLE is a trademark of Apple Computers, Inc. IBM is a trademark of IBM Corp.

TeleVideo DEALERS Fast Dump/Restore over 600k per disk. ype Ahead with Print Screen . BIOS & Formatting for 802H use all 20 MB. RM Cobol for TurboDOS Full System. \$525 200VA-400VA-800VA As low as \$363 CP/M® is registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc. TurboDOS is a registered trademark of Software 2000, Inc. PLUS OTHER GOOD TELEVIDEO STUFF! COGITATE, Inc. SPECIALISTS IN UNIQUE TELÉVIDEO SOFTWARE 24000 Telegraph Road, Southfield, MI 48034

(313) 352-2345

VISA/MASTER CARD Accepted

Circle 74 on inquiry card.



Circle 423 on inquiry card.



FAST **Factory** Floppy Disc Repair

Specialists in the repair of:

Shugart Tandon PerSci

PERSCI, INC.



12624 Daphne Avenue Hawthorne, CA 90250 (213) 777-7536 TWX 910-321-4448

Circle 310 on inquiry card.



guaranteed. Send check or money order to: A.M. LOVEMAN LUMBER & BOX CO.

P.O. Box 90123, Nashville, TN 37209 Catalog \$2.00. Dealer inquiries invited.

Circle 194 on inquiry card.



Electronic Circuit

- AC and DC analysis
- Very fast, optimized machine language
- Infinite circuits on multiple passe
- Worst case, sensitivity analysis
- Sweep component values
- 64 Nodes, 127 branches
- Compare circuits
- · Log or linear sween
- Full file handling
- · Full editing, error trapping Frequency response, magnitude and phase
 Complete manual with examples
- CP/M \$150.00
- Now available for MSDOS (IBM PC) \$150.00

Tatum Labs P.O. Box 722 Hawleyville, CT 06440 (203) 426-2184

Circle 379 on Inquiry card.

Like-new products



For free catalog phone toll-free (800) 225-1008 In Massachusetts (617) 938-0900

Genstar REI Sales Company

6307 DeSoto Ave., Ste. J / Woodland Hills, CA 91367

Circle 179 on inquiry card.

WHOLESALE

BRAND NAME DRIVES & DISKETTES

DIRECT TO THE PUBLIC

DRIVES:

TANDON TEAC

or Regular QUME FOURTH DIMENSION MICRO-SCI

Slim-Line DYSAN **ELEPHANT** MAXELL VERBATIM ZIMAG

DISKETTES:

Prices Too Low To Publish!

CONTACT:

RANA

RM DISTRIBUTORS, INC. P.O. Box 39235 DENVER, CO 80239 TEL. 303-371-2432

Circle 342 on Inquiry card.

Our Prices Will Get Your Attention. Our Service Will Keep It.

Our Customers Agree.

a word from a customer ...

7 APR 83

I ordered a printer from you on your toll-free line. salesman, Mario Boon, was very helpful and knowledgeable. Dear AEI: When he couldn't answer a question he took my number and called me back after checking with his technician. The order was placed and six days later the printer arrived. The factory box had been opened and it was obvious that AEI tested the unit before shipping as your advertising

I thought you might enjoy knowing that the service you offer is much appreciated. AEI will get first crack at all future claimed. . .

computer purchases.

Sincerely,

V Gris

GUARANTEE

- PROVEN PRODUCTS
 SYSTEM DESIGN HELP
- BENCH TESTING AND CONFIGURING
- TECHNICAL SUPPORT STAFF SERVICE AFTER SALE:

800-854-7635 TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT We will pay the freight - both ways - for repair on verified returns within 30 days of sale.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Prices change daily. Call for current pricing & availability. Prices based on prepaid cash orders. We accept: cashiers checks, money orders, bank wires, or personal checks (10 days to clear). C.O.D. standard charges plus 2% handling for orders outside California. MasterCard & VISA — 5% handling. California residents add state & local sales tax

CALL US TOLL-FREE:

-854-7635 IN CALIFORNIA CALL:

(619) 562-7571



We carry: North Star • Zenith • MORROW . EAGLE . COLUMBIA . TELEVIDEO • C-ITOH • TOSHIBA • DIABLO . SILVER REED . NEC 3500 & 7700 SERIES • STAR MICRONICS • MANNESMANN TALLY . FRANKLIN ACCESSORY PRODUCTS • AND MORE ...

SOFTWARE



FOR FOLLOWING SYSTEMS:

Altos CP/M514" · Apple DOS& CP/M · Atari · CP/M-86 Display Writer · Cromemco CP/M 51 a" · DEC VT-180 CP/M 5'4" • Eagle CP/M 5'4" • Heath Z-90 CP/M 514" - IBM PC CP/M 86 - IBM PC DOS - NEC CP/M 514" - Northstar Advantage & Horizon CP/M 5'4" -Osborne CP/M 5'4" - Otrona CP/M 5'4" - Software for 8086 Computers · Standard CP/M 8" · TRS-80 Cassette Models I & III - TRS-80 Diskette Models I & III TRS-80 Model II CP/M · Televideo CP/M 5'4" · Vic 20 · Xerox 820 CP/M 514" · Call for Current Pricing

HARDWARE



PRODUCTS AND PRICING EXAMPLES:

TELEVIDEO SYSTEMS: TS-802 Single User Computer \$2632 · TS-806 Multiuser System \$5050 · 910 Plus Terminal \$573 - 950 Terminal \$921 - ZENITH: ZTX-1 Auto Dial Personal Terminal \$341 - Z-29 Terminal \$683 · OKIDATA: OK-82A with Tractor Feed \$486 - Okigraph I for 82A & 83A \$45 - 2K Buffer/Serial BD \$119 · OK Microline 83A \$713 · MANNES-MAN TALLY: MT1600's Serial & Parallel \$1441 . NOVATION: J-CAT Modem \$110 · ORANGE MICRO: Grappler \$125 · Plus Much More ...!

These prices prepared 6/83



Prices change daily call for current pricing and shipping charges.



AUTOMATED EQUIPMENT, INC. 8775 Olive Lane, Suites I & J • Santee, CA 92071



RS232C Computer compatible Paper Tape Transmitter/Model 612

Stops and starts on character at all speeds. uses manual control or X-on, X-off 90-260 volt, 50-60 Hz power, 50-9600 baud, up to 150 char/sec synchronous or asynchronous; gated internal or external clock, RS 232C, current loop or parallel output, reads 5-8 level tape, 7-11 frames per character, even or odd parity. Desk top or rack mount.

Addmaster Corporation, 415 Junipero Serra Drive, San Gabriel, CA 91776, (213) 285-1121, Telex 674770 Addmaster SGAB

Circle 7 on inquiry card.

maxe

Floppy Discs CALL NOW - TOLL FREE 1-800-328-DISC

Dealer inquiries invited. C.O.D.'s and charge cards accepted.

All orders shipped from stock, within 24 hours. Call toll FREE.



North Hills Corporation

3564 Rolling View Dr. White Bear Lake, MN 55110 1-800-328-DISC MN Call Collect 1-612-770-0485

DISKETTES 3M Scotchi BRAND

AT SUPER LOW PRICES

WE WILL SHIP YOUR ORDER WITHIN 24 HOURS AND WE PAY THE SHIPPING CHARGES





COD ACCEPTED

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED



CALL TOLL FREE 800 922-8193

IN CALIFORNIA 800 468-1068



Circle 382 on inquiry card.

__Z80__

Relocating Macro

ASSEMBLER \$169.95

Directly generates COM, HEX, or REL files, Flexible REL format allows external bytes and words with complete math operations on them (Microsoft format optional). Features Zilog mnemonics with nested macros, conditionals and include files. Unique one-pass design generates compact intermediate code which is then processed to resolve forward references, yielding tremendous time savings. Complete listing, symbol table and cross-reference output may be sent to any device. The perfect tool for assembly language programming. Linker included, Manual only — \$30. For Z80 CP/M and

5 L R_ Systems_

1622 NORTH MAIN ST. . BUTLER, PA 16001 + (412) 282-0884

Circle 357 on inquiry card.

SUPER-FAST!

ANALOG 🕽 DIGITAL DIGITAL - ANALOG

NEW ELIZA FORMATS!

AT LASTI A FULL IMPLEMENTATION of the original ELIZA program is Created at MT in 1986, ELIZA has become the world's most celebrated artificial intelligence demonstration program. ELIZA is a non-directive psychotherapist who analyzes each statement as you type if in and then respons

Designed to run on a large mainframe, ELIZA has never before been available to personal computer users except in greatly stripped down versions lacking the sophistication which made the original program so fascinatine.

Now, our new microcomputer version possessing the FULL power and range of expression of the original is being offered at the introductory price of only \$25. And if you want to find out how she does it for feach her to do more), we will include the complete SOURCE PROGRAM for only \$20 additional.

Order your copy of ELIZA today and you'll never again wonder how to respond when you hear someone say, "Okay, let's see what this computer of yours can actually do!"

ELIZA IS AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING FORMATS:

5% inch disk for the 64K IBM Personal Computer \$25 for Protected Version—\$45 for IBM Disk BASIC Source Version

Standard 8 inch single density disk for all CP/M based computers \$25 for ELIZA.COM — \$45 with Microsoft BASIC-80 Source

5.5% inch disk for most CP/M based computers (specify computer) \$25 for ELIZA COM – \$45 with Microsoft BASIC-80 Source Please add \$2.00 shipping and handling to all orders (California residents please add 6% sales tax)

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH GROUP

921 North La Jolla Avenue, Dept. E Los Angeles, CA 90046 (213) 656-7368 (213) 654-2214 MC, VISA and checks accepted

Circle 33 on Inquiry card.

3 Tape Cassette for the Commodore 64 \$25 for Protected Version—\$45 for C-64 BASIC Source Version

5% inch disk for the 48K Apple II, II Plus, IIe or III \$25 for Protected Version—\$45 for Applesoft Source Version

CONVERSION MODULES

SOFTWARE **GAIN CONTROL**

custom board test S-100 mixable high and low inputs om 1 to 1024

For additional details about the AD-100-4 and other fine California Data Corporation 100% individually tested, high reliability products, circle the reader service card number below or for faster response write or call us.

CALIFORNIA DATA CORPORATION 3475 Old Conejo Road, Suite C-10 Newbury Park, CA 91320

(805) 498-3651

Circle 62 on inquiry card.

As a task, UNIFORTH is compatible with and supports all features and file types of the CP/M, CDOS, MS-DOS and DEC operating systems. As an operating system, UNIFORTH will function "stand-alone" on most commercial microcomputers.

The FORTH-79 Standard language has been extended with over 500 new words that provide full-screen and line-oriented coltors, array and string handling, enhanced disk and terminal 1/O, and an excellent assembler. Detalled reference manuals supply complete documentation for programming and system operation, in an easy-to-understand, conversational style using numerous examples.

Optional features include an excellent floating-point package with all transcendental functions (logs, tangents, etc.), the MetaFORTH cross-compiler, printer plotting and CP/M file transfer utilities, astronomical and amateur radio applications, word processing, etc.

Compare these features with any other FORTH on the market.

- Speed and efficiency
 Variety of options
 Documentation quality

You'll find UNIFORTH is superior.

Circle 405 on inquiry card.

Prices start at \$35. Call or write for our free brochure.

Unified Software Systems

P.O. Box 2644, New Carrollton, MD 20784, (301) 552-1295

CROSS ASSEMBLER

FOR CP/M-80

\$ 260

MOTOROLA SYNTAX

MACROS

LINKAGE EDITOR

CONDITIONALS

STRUCTURED

WRITTEN IN C

Ouelo

(206)784-8018

843 NW 54th Seattle, Wa. 98107

mornings Dick Curtiss

t P. M. is a trademark of Digital Research

DISKETTES

51/4" Diskette 1D Single Side Double Density \$29°0

5¼" Diskette 2D Double Side Double Density \$3990

Soft* Box of 10

Soft* Box of 10

* Add \$1.75 for Plastic Library Case 8" and other brands also available.





COD ACCEPTED DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED



CALL TOLL FREE 800-848-1101

In N.Y.S. (716) 631-3925 BETSY BYTES Division BB International, Inc. P.O. Box 564 Buffalo, N.Y. 14221

TERMS: Prepaid orders receive free shipping within continental U.S.A. Add 3% (\$2.00 minimum) shipping and handling charge on all COD and credit card orders. N.Y. res. add

Circle 333 on inquiry card.

Circle 48 on inquiry card.

FORMULA INTERNATIONAL

12603 Crenshaw Blvd., Dept. B, Hawthorne, CA 90250 For information (213) 973-1921 • Orders Only (outside Calif.) (800) 672-8758





(please add 5% shipping and handling)
DEALERS INQUIRIES INVITED!

binecom

The Alternative! The Compatible! The Affordable! 64K Color Computer Kit!

Copyright Problem Free!

FEATURES:

- ★ Fully compatible with Apple® II+
- * Singleboard for easy assembly
- * Popular 6502 MPU for large amount of software
- * Game paddle connector on both sides of case
- * Upper/lower case

- * Built in 2-watt amplifier for realistic sound effect with volume control
- * 8 on board peripheral connectors for expansion
- * 14 key numeric key pad
- ★ 5-amp switching power supply
- * Auto repeat

Easy to assemble! All components are clearly silk-screened on the high quality double-sided mother board. All integrated circuits, IC sockets, peripheral connectors, keyboard, switching power supply and the professional high impact plastic case are included.

*Pinecom is a trade mark of Pineapple Computer Products (HK) Ltd.

51/4" DISC DRIVE FROM QUENTIN



100% Made in USA 100% Apple and Pincom Compatible 50% Faster Seeking Time Than Apple Disk II Drive!



- 1 Year Full Warranty
- 40 Tracks
- One of the Most Quiet Drives
- Color and Shape same as the Disk II Drive

\$285.00 Disk Drive

\$ 75.00 Controller Card Controller Card with 13 Sector, 16 Sector Auto Select \$ 85.00

♦ ♦ Big Savings On Peripheral Cards ♦ ♦ ♦ Buy them in kit form - All cards APPLE II and Pinecom compatible.

Duy mon minimum run our do.	
80 - Column card Kit \$110.00	EPROM Programmer Card (for 2708, 2716,
80 - Column card Assembled \$125.00	2732 & 2764) with on board software Kit 69.95
Smarterm][80 col card w/softswitch 159.00	Same as Above Assembled 85.00
Z-80A CP/M Card Kit 99.95	EPROM Blaster by Apparat, Inc. (for 2708,
Z-80A CP/M Card Assembled	2716 & 2732) with software on Disc 119.00
Z-Card with operating system 149.00	EPSON Printer Interface Card Assembled 85.00
16K RAM card - "Cableless" Kit 51.95	EPSON Printer Interface Card Kit 69.50
	Wizard IPI Parallel Printer Card-Epson 85.00
The Dispatcher Serial Printer Interface 120.00	4th Dimension Parallel Printer Card-Epson . 69.00

HEAVY DUTY SWITCHING POWER SUPPLY for Apple II, AP-II™ and Pinecom Computers

APPLE II+ COMPATIBLE KEYBOARD

+5V at 5.0 Amp

+12V at 2.5 Amp -5V at 0.5 Amp

-12V at 0.5 Amp

Size and mounting holes are same as the ones used in the Apple II

LSI keyboard decoder

Upper/lower case function



The APPLE II LOOKALIKE COMPUTER CASE

Made with high impact plastic. Color and shape are compatible with the APPLE II



Keyboard not included

with this price!



Available As Kit-Includes: Case, AP II Motherboard, 5A Power Supply,

6502 CPU MOTHER BOARD

- 48K on board RAM (4116)
- 12K on board ROM (2716)
- Upper/lower case
- Composite-video output
- Apple II alternative
- Size: 141/4" x 81/2"

P.C. Board Only \$99.00 ea.

Complete Component Pack (No ROMs) \$175.00

GUARANTEED TO WORK! BUILD IT IN 2 HOURS!

LKB-3600-N

- Full ASCII code output
- N-key rollover function
- LED ON/OFF indicator



Keyboard Case

Keyboard Only \$99.00 EA. Plastic Case \$35.00 EA.

MICRO II CASE

Made with ABS Plastic . Same size as the Apple II, with Numeric Key-Pad and Upper/Lower Case Keyboard included

\$250.00 ea.

Complete Kit Also Available Includes: Micro II Case, AP II Motherboard, 5A Power Supply, Component Set . .\$625.00/Kit

SEND ONE DOLLAR FOR OUR DETAIL CATALOG

Inside California Outside Calif. (incl. Mexico & Canada) Overseas

Shipping & Handling Charges Under \$50.00 Under \$50.00 Purchase Purchase 10%

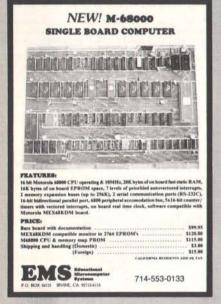
Minimum Order \$10.00/Calif. Residents add 6.5% Sales Tax. Phone Orders Accepted on VISA or MC ONLY. NO C.O.D.'s. Prices subject to change without notice.

STORE HOURS MON-FRI-10-7 SAT-10-6

*Apple and Apple II are the trademark of APPLE COMPUTERS, INC.



Circle 152 on inquiry card.



Circle 159 on inquiry card.



PC/FORTH"

Complete FORTH program development systems the IBM® Personal Computer. Packages include interpreter/compiler with virtual memory management, line editor, custom screen editor, assembler, decompiler, utilities, file and record access modules, and many demonstration programs. 150 page user manual. \$100.00

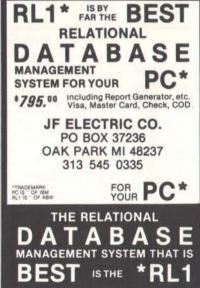
Software floating point, Intel 8087 support, color graphics extensions, and target compiler available at additional cost.

Specify PC-DOS or CP/M-86®. One disk drive and 48 kbytes RAM required. Software supplied on 51/4 inch single sided soft sectored double density diskettes.

Laboratory Microsystems 4147 Beethoven Street Los Angeles, CA 90066 (213) 306-7412

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corp CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

Circle 233 on inquiry card.







An extensive variety of interesting, useful and entertaining programs indispensable to the serious computerist including:

Business Educational Music Utilities Data Base

Graphics Science Finance

Library disks 1, 2 & 3 are mixed categories and new disks 4 (Games), 5 (Utilities), 6 (Graphics) & 7 (Integer) at \$59.95 each. Why pay more?

Order direct from this ad and \$ave up to \$136. Buy disk library package 1, 2 & 3 and get a special bonus disk FREE — over 260 programs for \$179.95 + shipping. For best value, get all 8 disks for \$349, postage prepaid, for over 530 of our best programs at 65¢ each! Call now toll free: 1-800-327-8664

Florida: 1-305-987-8665 6400 Hayes St. Hollywood, FL 33024



Circle 29 on inquiry card.

PConnection

Three functions in one card slot-Modem, Calendar clock, Serial port!

The PConnection is a premium telecom-munications card for the IBM PC with a direct connect Bell 103/113 modern, a real time clock, and a serial I/O port for expanded communications capabilities. The PConnection gives you all three functions in a single card slot!

The PConnection has autodial (Touch Tone or pulse) and autoanswer, plus a built-in speaker for line status monitoring. Software selectable protocol and modes

The real time clock can be used to autodial predetermined phone numbers at preset times. Excellent for polling and remote monitoring applications.

PConnection (plug-in modem) - \$250. Enhanced PConnection with real time clock and additional RS-232 - \$300. Another quality modern from

the microperipheral corporation

2565 152nd Avenue N.E. Redmond WA 98052

(206) 881-7544

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machine Corporation

Circle 270 on inquiry card.



WE WILL NOT BE UNDER-SOLD!! Call Free (800)235-4137

for prices and information. Dealer inquiries invited and C.O.D.'s accepted

VISA



PACIFIC **EXCHANGES** 100 Foothill Blvd. San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. In Cal. call (800)592-5935 or (805)543-1037

Circle 254 on inquiry card.



Price-performance leader. Includes Z80A, 8" ds/dd drives, 3 serial + 1 parallel port, winchester port, networking. Prices start below \$1500, DEALER / OEM inquiries invited.

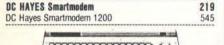
SPECIALS ON INTREGATED CIRCUITS

6502	7.45	10/6.95	50/ 6.55	100/6.15
6502A/6512A	8.40	10/ 7.95	50/ 7.35	100/6.90
6520 PIA	5.15	10/4.90	50/ 4.45	100/4.15
6522 VIA	6.45	10/6.10	50/ 5.75	100/5.45
6532	7.90	10/7.40	50/ 7.00	100/6.60
2114-L200		2.45	25/ 2.30	100/ 2.15
2716 EPROM		4.90	5/ 4.50	10/4.00
2532 EPROM		6.90	5/ 6.75	10/6.45
6116 2K×8 CM0	S RAM	6.90	5/ 6.75	10/6.45
4116 RAM		8	for 14	
Zero Insertion Fo	rce 24 pir	Socket (S	canbe)	2.00

Hewlett Packard Write or call for prices. Anchor Automation (# Signalman Modems

FREE SOURCE MEMBERSHIP WITH SIGNALMAN

All Signalman Modems are Direct Connect, and include cables to connect to your computer and to the telephone. Signalman Modems provide the best price-performance values, and start Dealer and OEM inquiries invited at less than \$100. Mark | RS232 (99) Mark II for Atari 850 (99) 79 Mark IV for CBM/PET with software (169)119 Mark V for Osborne (software available) (129)93 195 Mark VI for IBM Personal Computer (279)Mark VII Auto Dial/Auto Answer (179)119



(399)

319

Adventure Pack II

Mark VIII Bell 212 Auto Dial/Answer

PROM QUEEN for VIC	170
Apple Emulator for Commodore 64	89
Screenmaker 80 COLUMN CARD for C64	145
Solid Oak 2 Level Stand for C64 or VIC	29
C64/VIC Switch (networking)	125
BACKUP V1.0 tape copier for C64 or VIC	20
CARDBOARD/6 Motherboard - VIC	64
CARDAPTER/1 Atari VCS Adapter - VIC	69
CARDPRINT Printer Interface - C64/VIC	64
CARDBOARD/3s Motherboard - VIC	32
CARDRITER Lightpen - C64/VIC	32
CARDRAM/16 RAM Expansion - VIC	64
Complete CARDCO Line in stock	
CIE and VIE IEEE Interfaces in stock	
BASM kCompiler/Assembler for C64	89

APPLE—FRANKLIN	ITEMS
KRAFT Apple Joystick	43
16K RAM Card for Apple	59
Solid Oak 2 Level Stand for Apple	29
Serial Card for Apple	99
MPC RAM/80 column card for IIE	139
Z80 Softcard and CP/M (Microsoft)	235
RANA Elite I with Controller	389
Parallel Printer Interface/Cable	79
Apple Dumpling (Microtek) Printer Interface	115
Apple Dumpling with 16K Buffer	160
Grappler + Interface	140
Kraft Products for Apple in stock	
DC Hayes Micromodem II	299
PFS: File	100

Ccommodore

See us for Personal, Business, and Educational requirements. Educational Discounts available.

PETSCAN I \$245 base price

Allows you to connect up to 30 CBM/PET Computers to shared disk drives and printers. Completely transparent to the user. Perfect for schools or multiple word processing configurations. Base configuration supports 2 computers. Additional computer hookups \$100 each.

\$115 COMPACK

Intelligent Terminal Package for PET, CBM, C64 Includes ACIA Hardware / STCP Software

VE-2 IEEE to Parallel Interface 110 Includes case, power supply, full 8-bit transmission, and switch selectable character conversion to ASCII.

VIDEO ENHANCER for Commodore 64 Realize video quality equal or better than composite monitor using standard color TV

SCREENMAKER 80 Column Adapter for C64 145 Provides big screen capability for business applications.

VIC Sargon II Chess VIC 20 Products BACKUP VI.O VIC GORF 32 VIC RAM Cards in stock Meteor Run (UMI) 39 VIC SuperExpander VIC Radar Ratrace 24 VIC 16K RAM Amok (UMI) 20 95 Thorn EMI Software Snakman 15 **HES Software** Rubik's Cube 13 VIC Omega Bace 32 Programmers Reference 15 Spiders of Mars (UMI) FROGGER 39 25 Programmers Aid 45 VIC Adventure Series VICTORY Software for VIC and C64 Street Sweeners (VIC) 12 Kongo Kong (VIC) 16 Night Rider (VIC) 11 Cosmic Debris (VIC) 12 Annihilator Adventure Pack I 16 16

Educational Pack I	11	Trek	12
Strategy Pack I	16	Grave Robbers	12
Commodore 64 Progra	ammers	Reference Guide	16
MicroChess for C64-	-8 leve	els of play	19
Computel's First Book	of PET	CBM	11
C64 or VIC SWITCH			125
POWER ROM Utilities	for PET	CBM	78
WordPro 3+/64			69
WordPro 4+ - 8032.	disk, pri	nter	295
SPELLMASTER spell	ing chec	ker for WordPro	170
VISICALC for PET, AT	TARI, or	Apple	189
PET-TRAX PET to Eg	son Gra	phics Software	40

SM-KIT enhanced PET/CBM ROM Utilities

Programmers Toolkit - PET ROM Utilities

16

Metamorphosis

11

40

35

40

CALC RESULT for C64 135 PFT Spacemaker II ROM Switch 36 COPYWRITER Word Processor for C64 69 2 Meter PET to IEEE or IEEE to IEEE Cable 40 Dust Cover for PET, CBM, 4040, or 8050 CmC Interfaces (ADA1800, ADA1450, SADI in stock) ZRAM - CBM 64K RAM, Z80, CP/M 550 Programming the PET/CBM (Computel) — R. West 20 Compute! First Book of VIC 11 HES MODEM with Software 65

HES Software and Hardware in stock	
UMI products in stock	
OMNICALC (HES) Spreadsheet for C64	7
FlexFile for PET/CBM/ C64 Database, Report Writer with calculations, Mailing	\$110 Lists.
FORTH for PET/C64 full FIG model — Cargill/Riley	\$50
Metacompiler for FORTH for independent object code	30

KMMM PASCAL for PET/CBM/C64 79 EARL for PET/CBM Disk-based ASSEMBLER 65 45 Super Graphics - BASIC Language Extensions

Fast machine language graphics routines for PET/CBM RAM/ROM for PET/CBM 4K \$75 8K \$90

DISK ICU - Recovery System for PET/CBM

DISK SPECIALS



Scotch (3M) 5" ss/dd 10/220 50/200 100/1.95 Scotch (3M) 5" ds/dd 10/3.05 50/2.80 100/2.75 Scotch (3M) 8" ss/sd 10/2.30 50/2.10 100/2.06 Scotch (3M) 8" ss/dd 10/ 2.85 50/ 2.70 100/ 2.65

We stock VERBATIM DISKS Write for Dealer and OEM prices.

10/ 1.90 50/ 1.85 100/ 1.80
10/ 2.55 50/ 2.50 100/ 2.45
10/ 1.65 50/ 1.60 100/ 1.55
10/ 1.95 50/ 1.90 100/ 1.85
10/ 2.00 50/ 1.95 100/ 1.85

We stock MAXELL DISKS Write for dealer and OEM prices.

Disk Storage Pages 10 for \$5 Hub Rings 50 for \$6 8"-3.00 5"-2.25 Disk Library Cases Head Cleaning Kits

CASSETTE TAPES-AGFA PE-611 PREMIUM

10/.61 50/.58 100/ 50

DATASHIELD BACKUP POWER SOURCE Battery back up Uninterruptible Power Supply with surge and noise filtering. The answer to your power problems.

Zenith ZVM-121 Green Phosphor Monitor	98
BMC 12A 12" Green Monitor	85
VOTRAX Personal Speech System	280
VOTRAX Type-N-Talk	160
VOICE BOX Speech Synthesizer (Apple or Atari)	
CompuServe Subscription (5 hours free)	32
Brother HR-15 Daisy Wheel Printer	475
Prowriter Parallel Printer	379
Panasonic 1090 Printer with Correspondence Mode	365
USI CompuMOD 4 R F Modulator	39
Daisywriter 2000 with 48K buffer + cable	1150
Many printers available (Gemini-Star, Brother, Ok	(I, etc.)
We Stock AMDEK Monitors	
Amdek DXY-100 Plotter	590
A P Products	15% OFF

Watanabe Intelligent Plotter 990 6-pen 1290 **BROOKS 6 Outlet Surge Suppressor/Noise Filter**

54 We stock Electrohome Monitors 189 Synertek SYM-1 Microcomputer

ALL BOOK and SOFTWARE PRICES DISCOUNTED

Panasonic TR-120M1P 12" Monitor (20 MHz) 149 Panasonic CT-160 Dual Mode Color Monitor

USI Video Monitors-Green or AMBER 20 MHz hi-res. Dealer and DEM inquiries invited



Z29 Terminal (DEC and ADM compatible) 680 ZT-1 Intelligent Communications Terminal 369 ZT-10 Intel. Terminal with Serial Port 340 Z100 16-bit/8-bit Systems in stock CALL We stock entire Zenith line





WE STOCK ENTIRE LINE—write for prices.

Atari 1200	CALL	QIX	34
Voice Box	100	Anchor Modem-Atari	79
FROGGER	25	Atari Graphics (Computel)	11
Thorn EMI Software		First Book of Atari	11
EduFun Software	131	APX Software	1

215-822-7727 252 Bethlehem Pike Colmar, PA 18915

Hayden Software for Apple 20% OFF PIE Writer Word Processor

A B Computers

100

209

120

WRITE FOR CATALOG. Add \$1.50 per order for United Parcel. We pay balance of UPS surface shipping charges on all prepaid orders (add extra for mail, APO/FPO, air). Prices include cash discount. Regular prices slightly higher. Prices subject to change

PFS: Report

Videx 80 Column Card



MADE IN USA ★ BUY FACTORY DIRECT ★

SAVE! DISK DRIVE SAVE



THE LOWEST PRICES IN BYTE!

	8" Shugart 801R SS/DD — Slashed	\$355 00
	8" Shugart 851R Double Sided 1.2 Meg!	457 00
	8" Qume Datatrak-8 DS/DD "THE BEST"	
	8" Mitsubishi Full Height Double Sided 1 Year P+L	
	8" Mitsubishi Thinline DS/DD 1 Year Parts + Labor	
	8" Tandon 848-1 Slimline SS/DD 600K BYTES	
	8" Tandon 848-2 Slimline Double Sided 1.2 Meg.	UZTO-C-C
	8" Siemens 100-8 SS/DD ON SALE NOW!!!	
	5%" Mitsubishi Full height 96T.P.I DS/DD 750K	
	5¼" Mistubishi Slimline 96T.P.I. DS/DD 750K	
	5¼" Tandon TM-100-1 SS/DD 48T.P.I 168K	
	5%" Tandon TM-100-2 I.B.M. PC Add-on!	
	5¼" Tandon TM 100-4 DS/DD 96T.P.I. 750K	369.00
١	Exp. seven university and the seven	
	* WINCHESTER HARD DISKS	*

5¼" Miniscribe 10 Meg* Hard Disk — Twice the Space 850.00

5¼" Miniscribe 16 Meg* Hard Disk — Best Buy	995.00
5¼" Miniscribe 10 Meg* Thinline only 1½ inches wide!	. 795.00
8" Quantum 20* Megabyte Winchester — Two Platters	1895.00
8" Quantum 40* Meg Four Platter - Most Popular	2395.00
8" Quantum 85* Megabyte - Special Order on this Monster!	2895.00
8" IOMEGA ALPHA 10-10 Megabyte* Removeable Disk Cartridge	
with SCSI Microprocessor Controlled Interface	

(Controls up to Four IOMEGA Cartridge Drives) . *LAST MINUTE SPECIAL!!! Buy any Winchester hard disk drive above and get a

DUAL DRIVE SUBSYSTEMS





HORIZONTAL OR VERTICAL

Fully Assembled and Tested Units

ONE YEAR P+L WARRANTY

On Shugart and Mitsubishi Subsystems

w/two Misubishi DS/DD Assem. + Tested	\$1170.00
w/two Shugart 801R SS/DD Assem. + Tested	975.00
w/two Shugart 851R DS/DD Assem. + Tested	1225.00
w/two Siemans 120-8 SS/DD Assem. + Tested	675.00
w/two Qume DT-8 DS/DD Assem. + Tested	. 1250.00
Cabinet A & T w/Power Supply and Accs.	235.00
Cabinet A & T w/Power Supply and Accs	y 69.50

All cabinets A & T and subsystems include all AC/DC wiring and 50 pin data cable except the horizontal model which includes the internal 50 pin cable and requires an external 50 pin cable part #C-6000-01

51/4" Subsystems

w/two 48TPI	SS/DD	includes	all	cables		495.00
w/two 48TPI	DS/DD	includes	all	cables	********	595.00
w/two 96TPI	DS/DD	includes	all	cables		695.00



For 6 to 22 Slots +8VDC @ 30 Amps

+16VDC @ 6 Amps

8" POWER For Two 8" Floppys

- +5VDC @ 4 Amps
 - +24VDC @ 3 Amps -5VDC @ 1 Amp

- 16VDC @ 6 Amps ONLY 89.50 ONLY 59.95 *UNIVERSAL POWER SUPPLY 69.95

HAYES SMARTMODEM 1200

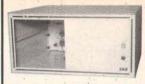
THE LEADER OF THE HAYES MODEM FAMILY

- 1200 Baud Bell 212A Compatable • 300 Baud - Bell 103 Compatable
- Automatic Dialing Touchtone or Pulse
- · Automatic Send, Receive and Disconnect
- . Built-in Speaker for Monitoring Call Line

These are just a few features of the Smartmodern 1200, the best modern you can buy, in fact, it performs just about any communication function you can imagine, and can be program controlled using any language. Our special price \$549.

* Make things easy for yourself. Get the Hayes Smartmodem 1200 with CROSSTALK \$549.00

FANTASTIC SAVINGS!



ON THE ORIGINAL S-100 MOD

For engineers, hobbiests, and anyone who wants to save a bundle, the S1-MOD is the answer. Full regulated power to run up to four floppy disks coupled with a mamoth S-100 power supply and 12 slot bus, makes the S1-M0D an exceptional computer base. Single board design means no wiring from the power suppply to the motherboard. This eliminates all ground loop problems associated with other brands of mainframes who are forced to use termination. The S1-MOD is being offered this month with a matching S-100-12 cabinet. Fan cooled, fused, with reset and keylock the cabinet is also enamel painted and silk screened. Four A.C. outlets are provided for peripheral hookup and plenty of cutouts available for RS-232, centronics + others, Our regular \$225,00 price for the S1-MOD and 250.00 price for our 12 slot cabinet is being SLASHED!

* * * SPECIFICATIONS * * *

Input	Regulated	Unregulated
20V/60HZ.	+5V @ 5A	+8V @ 30A
30V/50HZ.	+24V @ 3A	±16V @ 6A
	- 5V @ 1A	

Don't settle for those cheap 6 slot immitations you've seen elsewhere in this OWN THE BEST! XOR S-1 MOD and S-100-12 Cabinet \$395.00!



California Computer Systems

CCS SYSTEM 2410 . . \$1995.00

- ★ Includes CP/M® 2.2 ★ 2-Serial/1-Parallel Port
- ★ DMA Disk Controller ★ Hardware Vectored Interrupts
- ★ 2-Real Time Clocks . ★ Supports CP/M® ,MP/M® ,OASIS

CCS 2300 System, A & T .. \$1695.00

- ★ Includes CP/M® 2.2
- ★ 2300 Mainframe
- ★ 2810 Z-80A CPU
- * New 2066 64K Memory * 2422 Disk Controller
- ★ Complete A+T
- ★ 2710 4 Port Serial\$245.00 * 2422 Disk Controller with CP/M 2.2 Only-330.00

CUSTOMER SERVICE HOTLINE 1

COMPUTERS FOR MICROSDOLL















XOR 500

A matching terminal with a detachable keyboard and green screen for under \$500.00? See description on opposite page.

SEIKOSHA - Meaning high quality and low cost in a dot matrix design. Full Graphics, parallel interface, 80 column, double width print, and automatic printing make this printer a "Best buy." Quality? you bet, and backed by a two year end user warranty Selkosha GP-100A, 2 year warranty

A computer for under 1,000 dollars? YES, U.S. MICRO SALES is offering for limited time only, a 4 slot-S-100 bus computer system at \$995. Full 64K of memory means there's no need to add any memory. With 64K and CP/M 2.2 operating system (included) you're able to run over two thousand different software application packages. Formats? This little system will read MORROW, IBM, KAYPRO, and XOR Formats. The disk controller is so advanced it can write any byte/size sector, single or double sided single or double density AND....it runs both 8" and 514" drives! If more storage is needed, add on an 8" subsystem and you'll be able to READ AND WRITE the IBM 3740 Format - an industry standard. The system above includes 51/4" floppy storage, 4 slot S-100 bus, 3 board set with Z-80A @ 4MHz., 2 serial RS-232 ports, Centronics parallel port and two whole diskettes full of free utility software along with CP/M 2.2.

S-100-4 Mini 51/4" System #S-1000-83

Limit 1 to a customer - offer expires Sept. 15th 1983

XOR 500

new video display terminal featuring ★ screen till ★ detached keyboard ★ 9 cursor control keys ★ 5 function keys ★ 7 screen attributes ★ 25th status line ♦ 50-19.2K baud

• column

• field tab

• and more

• All these features with a full 6 month warranty make this nal the best buy on the market. XOR 500, #T-1000-15.

HARD DISK

Once again Selkosha has come out with a fantastic unce again Sexosna has come our with a tamasor, buy! The GP-250X. For starters, there is memory set aside for you to define 64 of your own characters or symbols. There's more memory for storing your own print sequences, up to four of them. BOTH serial and parallel interfaces - STANDARD. Self test mode — STANDARD. Graphics, double width and/or double height characters — STANDARD. SEIKUSHA GP-250X, 2 year warranty \$295.00

At the price of a hard disk subsystem, this expandable, upgradeable hard disk microcomputer is obviously a "BEST BUY". Z-BDA based at 4 MHz. with 64K of dynamic memory and CP/M 2.2 allows you to run thousands of available software programs. A full 5 megatytes of formatted storage provides piently of storage for programs and data. High speed data transfer is accomplished with a Western Digital hard disk controller. Dur on board prom monitor allows booting up CP/M from the floody or hard disk. Factory direct didwery gives pour discloy direct service if it is ever needed. The hard disk system is available in many offerent configurations should you require 3 or 4 floopys or a large hard disk. The readable formats for this system now include: Blank JMGRPW, KAPPO and XVIR. Addres a pair of 8" drives is no required to the register of th

XOR S-100-4 Hard Disk #S-1000-89

Limited quantities — one per customer — expires 9/15/83



ORDER TOLL FREE

☆ EAST ☆

☆ WEST ☆

(800) 435-9357 1 (800) 854-8174 In Calif. 1 (714) 898-1492

TERMS: We accept VISA/MC, prepay, check or money order. Please allow personal check two weeks to clear before shipment. \$5.00 handling charge on all orders under \$50.00. 15% Restocking Fee. All orders shipped via U.P.S. unless otherwise specified. All UPS C.0.D. orders over \$100.00 require a Cashiers Check. *Our products carry a full 6 months parts and labor warranty excluding ves, printers and terminals which carry the full O.E.M. factory warranty. PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



* MADE IN USA * BUY FACTORY DIRECT *

- EAST * 11 Edison Drive, New Lenox, Illinois 60451
- WEST ★ 15392 Assembly Lane, Huntington Beach, CA 92649



OUR BEST SELLING TERMINALS

Adds Viewpoint: A low cost high performance terminal w/green screen and detachable keyboard. Features include ★ Reverse video ★ half intensity ★ Visual highlighting * Full auxiliary port use * 150 - 19.2K baud rate * Screen tilt * Foreign language international character set * 4 way cursor setting * ADDS VIEWPOINT #T-1000-04

Televideo 910+: Save your eyes on a great green screen w/features like * Built-in self test ★ Full editing ★ Tab options ★ cursor control ★ 16 visual attributes like,

reverse video, monitor mode, half intensity and block or underline, blink or steady cursor ★ Full numeric keypad ★ 925/950 emulation ★. TELEVIDEO 910+ #T-1000-05.....

XOR 500: A new video display terminal featuring * Screen tilt * Detached keyboard ★ 9 cursor control keys ★ 5 function keys ★ 7 screen attributes ★ 25th status line ★ 50-19.2K baud ★ Column + field tab ★ and more ★ All these features with a full 6 month warranty make this terminal the best buy on the market. XOR 500 #T-1000-15

Televideo 925: From the hobbyist to the basic professional this popular terminal will fit your needs. * Detachable keyboard * Numeric keypad * Green screen * Self test * Time of day display * Programmable function keys * 912/920 emulation hardware/software programmable configurations * Extra memory page * Four switchable foreign languages ★ Tilt screen ★ 25th status line ★

TELEVIDEO 925 #T-1000-08



PRINTERS NEW ARRIVALS! NEW MODELS!

Mannesman Tailly MT 180 — IN STOCK!!!! New design and technology with a price tag: that will knock your socks off. The MT-180 is the most sought after printer currently on the market. This printer is the answer to all your printer needs. You get high resolution business graphics, outstanding letter quality let for word processing, and conclinuous high speed report printing lettle that words high eye our printout a change of pace. On the 132 column width condences 294 columns. The dual shift print need with a 20 x 18 mains prints outstanding letter quality type. So good you by think you invested in a dissylvette. Not comineced? Serial and parallel howburn — STANLOAD.
96 characters ASCII dating quality. 36 characters letter quality 11 graphic symbols, 31 Greek characters, 6 foreign flanguages, bi-directional logic seeking dus shift printineal. AND. Programmy by memit Ever the for figure out the switch settings on a printer? The MT-190 has push button "PROMPT" programming. Answer questions YES or XIV to set up formats & character sets, & communications with your printer! The last feature is the reason you!" soon own an MT-180.

THE PRICE. 3995.100

Oblidata Microllin: New versatility, correspondence quality printing and speed make the ML92 and ML93 the best printer values in their categories. Both printers provide multi-speed print modes; bi-directional high speed mode with short line seeking logic at 160cs, emphasized and enhanced mode printing at 80ccs, and high resolution correspondence quality printing at 40cps. Ox-dorespondence quality printing at 40cps.

Selikeths — Meaning high quality and low cost in a dot matrix design. Full graphics, parallel interface. 80 column, couble width print, and audomatic printing make this printer a "Best buy". Quality? you bet, and backed by a two year end user warranty. Seliketha 69-1008 2-year warranty. \$28,000 per warranty.

Detaywher 2000. An innovation in dissywheel letter quality. Printwheel cassettes, first introduced by Daisywhers, are enclosed printwheels to prevent damage or breakage of those costly daisy wheels. These cassettes are available in 14 pint styles and 16 languages. Over 15 software commands makes word processing easy. Afford a wind processor in itself. Affo Stancard serial infertacting, 164, (46K optional) buffer. That's right solders is of which a wind processor in itself. Afford stancard serial infertacting, 164, (46K optional) buffer. That's right solders is of the feeder or tractor. PLUS automatic margin, auto proprioring searon, Daisypin, Brights with adosule and relative vector potting, auto baud rate, self test, 132 to 264 column print, full line spacing an MORE! Need to print 3 or 4 part forms? An optional size the 2000 handes the original and up to 7 coopes. Don't Telley buffer with a low speed letter quality printer — 200 CPS high speed "white space" printing will get that 30 page report out in no time.

The 4 slot S-100 systems below are equipped with XOR Z-80 4MHZ three board set. Each can run 8" or 5" disk simultandously. In addition to the high speed XOR mini format, they can read KPRO, IBM and Morrow 5" disk formats. Each has a modular dual power supply sub chassis. They are fan cooled. Standard I/O is 2 serial ports and one centronics parallel. Expansion I/O is available.

MICRO MANAGER TWIN 51/4 "MINI



Don't be fooled by this system's small portable size.

- · Full 64K of memory with an industry standard S-100 bus
- . Includes CP/M 2.2 and many utilities on two disks
- · Add on a hard disk when you need more storage

* * COMPLETE SYSTEMS * *

Dual Floppy 368K SS/DD	\$1445.00
Dual Floppy 750K SS/DD	\$1595.00
Dual Floppy 1.5 Meg DS/DD	\$1645.00
Chassis (No boards No drives)	\$ 425.00

MICRO MANAGER MINI HARD DISK SYSTEMS



Inexpensive but powerful, small enough for portability, these mini hard disk systems have a special XOR interface to the S-100 bus that leaves an S-100 slot open for expandability. Choose from 5, 10, and 16 megabyte sizes (6.5, 12, + 20 megabyte unformatted.)

5 Megabyte Hard DISK W/750K Floppy	.\$2345.00
10 Megabyte Hard Disk w/750K Floppy	\$2475.00
16 Megabyte Hard Disk w/750K Floppy	\$2545.00

Many Other Configurations Available - Ask Us!

8" MICRO MANAGER



Our most popular computer features a 4 slot S-100 bus and 8" industry standard format. Reads and writes the IBM 3740 format as well as any byte/size sector. Expandable? Yes, add a hard disk or cartridge subsystem when your data base grows, includes CP/M.

*	System	with	SS/DD	1.2	Megabytes	\$1795.0)
	100				7 1		

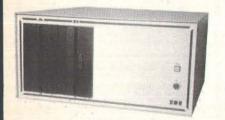
- ^	O Jotolii	******	00,00	L. T. Intogr	10,100		
*	System	with	NO Driv	es (inclu	des CP/M)	\$1195.00

+ System with DS/DD 2.4 Menabytes

* System Chassis (No boards, no drives, no CP/M) \$ 395.00

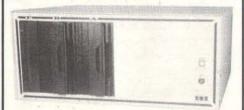
The 12 slot commercial grade S-100 systems below have all of the features listed above plus a massive 30 amp power supply capable of the expansion we expect you will do. All units are cooled by four nch fans. Each system must pass 2 days of constant read and write disk testing without a single error before shipment. One year complete warranty is included.

BASIC PROFESSIONAL



- ★ w/2 SS/DD 1.2 Megabytes......\$2295.00 w/2 DS/DD 2.4 Megabytes Full Ht. or Slimline ... \$2345.00
- Buy the basic professional with thinline drives if you plan to upgrade o a hard disk in the future.
- ★ System w/no Drives (Includes CP/M)\$1350.00 ★ 12 Slot Chassis w/no Boards, Drives, or CP/M ...\$ 495.00

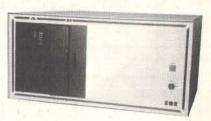
OFFICE MASTER REMOVEABLE CARTRIDGE DISK SYSTEM



Your storage problems have been solved! Two 10 megabyte IOMEGA removeable carfridge drives with the speed and reliability of a hard disk means you NEVER run out of storage. Just pop in another 10 meg cartridge. Imagine 20, 50 over 100 megabytes of data at your lingerips. All systems include 2 cartridges and DP/M 2.2 operating system.

Good ★ 10 Meg Removeable cartridge w/1.2 meg Floppy	\$3695.00
Better * 10 Meg Removable cartridge w/two 1.2 meg Floppies	\$4195.00
Best ★ Two 10 Meg Removable cartridge drives	\$4595.00
★ 10 Megabyte cartridges — Stock up now	\$ 50.00

PROFESSIONAL 8" HARD DISK **MULTI USER CAPABILITY 2-7 USERS**



Buying direct from our factory through our East or West coast sales locations assures you of a system that fits your needs. All professional 8" systems are custom built to the cusotmer's specifications. You'll not find this kind of flexibility with any computer company, anywhere.

10, 20, 40, and 85 megabyte systems with DS/DD 1.2 meg. floppy — 10 meg. \$4395.00 / 20 meg. \$4895.00 / 40 meg. \$5745 / 85 meg. \$5345 — Two user hard disk systems add \$595.00 includes CP/M & MP/M) — Three to Seven users add only \$250.00 per user — 17 Megabyte cartridge tape backup add \$1495.00



Circle 177 on inquiry card.



Circle 65 on inquiry card.

Circle 299 on Inquiry card.





Circle 124 on inquiry card.



MICROCOMPUTERS We have six single board computers, two

video boards and 20 other control products. You can use our products for security systems, heat control, light control, auto-mated slide show, traffic lights, irrigation systems, home computer systems, auto-mated process control, and robot control just to name a few. OEM prices available. For catalog call or write to:

JOHN BELL ENGINEERING, INC. 1014 CENTER STREET SAN CARLOS, CA. 94070 (415) 592-8411

Circle 47 on inquiry card.



Wasting Money! We Have the World's Most Cost Effective Development System.



- Includes Hexkit 1.0, a powerful 100% machine code editor/ debugger utility program that makes coding for 8-bit Micros a
- Program from Commodore VIC-20 keyboard Into built-in 4K ROM emulator
- Jumper to target ROM socket
 Test programs in circuit
- Built-in EPROM programmer and power supply Burns & runs EPROMS for the Commodore VIC-20, too Comprehensive manuals
- . Fits EXPANSION PORT

PROMQUEEN CARTRIDGE ONLY \$199

Send for Free Brochure

stributed in U.S. by Arbutus Tetal Selt, Inc., 4202 Meridian, Suite 214, Bellingham, WA 98226, Phone 900-426-1253, in Washington 206-733-0404 stributed in Canada by IBC/Distribution Canada, 4047 Cambie St. Vancouver, BC V5Z 299, Phone 604-879-7812

VISA AND MASTERCARD ACCEPTED

OK commodore approved product

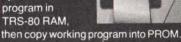
DMQUEEN 64 16K board with 1 EPROM-C84

Circle 31 on inquiry card.



7-80 In-Circuit emulation and EPROM/EEPROM programming in a single compact unit.

Debug stand-alone systems with program in TRS-80 RAM.



Only \$329 including personality module for 2716, 2516, 2758, 2508, 2532, 2816, 2808, 48016. (2732A, 2764 PM's \$15 ea.)

ORION INSTRUMENTS

172 Otis Ave, Woodside, CA 94062 (415) 851-1172

Circle 296 on inquiry card.

MicroScript™\$99

- State of the Art Text Formatter

- State of the Art Text Formatter generic markup fully definable page with multiple columns multiline headers, tooters, and footnotes automatic widow and orphan suppression automatic table of contents and index automatic table of contents and index automatic bullet, number, and definition lists floating figures text alignment to left, center, right, or justify left and right indention with delay and duration bold, underscore, and proportional spacing macros and symbols multiple input files of unlimited size direct printer control

- direct printer control
 IDS. Qume. Diablo. NEC. C.ITOH, and all TTY

MicroEd™\$49

Customizable Full Screen Editor

- Customizable Full Screen Editor
 full cursor control by character, word, or line
 position to top or bottom of window or file
 scroll by line, half window, or full window
 global or selective find and replace
 delete by character, word, line, or block
 read external files into current file
 copy, move, and write blocks of text
 insert, overlay, or wordwrap text
 all cursor addressable VDTs

spaid within U.S., outside U.S. and \$10, CA residents add 6%, 8" SS/SD CP/M-80", and CP/M-86", 5.25" SS/DD PC-DOS

MicroType™ 6531 Crown Blvd., Suite 3A, San Jose, CA 95120

(408) 997-5026
CP/M-80, CP/M-86 are trademarks of Digital Research, PC-DOS is a trademark of IBM Corporation

ORDER WITH CONFIDENCE from one of the nation's largest consumer electronic parts distributors!

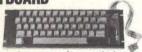


A slim (134") fan for Apple II® and other computers. Slides on, no installation necessary. Two extra outlets, feeder cable, illuminated switch and spike arrestors.

ORDER NO. 83-APL-FAN-1

\$54.95

APPLE COMPATIBLE KEYBOARD



Heavy duty error free switches, switchable N key rollover, last key repeat, upper/lower case capability. alpha lock. Complete with cable.

ORDER NO. 83-APL-KB-7

\$79.95

Unbelievable Discount!

APPLE II® COMPATIBLE M DISK DRIVE

RUNS QUIETER THAN THE ORIGINAL!

New - not surplus - guaranteed! Only 6"w x 1-7/8"h x 10"d. Complete with a 3' cable. Runs with Apple controller or our optional controller.

ORDER NO. 84-APL-DD-1

Now only \$259.00



CONTROLLER CARD

ORDER NO. 83-APL-CTL-1 \$49.95

BONUS Buy two disk drives and get a free

ATARI® TYPE 'DOUBLE FIRE" **JOYSTICK**

This joystick has a stick top fire button-the newest "craze" in video games!

ORDER NO. 83-XY-250

\$9.95



Fully Apple compatible. 5A heavy duty switcher,110V or 220V input, +5V/5A, +12V/3A, -5V -12V full load outputs. Fits in an Apple II case. AC cord included.

ORDER NO. 83-APL-PS-51

\$79.95

APPLE COMPATIBLE **JOYSTICK**

OPDER NO



ARCADE TYPE JOYSTICK

Atari, Commodore, Sears compatible. Heavy duty leaf switches. Long life.

83-ATR-JY-1 \$15.00



REPLACEMENT RAM IC FOR ATARI® 2600 VCS

ORDER NO. 83-ATR-IC-3

\$11.95

REPLACEMENT CPU IC FOR ATARI® 2600 VCS

ORDER NO 83-ATR-IC-2 \$9.95

REPLACEMENT R.F. **MODULATOR FOR ATARI®** 2600 VCS

Also compatible with other video games. ORDER NO 83-ATR-RF-1

\$5.00

REPLACEMENT AC **ADAPTOR FOR ATARI®** 2600 VCS

9V 500mA, UL listed. ORDER NO. 83-ATR-PS-5

\$5.00

REPLACEMENT JOYSTICK

Fits Atari Commodore, Sears others. ORDER NO. 83-ATR-XY-4

Now only \$4.95 REPLACEMENT POWER SUPPLY FOR

ATARI® 800 AND 400 MODELS.

ORDER NO. 83-ATR-PS-800



JOYSTICK EXTENSION CORDS

Works with Atari, Coleco, Commodore and other 9 pin plugs. Two popular lengths: 6' and 12'.

83-ATR-EX-6 \$5.00 83-ATR-EX-12 6.50



REPLACEMENT ATARI® JOYSTICK CABLE

83-ATR-X-1

LOGIC PROBE with **MEMORY FUNCTION**

ORDER NO. 83-3800 A

\$24.95

We carry a full line of P oscilloscopes.

Call for your discount prices!

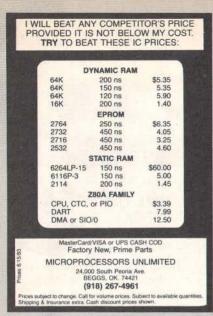
MINIMUM ORDER \$25.00. VISA, MASTER CARD accepted. No surcharges. Exact UPS charges will be added. PREPAID: Certified checks and money orders, send exact amount. No shipping, handling or insurance charges in the continental USA. PERSONAL CHECKS: add 5% shipping charges, allow 3 weeks to clear. INTERNATIONAL BUYERS: US currency and 20% extra for shipping. CA Residents, add sales tax. OEM, DEALERS: send for special prices on your company letterhead. No purchase orders or open accounts-no exceptions.



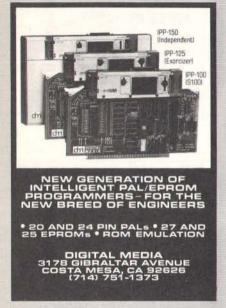
18215 PARTHENIA ST. • NORTHRIDGE, CA 91325

Call toll free: (800) 423-5336 In California: (800) 382-3663 Local: (213) 701-5848

Telex 181011 ORAPARTS NTGE



Circle 489 on inquiry card.



Circle 144 on inquiry card.





Circle 61 on inquiry card.







Circle 490 on inquiry card.



- DEC VT100?
- 2. DEC VT125?
- 3. DASHER D400?

SMARTERM™/PC Does It! At more than 1000 locations worldwide!

- full emulation of terminal characteristics up to the limits of standard IBM PC™ hardware
- includes integral high-speed, bi-directional ASCII and binary file transfer

OUTSTANDING PRICING:

VT100, VT101, VT102, VT52 ...\$58 to \$150* VT125 Graphics Terminal\$215 to \$295* Dasher D100, D200, D400\$50 to \$125* Depending on quantity

Available through your local computer dealer or directly from:



2740 Ski Lane Madison, WI 53713 (608) 233-1000

Software for Professionals ... by Professionals

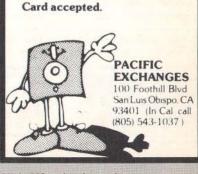
BASF Diskettes at competitive price. Call TOLL FREE

(800) 235-4137 for prices and

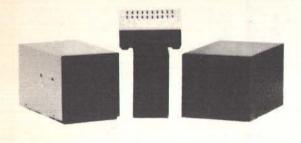
information. Visa and Master

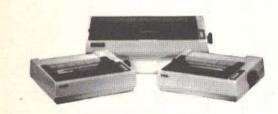
Circle 312 on inquiry card.





DISPLAYED VIDEO IS DRIVING DOWN PRICES ON DISKS! FREE SHIPPING!





TEC'S NEW HALF-HIGH 40 TRACK DISK DRIVE CASE & POWER SUPPLY AT AN INCREDIBLE LOW PRICE!

\$195.00!!!!! EW! TRUE HALF HEIGHT DRIVES! 1 5/8 INCH NOT 2 INCH OR 2 7/16 INCH! DIRECT DRIVE! NO DRIVE BELT! 3MS TRACK TO TRACK!

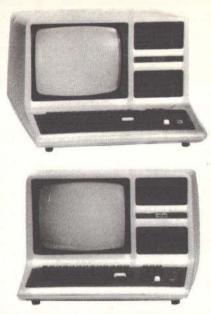
C's New Slimline 40 Track w/case & power supply......\$240.00 don 40 Track TM-100-1 w/case & power supply \$225.00 (DOUBLE SIDED 40 TRACK DRIVES ADD \$75.00) gart New Slimline Double Sided 40 Track w/case & P.S...... \$299.00 gart New Slimline Double Sided 80 Track w/case & P.S...... \$379.00 don Single Sided Slimline 8" Disk Drive w/dual case & P.S. ... \$545.00 don Double Sided Slimline 8" Disk Drive w/dual case & P.S.... \$625.00 (WITH GOLD PLATED CONNECTORS)

E YEAR WARRANTY ON TEAC & SHUGART DRIVES/180 DAYS ON TEAC & TANDON es Smart Modem 300 Baud......\$225.00 1200 Baud.....\$525.00

PRINTER PRICES

80 w/Graphtrax Plus \$379.00	Gemini 10 \$349.00
80 FT w/Graphtrax Plus \$495.00	Gemini 15 \$489.00
100 w/Graphtrax Plus . \$659.00	Citoh Prowriter 8510 \$395.00
0 w/Graphtrax Plus \$409.00	Starwriter F10 \$1169.00
0 w/Graphtrax Plus \$569.00	Smith Corona TP1 \$595.00
00 w/Graphtrax Plus \$805.00	
ter Cable 10' long w/gold plated co	nnectors starting at \$25.99

DV'S EXCLUSIVE "YOU CANT LOSE" SIX MONTH WARRANTY!



"NO YOU'RE NOT SEEING THINGS, THAT'S FOUR INTERNAL DRIVES IN A MODEL 4, WITH UP TO 4 MEG, DISK STORAGE AVAILABLE NOW!

DV IS DRIVING DOWN PRICES ON DISK!

DISPLAYED VIDEO is now offering TRS-80' MODEL 4 with TANDON/ TEC/TEAC disk drives, one of the most reliable disk drive systems on the market, for INCREDIBLY low prices.

MODEL 4 with 64K dual 40 track double density disk drives, complete system with TRSDOS 6.0 and 1 BOX OF DISKETTES

PLUG IT IN AND GO..... \$1599.00/128K...\$1679.00

MODEL 4 with 64K dual 40/40 track double density disk drives, complete systems with TRSDOS 6.0 and 1 BOX OF DISKETTES

PLUG IT IN AND GO..... \$1899.00/128K...\$1979.00

MODEL 4 with 64K dual 80 track double density disk drives, complete systems with TRSDOS 6.0 and 1 BOX OF DISKETTES

PLUG IT IN AND GO..... \$1899.00/128K...\$1979.00

MODEL 4 with 64K dual 80/80 track double density disk drives, complete systems with TRSDOS 6.0 and 1 BOX OF DISKETTES

PLUG IT IN AND GO..... \$2199.00/128K...\$2279.00

MODEL 4 with 64K four 40 track double density internal disk drives, complete systems with TRSDOS 6.0 and 1 BOX OF DISKETTES

PLUG IT IN AND GO..... \$2299.00/128K...\$2379.00

MODEL 4 with 64K four internal drives of any configuration available to

MODEL III/4 Internal Two Drive Kit: Includes controller board, dual drive mounting bracket, dual power supply, all hardware cable; and connectors (gold plated) & TEC Drive.....\$399.00

.....\$349.00 24K......\$839.00

DV'S MODEL I DOUBLE DENSITY BOARDS......\$89.00

WE CARRY TRS-80, IBM, LNW, EPSON & FRANKLIN COMPUTERS

isit our retail location at: 11 Marshall Street itchfield, MI 49252 **B13) 426-5086**

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY **DV'S SIX MONTH** PARTS AND LABOR WARRANTY

B13) 482-4424

517) 542-3280

517) 542-3939

517) 542-3947

Authorized Dealership at: 111 Marshall Street, Litchfield, Michigan 49252

To Order Call (313) 426-5086; (313) 482-4424; (517) 542-3280 (517) 542-3939; (517) 542-3947

Prices subject to change without notice

OR WRITE: Displayed Video, 111 Marshall St., Litchfield, MI 49252 *TRS-80 is a trademark of the Tandy Corporation



WORSWICK INDUSTRIES 4030 Wabaska Dr. San Diego, CA 92107 619-222-3366

*CA Positions Add 6% Salos 188 (\$1.3)

Circle 426 on inquiry card.



Circle 363 on inquiry card.





Circle 171 on inquiry card.



When it comes to Flexible Disks, nobody does it better than Wabash.

MasterCard, Visa Accepted. Call Free: (800) 235-4137



Circle 299 on inquiry card.

APPLE HARDWARE

40% TO 70% OFF!!!

STOCK NUMBER	RETAIL PRICE	NOW	
AP101 16K RAM CARD	\$149	\$49	67%
AP102 80 COLUMN CARD	295	159	46%
AP104 CLOCK/CALENDAR CAR	D 195	89	54%
AP105 DISK-II DRIVE WO/CTRL	498	219	56%
AP106 DISK-II CONTROLLER		89	41%
AP107 JOY-STICK DELUX		25	49%
AP108 LANGUAGE CARD ONLY	295	159	46%
AP109 LOWER CASE	'45	25	49%
AP110 PRINTER CARD	150	59	61%
AP111 RS-232 CARD		89	54%
AP112 SUP-R-MOD	39	25	36%
AP114 Z-80 CARD	298	139	53%
AP115 DISK-II DRIVE WO/CTRL	588	259	56%
(SLIM LINE)		100	NEW)
AP116 INTEGER CARD	150	59	61%
AP117 EPROM WRITER CARD.	279	139	50%
AP118 128K RAM CARD	496	279	44%
		(NEW)
AP201 APPLE-II+ COMPAT 48K	KIT 599	320	47%
AP202 HARDCARD FOR AP201	175	119	32%
AP203 KEYBOARD FOR AP201	139	78	44%
AP204 POWER SUPPLY FOR AP2		75	38%
AP401 IBM PC COMPUTER W/21	DRIVE 3550	2495	30%

WE ACCEPT C O.D. PERSONAL CHECKS.
LL PRICES GOOD THRU THE END OF THIS MONTH.

K & R COMPUTER CO., LTD. 1440 PACIFIC COAST HWY., #104 HARBOR CITY, CA 90710 (213) 530-2577

WANTED

Experienced hacker to work in development lab with every facility you can think of located in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

The person we are looking for must:

Be familiar with CP/M at the BIOS Customization level.

Have some experience in microcommunications (programs like XMODEM and the like).

Be good at: - 8080 assembler

- Microsoft BASIC

- PASCAL

Hardware experience is desirable.

Equal Opportunity Employer M/F Handicapped

Please forward resumes to: Personnel Head, CLI, P.O. Box 821 Pompano Beach, FL 33060

Circle 71 on inquiry card.

ATTENTION BIG BOARD USERS! WHY USE OUTDATED TECHNOLOGY?

INSIGHT ENTERPRISES
IS NOW DELIVERING A NEW
STATE-OF-THE-ART CP/M Z80-A
SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER



On board video * 128K of Dynomic RAM and 4K of STATIC (video memory) * DMA * 3.55 (hard disk interface) * Ploppy disk controller (4 direse only combination of 5:1/4 or 6? * 4 serial ports * Full Centronics p.inter port * Expansion bus * Wide line and thin line graphics * Extended fock buffer * Pinter buffer * Fully interrupt driven * Parallel or Serial keyboard * Compact Size * (8:14 inches)

\$750.00 single quantity DEM pricing 2-4 weeks delivery \$10.00 shipping

INSIGHT ENTERPRISES CORPORATION
373 N. Western Ave. Suite 12 Los Angeles, CA 90004 (213) 461-3262
Desire, DEM, International Inquiries Welcome
MANUFACTURING LICENSES ARE AVAILABLE WORLDWIDE UPON REQUEST

Circle 204 on inquiry card.

\$\$ Printers \$\$

\$\$ WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD \$\$ EPSON

3941-B S. Bristol Street Dept. 345 Santa Ana, CA 92704 714-261-1383

ORDERS ONLY: (800) 824-2227

Circle 117 on inquiry card.

Circle 225 on inquiry card.

Circle 95 on inquiry card.

CABLES

ATARI PARALLEL	34.99
BASIS 108 PARALLEL	39.99
DTC	49.99
EPSON QX-10 PARALLEL	44.99
IBM PARALLEL	44.99
KAY PRO PARALLEL	34.99
MALE TO MALE RS232	24.99
OSBORNE PARALLEL	34.99
TI 99/4A PARALLEL	34.99



APPLE CAT II	295.99
	250.55
APPLE CAT 212	
AUTO CAT 212	579.99
CAT	159.99
D-CAT	169.99
I-CAT	119.99
CMART CAT 102/212	450.00



TWO DRIVES 128K 3.0 CP/M

DIAGNOSTIC CONTROLLER CALL FOR LOWEST PRICES

SOFTWARE

BEAGLE BROS:	
ALPHA PLOT	24.99
APPLE MECHANIC	19.99
DOS BOSS	15.99
DOUBLE TIME	21.99
FLEX TEXT	19.99
PRONTO DOS	19.99
TYPEFACES	14.99
UTILITY CITY	19.99
BPI (GL,AP,AR,INV) ea.	299.99
BRODERBUND	\$Call
COPY II P.C. OR PLUS	29.99
DARK CRYSTAL	25.99
HOME ACCT (APPLE)	44.99
HOME ACCT (IBM)	99.99
HOME ACCT (OSBORNE)	59.99
MAGICALC	139.99
SCREEN WRITER II	89.99
STATE OF THE ART	\$Call
SUSPENDED (A,IBM)	29.99
VISICALC (APPLE)	169.99
VISICALC & CDEX (IBM)	179.99
VISIWORD & VISISPELL	\$Call
ZAXXON (AP, AT)	\$Call
ZORK I,II,III (A,IBM)	24.99

MONITORS

299.99
319.99
539.99
134.99
129.99
329.99
99.99
145.99
149.99
129.99

PRINTERS

BMC HR-1	749.99
BROTHER HR-1	799.99
DTC 380 Z	1195.99
EPSON (ALL MODELS)	\$Call
GEMINI 10	299.99
GEMINI 15	429.99
OKIDATA 82A	379.99
OKIDATA 83A	649.99
PROWRITER II	629.99

HARDWARE

ALS CPM 3.0	\$Call
APPLE EXT 80 COL CARD	219.99
BUFFER BOARD	139.99
DRIVE CONTROLLER	69.99
FINGERPRINT (MX-PLUS)	44.99
GRAPPLER+	119.99
HAYES SMARTMODEMS	\$Call
IN LINE MICRO BUFFER32K	249.99
MICROBUFFER	129.99
MICROMODEM II	269.99
MICROMODEM II W/TP	299.99
MOCKING BOARD	SCall
MONTECARLO CARD 64K	359.99
MX 80 RIBBONS	4.99
PARALLEL INTERFACE (APPLI	E) 69.99
PAYMAR L/CASE REV. 7	19.99
PKASO GRAPHICS CARD	139.99
PLANTRONICS COLOR CARD);
w/Draftsman Software (IBM)	389.99
SERIAL INTERFACE (A)	99.99
16K RAM CARD	39.99
SNAPSHOT TWO	99.99
SOFTCARD	239.99
USI RF MODULATOR	49.99
WILDCARD	109.99

MOUNTAIN COMPUTER

A/D - D/A	269.99
CABLES	\$Call
CLOCK	195.00
CPS CARD	159.00
EXPANSION CHASSIS	559.00
MUSIC SYSTEM	299.00
RAMPLUS 32K	145.00
ROMWRITER	145.00
SUPERTALKER	149.00

Videx

ENHANCER II	99.99
FUNCTION STRIP	56.99
PSIO	179.99
SOFTWARE	\$Call
ULTRATERM	\$Call
VIDEOTERM	199.99
VIDEOTERM w/ss & inv	229.99

KENSINGTON MICROWARE



SYSTEM SAVER

- Surge Suppression **Dual Outlet**
- U.L. Listed
- Fits Apple Stand

65

V Verbatim

51/4" SS/DD/SS (100)	239.00
51/4" SS/DD/SS (10)	25.95
8" SS/DD/SS (10)	39.00
8" DS/DD/SS (10)	45.00

DRIVES

APPLE BRAND	299.99
4th DIMENSION	239.99
MICRO SCI A2	249.99
SUPER 5 DS/DD (IBM)	269.99

BOOKS

APPLE USERS GUIDE	12.99
BLUE BOOK (APPLE)	19.99
COMPUTER BUYERS GUIDE	15.99
SOFTWARE 1983 GUIDE (A, AT)	14.99



279.99
399.99
\$Call

GAME I/O

APPLE PADDLES	9.99
GAMEPORT III	69.99
KRAFT:	
JOYSTICK	47.99
JOYSTICK (AT, COM)	15.99
PADDLES	29.99
PADDLE-A-DAPPLE	24.99
PARADISE PORT	24.99
TG:	
JOYSTICK IBM:	45.99
JOYSTICK II	47.99
PADDLES	29.99
SELECT-A-PORT	47.99

SMITH-CORONA TP-I



\$499°°

OUADRAM **

E-RAM (APPLE)	139.99
MICROFAZER	\$Call
QUADBOARD 64K	299.99
QUADBOARD 256K	499.99
QUADCHROME MONITOR	\$Call
QUADLINK	\$Call

POWER STRIP

W/SURGE **PROTECTION**

\$25°°



No Charge for Credit Cards

- · Prices Subject to Change Without Notice
- Min. \$4.00 Shipping Charge
- All Orders FOB San Jose Purchase Orders Welcome
- Call for Terms First



COMPUTER DISCOUNT **PRODUCTS**

MAIL ORDERS & RETAIL STORE 860 S. Winchester Blvd. San Jose, CA 95128

(408) 985-0400

HOURS: MON-FRI 8AM-5PM - SAT & SUN 10AM-4PM









Circle 432 on Inquiry card.



Circle 431 on inquiry card.



BEST BUYS ON DISKETTES LIFETIME GUARANTEE

ULTRA-Magnetics

Premium quality for absolute reliability and error-free performance. Individually tested. Meets or surpasses all industry specs.

51/4" SSDD Soft Sector w/hub rings \$1.79 in bulk \$1.49 51/4" DSDD Soft Sector w/hub rings \$2.79 in bulk \$2.39 8" and quad density also available.

SK High quality/best price. Tested and certified to meet all industry standards. 514" SSDD Soft Sector w/hub rings \$1.69 51/4" DSDD Soft Sector w/hub rings \$2.59 Add 10% for quantities of less than 100. Ask about volume discounts.

We also sell Blank Video Tapes at wholesale prices.

CALL TOLL FREE (800) 982-2244 8 AM-7 PM Mon-Fri, 8 AM-12 PM Sat Checks, Money Order, Visa, MasterCard—5% shipping, California Residents add 61/2% Sales Tax.

VIDIOM MEDIA SUPPLY, INC.

500 Airport Boulevard, Suite 422 Burlingame, California 94010 415 342-0663 (anytime)

Circle 413 on inquiry card.

BIG SALE

GOODWILL ELECTRONICS CO.

APPLE HARDWARE

AW	101	ABK Compact computer (Keyboard & Hardcase)	5475	
AW	102	Disk drive w/out controller	249	
AW	103	Gemini 10 Printer	355	
AW	104	12" Green monitor	105	
AW	201	80 Column card	139	
AW	202	2-80 card	129	
AW	263	Disk-If controller	85	
NW	204	Tel-modem (RS-232)	75	
AW	205	16K RAM card (Language)	49	
AN	206	Parellel card	58	
AW	207	APLS Keyboard	79	
AW	208	Joy-stick delux	25	
AW	209	Sup-R-Mod	25	
AW	210	Power-Supply for AW 101	75	
We	socept Vis	a, Master Charge, check and C.O.D. CA residents add 619% Tax.		
Ship	ping: \$3.0	IO for first 3 lbs. 404 for each additional.		
	AW A	AW 103 AW 104 AW 201 AW 202 AW 203 AW 204 AW 205 AW 206 AW 207 AW 208 AW 208 AW 208 AW 208 WE 8008pt Vis	AW 102 Disk drive w/out controller AW 103 Gennin 10 Printer AW 104 12" Cirean manifast AW 201 12" Cirean manifast AW 202 2-60 card AW 202 2-60 card AW 203 Disk-it controller AW 204 Telmodem (RS-232) AW 205 Bisk RAM card (Language) AW 206 Parallel card AW 207 APUS Keyboard AW 207 APUS Keyboard AW 208 Joy-fit-Kodius AW 209 Sup-fit-Mod	AW 102 Disk drive w/out controller 249 AW 103 Germin 10 Printer 355 AW 104 13" Clinein minifal 106 AW 202 240 Castd 139 AW 202 240 Castd 122 AW 203 Disk-It controller 85 AW 204 Tel-modem (RS-2/32) 75 AW 205 Tel-modem (RS-2/32) 75 AW 206 Tel-modem (RS-2/32) 75 AW 207 Tel-modem (RS-2/32) 75 AW 208 Disk-It controller 35 AW 207 APLX Sephond 37 AW 208 Supplied Card 37 AW 208 Supplied Card 37 AW 208 Supplied Card 32 AW 207 APLX Sephond 37 AW 208 Supplied Card 32 AW 207 APLX Sephond 37 AW 208 Supplied Card 32 AW 208 Supplied Card 34 AW

GOODWILL ELECTRONICS CO. 18901 CRENSHAW BLVD RRANCE, CA 901 (213) 532-9624

Circle 187 on inquiry card.

PD/GL, all features of Promqueen less mimic mode. Software enhanced to include EPROM QC utilities, RS-232 communication, printouts. 28 pin ZIF socket.

Reads, edits runs and programs all 5 volt 2500 and 2700 series **EPROMS** plus variety of EEPROMS all without personality modules. Commodore C-64 host computer. Inquire about the mimic mode capabil-



ROM Packs Industrial quality circuit cards are socketed, solder masked, fully bypassed, and include a ground plane for low noise operation. Includes 1 EPROM. 8K & 16K models for VIC-20 and C-64. Specify 2732 or 2764 EPROM type. Molded plastic case. \$39.00

GLOUCESTER COMPUTER 1 Blackburn Center, Gloucester, MA 01930 617-283-7719

Circle 183 on inquiry card.

\$\$ Printers \$\$

\$\$ WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD\$\$

Special Sale Communications Pak Hayes Smartmodem 300/1200 \$499

riayes Micromodem II	2/9
Apple Cat II	282
J Cat	129
Anchor Mark I RS232	89
Anchor Mark VII aut	139
DISK DRIVES	
Rana Elite I	289
	435
Daga Elite III	676

Slim Teac 51/4" (1 yr. warr.) 269 THE COMPUTER STORE

75

Rana Controller w/drive.....

Dept. 345 3941-B South Bristol St. Santa Ana, CA 92704 714-261-1383 ORDERS ONLY: (800) 824-2227

Circle 96 on inquiry card.

INVENTORY REDUCTION

EAGLE III MICROCOMPUTER -64K, CP/M; includes spellbinder, ultracalc, CPM C basic \$2,495.00°

MANNESMANN TALLY 1805

dual mode printer, 200 CPS draft mode/50LPS correspondence mode \$1,395.00°

DATAVUE DISPLAY TERMINALS -132 & 80 column formats, soft keyboard originally \$1,995.00° now \$1,000.00

TELEVIDEO 950 demo units 850.00°

ECONOMY PERIPHERALS, INC.

Call (404) 952-0213 * WHILE QUANTITIES LAST

Circle 157 on inquiry card.

BAUD	MODEMS	1200 BAUD
SIGNALN	IAN with cables, fre	e hour on
300 BAUD	direct connect	\$ 69
300 BAUD	AUTO DIAL/ANS	\$119
	AUTO DIAL/ANS Compatible	\$319
	TICS Hayes Co	mpatible'
300/1200	AUTO DIAL/ANS	in punion
	with cables, spk r	\$339
	dlxe	
DOT MATRIX	PRINTERS	LETTER
GEMINI 1	0x 120 cps graphics	\$319
	TER 120 cps hi density	\$389
	wheel 18 cps	\$589
	EED wide carriage 18 cp	
CP/M	COMPUTERS	IBM

Eagle II \$CALL

Columbia P.C. Televideo Corona P.C.

IMAGE COMPUTERS

P.O. Box 1164, Cardiff, CA 92007 CALL TO ORDER:

619 436-7669 619 436-8317



Circle 201 on inquiry card.

Wabash diskettes as \$1.39 each!

Now...Get High Quality at a Low Price

Wabash means quality products that you can depend on. For over 16 years, Wabash has been making high quality computer products. Wabash diskettes are made to provide error-free performance on your computer system. Every Wabash diskette is individually tested and is 100% certified to insure premium performance.

Why Wabash is Special

The quality of Wabash diskettes is stressed throughout the entire manufacturing process. After coating, all Wabash diskettes go through a unique burnishing process that gives each diskette a mirror-smooth appearance. Wabash then carefully applies a lubricant that is specially formulated to increase diskette life. This saves you money, since your discs may last longer. It also assists your disk drives in maintaining constant speed which can reduce read and write errors.

Special Seal... Helps Prevent Contamination

To keep outforeign particles, a unique heat seal bonds the jacket and liner together. A special thermal seal which avoids contamination from adhesives, is then used to fold and seal the jacket. This results in outstanding performance and true reliability. Wabash then packages each diskette, (except bulk pack) in a super strong and tear resistant Tyvek® evelope. The final Wabash product is then shrink-wrapped to insure cleanliness and reduce contamination during shipment.

Each Diskette is 100% Critically Tested

Since each step in the Wabash diskette manufacturing process is subject to strict quality control procedures, you can be sure Wabash diskettes will perform for you. And every Wabash diskette meets the ultra-high standards of ANSI, ECMA, IBM and ISO in addition to the many critical quality control tests performed by Wabash. Wabash does all of this testing to provide you with consistently high quality diskettes. Reliability and data integrity – that's what Wabash quality is all about.

Flexible Disc Quantity Discounts Available

Wabash diskettes are packed 10 discs to a carton and 10 cartons to a case. The economy bulk pack is packaged 100 discs to a case without envelopes or labels. Please order only in increments of 100 units for quantity 100 pricing. With the exception of bulk pack, we are also willing to accommodate your smaller orders. Quantities less than 100 units are available in increments of 10 units at a 10% surcharge. Quantity discounts are also available. Order 500 or more discs at the same time and deduct 1%; 1,000 or more saves you 2%; 2,000 or more saves you 3%; 5,000 or more saves you 4%; 10,000 or more saves you 5%; 25,000 or more saves you 6%; 50,000 or more saves you 7% and 100,000 or more discs earns you an 8% discount off our super low quantity 100 price. Almost all Wabash diskettes are immediately available from CE. Our warehouse facilities are equipped to help us get you the quality product you need, when you need it. If you need further assistance to find the flexible disc that's right for you, call the Wabash diskette compatibility hotline. Dial toll-free 800-323-9868 and ask for your compatibility representative. In Illinois or outside the United States dial 312-593-6363 between 9 AM to 4 PM Central Time.

SAVE ON WABASH DISKETTES Product Description	Part #	CE quant. 100 price per disc (\$)
8" SSSD IBM Compatible (128 B/S, 26 Sectors)	F111	1.99
8" Same as above, but bulk pack w/o envelope	F111B	1.79
8" SSSD Shugart Compatible, 32 Hard Sector	F31A	1.99
8" SSDD IBM Compatible (128 B/S, 26 Sectors)	F131	2.49
8" DSDD Soft Sector (Unformatted)	F14A	3.19
8" DSDD Soft Sector (256 B/S, 26 Sectors)	F144	3.19
8" DSDD Soft Sector (512 B/S, 15 Sectors)	F145	3.19
8" DSDD Soft Sector (1024 B/S, 8 Sectors)	F147	3.19
51/4" SSSD Soft Sector w/Hub Ring	M11A	1.59
51/4" Same as above, but bulk pack w/o envelope	M11AB	1.39
51/4" SSSD 10 Hard Sector w/Hub Ring	M41A	1.59
51/4" SSSD 16 Hard Sector w/Hub Ring	M51A	1.59
51/4" SSDD Lanier No-problem compatible	M51F	2.99
51/4" SSDD Soft Sector w/Hub Ring	M13A	1.89
51/4" Same as above, but bulk pack w/o envelope	M13AB	1.69
51/4" SSDD Soft Sector Flippy Disk (use both sides)	M18A	2.79
51/4" SSDD 10 Hard Sector w/Hub Ring	M43A	1.89
51/4" SSDD 16 Hard Sector w/Hub Ring	M53A	1.89
51/4" DSDD Soft Sector w/Hub Ring	M14A	2.79
51/4" DSDD 10 Hard Sector w/Hub Ring	M44A	2.79
51/4" DSDD 16 Hard Sector w/Hub Ring	M54A	2.79
51/4" SSQD Soft Sector w/Hub Ring (96 TPI)	M15A	2.69
5\" DSQD Soft Sector w/Hub Ring (96 TPI)	M16A	3.79

SSSD = Single Sided Single Density; SSDD = Single Sided Double Density; DSDD = Double Sided Double Density; SSQD = Single Sided Quad Density; DSQD = Double Sided Quad Density; TPI = Tracks per inch.

Buy with Confidence

To get the fastest delivery from CE of your Wabash computer products, send or phone your order directly to our Computer Products Division. Be sure to calculate your price using the CE prices in this ad. Michigan residents please add 4% sales tax or supply your tax I.D. number. Written purchase orders are accepted from approved government agencies and most well rated firms at a 30% surcharge for net 30 billing. All sales are subject to availability, acceptance and verification. All sales are final. Prices, terms and specifications are subject to change without notice. All prices are in U.S. dollars. Out of stock items will be placed on backorder automatically unless CE is instructed differently. Minimum prepaid order \$50.00. Minimum purchase order \$200.00. International orders are invited with a \$20.00 surcharge for special handling in addition to shipping charges. All shipments are F.O.B. Ann Arbor, Michigan. No COD's please. Non-certified and foreign checks require bank clearance.

For **shipping charges** add \$8.00 per case or partial-case of 100 8-inch discs or \$6.00 per case or partial-case of 100 51/4-inch mini-discs for U.P.S. ground shipping and handling in the con-

tinental United States.

Mail orders to: Communications Electronics, Box 1002, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 U.S.A. If you have a Master Card or Visa card, you may call and place a credit card order. Order toll-free in the U.S. Dial 800-521-4414. If you are outside the U.S. or in Michigan, dial 313-994-4444. Order your Wabash diskettes from Communications Electronics today.

Copyright *1982 Communications Electronics*

Ad #110582









Order Toll-Free! 800-521-4414

In Michigan 313-994-4444

wabash error-free diskettes



Computer Products Division

854 Phoenix Box 1002 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 U.S.A. Call TOLL-FREE (800) 521-4414 or outside U.S.A. (313) 994-4444



- Transfer text files between host and PC.
- · Very easy to learn! All DEC softwares can be accessed from IBM PC. You can use the standard DEC editor edt on PC without learning the intricacies of escape sequence.
- . To use PC-Link program, the PC needs to have at least one disk drive, IBM DOS, IBM monochrome display, a RS232 port and telephone modem.
- \$40.00/10 day money-back guarantee with all materials returned.

Add \$5.00 for shipping

SCREENWARE CORPORATION P.O. BOX 3662

NASHUA, NH 03061-3662 Tel. 603-888-4074





Circle 491 on inquiry card.



Circle 492 on inquiry card.



Circle 299 on Inquiry card.

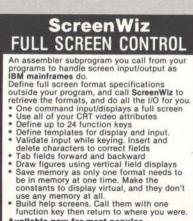


Circle 163 on inquiry card.



P.O. Box 475B • Mendota, IL 61342

Circle 493 on inquiry card.



Available now for most popular —

BASIC
COBOL
FORTRAN
PASCAL
Source code included \$75 \$ 4 Dealer inquiries welcome

RDATA SYSTEMS INC.

42 Elfindale, Toronto, Ont. Canada M2J 1B5 Visa, M/C

Circle 213 on inquiry card.



Circle 205 on inquiry card.



Circle 184 on inquiry card.



Circle 494 on Inquiry card.

TOLL-FREE **ORDERING:** 800-222-8686

FOR TECHNICAL SUPPORT/ SERVICE / IN ARIZONA: 602-282-6299

CCT CUSTOM COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

1 CRAFTSMAN COURT — BOX 4160 — SEDONA, ARIZONA 86340

Purchase your Hardware and Software directly from an OEM/Systems Integrator. Take advantage of our buying power! We stock a full line of Board Level Components, Software, and Peripherals. Call for your needs. We'll give you the Lowest Prices, and the Technical Support and Know-How we are quickly becoming well-known for. Satisfied Customers Nationwide! The Nations's Custom Systems House for Business, Education and Science, Call for a system quote,

FOREMOST QUALITY • ADVANCED SUPPORT • REASONABLE COST •

OF PRIME INTEREST

Our prime interest at CCT is service and support. We build and sell hundreds of systems per year to the serious computer market. We rigidly adhere to our strict policy of reliable machines, and reliable people behind them. We feel the CompuPro product line to be the state-of-the-art of the computer industry.

THE CCT EXCLUSIVE WARRANTY

With any system we build, we provide, in writing, an unconditional 12 month direct warranty on the entire system, including mainframe, boards, drives, power supplies, cabling and peripherals! We offer guaranteed 24 hour in-house repair and/or replacement with just a toll-free phone call. We can offer this, since we are so sure of our level of quality and reliability. It's great to know that in the event of a problem, you're not out of business waiting on service turnaround. We deliver!

Our various OEM contracts with all the manufacturers of the components we integrate, allow us this unprecedented flexibility. No factory O.K.'s necessary - just get it running - NOW!

Wyse 100 terminal \$769.
Mitsubishi 8" DSDD drives, full or half height \$449.
Okidata 82 \$419 / 83 \$679 84 . \$1029 / 92 \$559 / 93 \$930
Ashton-Tate dBASE II \$459
Havs Modem-\$259 • Diablo 620-\$1029

MORROW MICRO DECISION

STOCK!

CCT TESTED!

1 Drive - \$899 • 2 Drive - \$1249 Morrow Terminal - \$499

Our in-house cabling Department has cables in stock for all CompuPro boards, drives, power supplies, printers, terminals and modems. The highest quality - at reasonable prices.

RS-232 Cable: \$25

TECH TIP CORNER

'CompuPro CP/M86 - Replace that bothersome Control-S with the space bar! Use DDT86, change location 144A from 13 to 20 Have fun - Pat...





ompuPro

PROFESSIONAL LEVEL BUSINESS SYSTEMS STATE-OF-THE-ART QUALITY, PERFORMANCE, RELIABILITY

CCT ANNOUNCES: OUR OWN IN-HOUSE ENGINEERED CUSTOM COMPUPRO SYSTEMS CCT-1 — ENTRY LEVEL S-100 BUSINESS SYSTEM

Enclosure 2-Desk-20 Slot Mainframe CPU 8085/88 - 6Mhz 8085/8Mhz 8088 Disk 1 - DMA Floppy Disk Controller RAM 17 - 64K Static RAM - 12 Mhz Interfacer 4 - 3 Serial/2 Parallel I/O

CCT Dual 8" Mitsubishi DSDD Drive System - 2.4 Megabytes CP/M 80 - 2.2 LD/M - CCT Modified All Cabling, Complete CCT Assembly, Testing, and minimum 20 Hour Burn-in

RUNS ALL STANDARD 8" CP/M SOFTWARE - INCLUDES OUR EXCLUSIVE 12 MONTH DIRECT WARRANTY

CP/M MP/M NOTE: Each copy we furnish is CCT modified for the target system. M-Drive/H and hard disk drivers are furnished, and the BIOS optimized for the fastest disk step rate, as well as terminal and printer compatibility.

* * CCT-2 * * COMING SOON * * WATCH THE FAST LANE FOR THIS ONE * *

Designed for large users, complex programmers, and program intensive applications.

THE FASTEST MICROCOMPUTER IN THE WORLD!!

16 Bit • 10 Mmz + • M-Drive/H • I/O mapped on-the-bus terminal • Ultra-fast disk! Unreal speed — Leaves the rest of the world at the starting line

We are the largest in the custom configuration of complete state-of-the-art S-100 systems, at package pricing, with integration, burn-in and programming. We custom build CompuPro systems / hard disk systems for business applications. Call for CompuPro literature, CCT system configuration data and technical information.

COMPUPRO COMPONENTS

LIMITED SPECIALS: System 816A-\$4395 System 816B-\$5595 System 816C-\$7195 Call for other systems M-Drive CP/M w/RAM Purch-\$49 Disk 1w/CP/M-\$449
 M-Drive/H-512K-\$1399 CPU 8085/88-\$379 • CPU 8086/87-\$579/10Mhz-\$659 • CPU 68K-\$519/10Mhz-\$639 • CPU-Z-\$249 . Disk 2-\$599 . Disk 2BE-CALL! Disk 3-SOON! Disk 1-\$369 RAM 17 (12MHZ)-\$359 • RAM 16 (12MHZ)-\$399 • RAM 21 (128K)-\$849 • RAM 22 (256K)-\$1899 Interfacer 1 - \$229 • Interfacer 2-\$249 • Interfacer 3-5-\$459/3-8-\$539 • Interfacer 4-\$349 1-\$349 • Enclosure 2-Desk-\$659/ Rack-\$699 20 Slot N CP/M 86-\$179 • MP/M 8-16-\$769 • CP/M 68K-\$279 System Support 1-\$349 20 Slot Motherboard-\$210 CP/M 80-\$99 • Forth 68K-\$169

Call for CSC Boards — New Releases — Operating System Mods/Updates

? ? HARD DISK DECISIONS ? ?

24 Megabyte hard/floppy

23 meg, hard disk next to 1.2 meg, 8" set, all cabling, A&T, formatting, burn-in. for any CompuPro system: Will stand alone in any CompuPro system.

23 Megabyte subsystem

system. Includes disk 2 board set, all 8" system. Includes all cabling, A&T, DSDD floppy drive. Includes disk 2 board cabling, A&T, formatting, burn-in. Ready burn-in. This is the fastest system available:

2.4 Megabyte floppy system

CCT/Fujitsu/Mitsubishi ultra-system: CCT/Fujitsu 23 megabyte hard disk sub- CCT/Mitsubishi 2.4 megabyte dual DSDD

\$3199

\$1149

Prices & availability subject to change. All products new, and carry full manufacturer's warranties. Call for catalog. Free technical help to anyone. We can configure boards & software for your system. Plug-in and go. Arizona Residents add sales tax.

CompuPro Trademark — W.J. Godbout; CP/M MP/M Trademarks — Digital Research

We're Flooding The Market

8" CABINETS

NOTE-Power supply will accommodate hard disk

MINIMUM SHIPPING \$3.00 - NO SURCHARGE ON VISA/MASTERCHARGE

-800-545-2633 - Continental

DISK DRIVES

SHUGART

SHUGART 800/801R

RECONDITIONED

51/4" SA400L (40 TF). 175.00 8" SA401 (40 TF). 175.00 8" SA801R(SS/DD). 359.00 8" SA851R(DS/DD). 479.00 CUME 8" DT8 (842). 490.00 MITSUBISHI 51/4" M-4851 1/2 size 295.00 DS/DD 407R 51/4" M-4853 1/2 size 410.00 96 TPI same as TM 100-4 51/4" M-4854 1/2 size 439.00 1.6 MG w/8" electronics formats same as IBM 1 & 2D 8" sid 8" M-2894-63 (110V). 399.00 STD 8" DS/DD 1.2 MG M-2894-63 (SS/DD) 220V 449.00 8" M-2996-63 Thinline 8" DS/DD 1.2 MG	RECONDITIONED 90 Day Warranty 180.00 TANDON 51/4" TM100-1 SS/DD 195.00 51/4" TM100-2 FOR IBM 239.00 DS/DD 8" TM848-2 (DS/DD) 425.00 PERTEC 51/4" FD200-S 139.00 SS/DD 40TR 51/4" FD205-S 195.00 DS/DD 40TR SIEMANS 8" FD100-8 (SS/DD) 110V 179.00 8" FD100-8 (SS/DD) 120V 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00 199.00	514" DDC5H w/PS horiz 514" DDC55H w/PS vert	tical-for 2-8" of ical-for 2 or 4- ical-inexpension in the for 1-8" drive ontal-for 2-8" " CABINE ontal-for 1-5% ical-for 2-5% of RGE ELIMIN	drives
DISKETTE STORAGE	DISKETTES	DISK DRIVES	VIDEO	DISPLAY MONITORS
ADVANCE ACCESS AA-5 ½ (Holds 82 Disks)	COLOR CODE YOUR FILES Diskettes by 3M with lifetime warranty, 5 colors. Prices are for package of 10. 5 1/6 "Sgl side/gdl den 19.00/10 5 1/6 "Sgl side/dbl den 20.00/10 5 1/6 "Dbl side/dbl den 25.00/10 5 1/6 "Dbl side/dbl den 22.00/10 8 "Sgl side/dbl den 22.00/10 8 "Sgl side/dbl den 28.00/10 8 "Dbl side/dbl den 36.00/10	FOR APPLE AND FRANKLIN MICRO—SCI A-2 (SS/DD). 221 A-40 (DS/DD). 273 A-70 (Quad Density) 355 Controller. 77 RANA SYSTEMS Elite I (SS/DD). 281 Elite II (DS/DD). 422 Elite III (Quad-Density). 531 Controller. 77	9.00 PI-2 (9" Gree 9.00 PI-3 (12" Am 0.00 PI-4 (12" Gree 9.00 DM5109 (9" 9.00 DM2112 (12" 9.00 BMC 12 AU	USI oer Hi-Res) 139.00 on Hi-Res) 129.00 ber Hi-Res) 149.00 een Hi-Res) 139.00 SANYO Green) 89.00 "Green) 15MHZ 84.00 BMC (12" Green) 79.00
DATA CABLES	MODEMS	PARTS	100	Color Composite
8"DSC 88-2SKT-for 2-8" drvs w/skt.conn. 16.95 5'4"DSC55-2SKT-for 1-5'4"	Hayes Smart 300 199.00 Hayes Smart 1200 499.00 Novation J-Cat 300 119.00 Novation Apple Cat II 269.00		Color II RGE	w/sound
dvs w/skt. conn	E-PROM ERASERS	CONNECTORS		SOFTWARE
IBM to PAR 32.00 Osborne to PAR 32.00 Kaypro to PAR 32.00 OKI-Data Serial 24.00	QUV-T8/1 (hobby) 49.95 QUV-T8/2 (Industrial version) 68.95 QUV-T8/2 (w/timer & safety switch) 97.50	RS232 Connectors SOLDER TYPE	6.25	ASHTON-TATE D-BASE II \$409.00
	S-100 PR		GIGANTIC REDI	
CARD CAGES/MOTHER BOAR		SIERRA	DATA	COMPUPRO
*IEEE-696-No termination required Slots Bare Bd A+T cage cage 4 15.00 40.00 60.00 20.00 6 20.00 48.00 70.00 22.00	For 2 Standard 8" Driv MF+DD6 (6 slot M/B) MF+DD8 (8 slot M/B) MF+DD12 (12 slot M/B) For 2 Thinline 8" Driv IMF+DD6C (Cadillac version) IMF+DD6F (Ford version)	100 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Dien/Rét ram \$655.00	S-100 - all assembled and tested System 816A 4000.00 20 Slot MB 210.00 CPU 8085/88 389.00 CPU 8085/88 389.00 Ram 17-64K 410.00 Ram 21-128K 900.00 Disk II 610.00 System Support 310.00 Active Tearmates 50.00 Enclosure 2 (disk) 675.00 Call for others
8 25.00 69.00 100.00 31.00	For 2 - 51/4" Disk Drive MF+MD12 (12 slot M/B)	OTC EDC 6/8 Elpony di	sk controller	CPU/MEM/I/O
12 30.00 99.00 140.00 41.00	Standard Plain Fron	2) Parts available 3) Monitor & BIOS available	a resident of the second	200

45.00 150.00 200.00

All card cages will accommodate a 4" fan Add \$20.00 for 1 fan-Add \$30.00 for 2 fans

60.00 185.00

Retail Sales 123 East 200 South Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

50.00

75.00



All mainframes except IMF+DD6F have EMI filter, 2 AC outlets, 15 ea. DB25, 2 ea. 50 pin, 2 ea. 34 pin, 1 ea.

MF+12 (12 slot M/B)

Centronic cutouts, power supply for 8" MF -5V1A/+5V6A/+8V16A/±16V3A/+24V6A)

MF+22 (22 slot M/B)

1-801-363-3314

......600.00

... 500.00



QTC-EXP + III Bare Bd. (dynamic QTC-EXP + III Bek A + T (B4K)25

Parts available Monitor & B1OS available. Add \$30.00.

CLOCK/CALENDAR

9595.00 9895.00

\$65.00

with LOW, LOW Prices

CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS SAVE 6% SALES TAX

YEARS (1976) EXPERIENCE IN COMPUTER MAIL ORDER BUSINESS APPLE/FRANKLIN ACCESSORIES

PRINTERS
DIABLO
620 (25CPS/SERIAL)
630 (40CPS/MULTI-IF) 1,925.00
с, гтон
Pro-writer I (8510A) Par 120 CPS
Pro-writer I (8510A) Serial 120 CPS 529.00
Pro-writer II Parallel-15"
8600 (180CPS) Par or Serial-
18 PIN 90 CPS LTR
JUKI
6100-18CPS/Diablo Compatible Par 565.00
NEC
NEC7715 (w/Diablo Emulation) 2,075.00
NEC8023A (100CPS-Par-Graphics)
MANNESMAN-TALLY
160L (160CPC-40CPS LTR 10")
180L (160CPS-40CPS LTR 15")
OKI-DATA
Microline 82A (SER & PAR-120CPS 10") 399.00
Microline 83A (SER & PAR-120CPS 15") 629.00
Microline 92 (PAR-160CPS-LTR-10") 519.00
Microline 93 (PAR-160CPS-LTR-15")
Microline 84P (PAR-200CPS-LTR-15") 969.00
Microline 84S (SER-200CPS-LTR-15") 1,059.00
STAR MICRONICS
Gemini 10 (new version)
(PAR-100CPS-10")
Gemini 15-(15" carriage)
SILVER REED
EXP 55OP-17CPS Daisy Wheel-PAR 670.00
EXP 550S-17CPS Daisy Wheel-Serial 690.00
TOSHIBA
P-1350 (192CPS-120CPSLTR
PAR or Serial)
P-350 (100 CPS-PAR-15")

	ASTAR	
RF Modulator		9.0
	ORANGE MICRO	
Grappler & Graphics	Interface	1.0
	er Exp	
STATE PLANTS AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	TG PRODUCTS	
Joy Stick		9.0
Paddles		9.0
	QUADRAM	
E DAM 00 /00001 04	UUADHAM 42	E A
E-MAMI OU (OUCULO4	K)	O.U
PR	ACTICAL PERIPHERALS	
Microbuffer II 16K Pa	AR or Serial	0.0
Microbuffer II 32K P	AR or Serial	9.0
Snapshot		9.0
	EVERTEK	
EV16K (16K Add-on)	Memory) 4	9.0
	MICROTEK	
Dumpling 64K-D		5.0
Dumpling GX-P		5.0
	29	9.0
	VISTA	
A800 Floory Control	ller for 8" Drives	0.0
	2	
rious realists river	QT/COMPUTIME	
001101-110-1	dar	

Apple II E Starter 1,625.00
Eagle PC (16BIT) (1-320 K FD
64 RAM) 1,795.00
Franklin 1000 919.00
Franklin 1200 Starter 1,625.00
Kay Pro II 1,495.00
Sanyo MB-100 1,589.00
Televideo TS-803 1,995.00
Toshiba T-100 1,895.00
TRY US FOR OTHERS

DISK SUB ASSEMBLY

OUR BEST BUYS

8" SUB ASSEMBLY

FD100-8 Drives w/Cabinet 595.00 DDS + 2 2EA DS/DD Mitsubishi

M2894-63 w/cabinet 1,075.00

Drives w/Cabinet 1,150.00 Specify-Vertical or Horizontal Cabinet

DDS + O 2EA SS/DD Siemens

DDS + 4 2EA DS/DD 8" Thinline

SYSTEMS

OUR SALTIEST DEALS

IBM Add-On Drive

* Direct Drive * * Quiet (Teac Equiv.) * *320 K/48 TPI *

* 5ms Track to Track * REMEX RFD 480..... 239.00

S-100 BOARD SET

Z80CPU (Big Z)/64K Mem/Floppy Controller (Double D) 150.00

IBM ACCESSORIES

	MAYNARD
	Floppy Controller
	Floppy Controller (Serial)
	Floppy Controller (PAR)
	QUADRAM
	Quadboard 64K
	Quadboard II 64K/256K
	Software)
	AST
	Combo Plus (SPC 64K)
	Mega Plus (SC, 64K)
	I/O Plus (SC)
	KEYTRONICS
	Enhance your PC-with a superior keyboard CALL
	64K UPGRADE KIT \$48.00
	MICRO-TEK
	IBM 64K w/Parity
	IBM 128K w/Parity
	IBM 256K 639.00
ı	the state of the s

51/4" SUB ASSEMBLY

DDS +5 1EA SS/DD Shugart SA400 Drive 200.00 DDS +6 2EA SS/DD Shugart

TERMINALS

TELEVIDEO

TV910																	560.00
																	715.00
TV950					,												925.00
																	,095.00
RG100	0	/T	1	16	30)	G	ir	a	P	h	ni	C	s			
Upg	ra	d	le	1	fc	r	5	32	25	5/	9	5	0			1	,100.00

WYSE-100		 725.00
WYSE-300	(Color	 1,125.00

MANNESMAN-TALLY Factory Quick Tear 230.00 Auto Front Feed NEC 15.00 Thimbles Vertical Tractor 219.00 Horizontal 152.00 Bi-Dir Tractor 330.00 Cut Sheet Feeder OKI-DATA Okigraph I 82A o Okigraph II 82A

PRINTER ACCESSORIES

Diable 630-Tractor Sound Cover 29.00
Diable 630-SGL Sheet Feeder 775.00

JUKI-6100

275.00

55.00

Diablo 620-Uni-Direct Tractor

Diablo 620-Sheet Feeder Diablo 630-Bi-Direct Tractor . . .

Serial Intf. w/2K Buffer (For 92 & 93)	
Okigraph I 82A or 83A Graphics ROM 35.00	
Okigraph II 82A or 83A Disk for Apple 55.00	
STAR-MICRONICS	
Serial Intf. Bd 70.00	
Serial Intf. Bd w/2K Buffer	
Commodore 64 Intf. Bd	
TOSHIBA	
P-1350 Cut Sheet Feeder	
P-1350 Bi-Dir, Tractor	

MULLEN COMPUTER

TB-4A Extender BD w/Logic Probe .	80.00
ICB-10 8 Channel Low Voltage	242724
Controller BD	. 180.00
ZB-1 ZIF Extender Test BD	. 130.00



Retail Sales 123 East 200 South Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

The Great Salt Lake Computer Company, Inc.

1-801-363-3314

VISA Mail Orders P.O. Box 3150 Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

S-100 MEMORY BOARDS

64K STATIC RAM - Jade

Uses new 2K x 8 static RAMs, fully supports IEEE 696 24 bit extended addressing, 200ns RAMs, lower 32K or entire board phantomable, 2716 EPROMs may be subbed for RAMs, any 2K segment of upper 8K may be disabled, low power typically less than 500ma.

MEM-99152B	Bare board	\$49.95
MEM-99152K	Kit less RAM	\$99.95
MEM-32152K	32 kit	\$199.95
MEM-56152K	56K kit	\$289.95
MEM-64152K	S4K kit	\$299.95
Assembled & T	ested	add \$50.00

EXPANDORAM III

SD Systems new ExpandoRAM III is a high density S-100 memory board utilizing the new 64K x 1 dynamic RAM chips. It allows memory sizes of 64K, 128K or 256K all on a single S-100 board.

MEM-65064A	64K	\$495.00
MEM-65128A	128K	\$595.00
MEM-65192A	192K	\$675.00
MEM-65256A	256K	\$755.00

LETTER Quality Printers

Lowest Price Daisywheel Printer - JUKI

Full featured daisywheel printer with graphics mode and built-in word processing functions. 18 CPS print speed, 13 inch platen, 10, 12, or 15 pitch plus proportioned spacing. Uses standard IBM ribbons. This is an extremely reliable letter quality printer, at an unheard of low price!

PRD-61001	Parallel	\$629.95
PRD-61002	RS232 serial board	\$59.95
PRA-61000	Tractor option	\$139.95

380Z by D.T.C.

Based on the same quality mechanism as the Comrex printer, the 380Z contains electronic enhancements that allow it to print at speeds up to 32 CPS. Other features include a 48K buffer, proportional spacing, and Diablo 1640/1650/630 compatible protocol. Comes with printwheel, ribbon and users manual. Serial, parallel, and IEEE 488 interfaces standard.

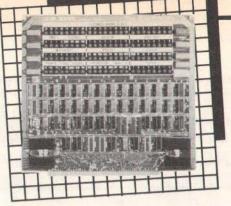
PRD-11300 380Z printer	\$1295.00
PRA-11000 Tractor option	\$169.95
PRA-1200 Cut sheet feeder	\$699.95
Cable Please specify	\$49.95

Printers From Jade

SEIKOSHA 10" Graphics, 30 CPS	\$229.95
OKIDATA 82 10" 120 CPS	CALL
OKIDATA 92 10" 160 CPS with Graphics	CALL
OKIDATA 93 15" 160 CPS with Graphics	CALL
OKIDATA 83 15" 120 CPS with Tractor	CALL
OKIDATA 84 15" 200 CPS with Graphics	CALL
OKIDATA 2350 15" 350 CPS	CALL
OKIDATA 2410 15" 350 CPS, Two color	CALL
DAISYWRITER 2000 48K Daisywheel	\$1395.00
GEMINI 10 100 CPS 10" with Graphics	\$349.95
GEMINI 15 100 CPS 15" with Graphics	\$499.95
COMREX CR1	\$849.95
SILVER REED	\$699.95
STARWRITER F-10	\$1249.95

PRINTER PALS — FMJ

Desk top printer stand and paper rack. F	its all printers.
PRA-99080 10" Printer pal	\$29.95
PRA-99100 15" Printer pal	\$39.95
PRA-99700 for Letter Quality	\$49.95



S-100 I/O BOARDS

The BUS PROBE - Jade

Inexpensive S-100 Diagnostic Analyze	er
TSX-200B Bare board	\$59.95
TSX-200K Kit	\$129.95
TSX-200A A & T	\$159.95

I/O-4 — SSM Microcomputer

2 serial I/O	ports plus 2 parallel I/O ports	
101-1010A	A & T	\$249.95

I/O-5 — SSM Microcomputer

Two serial	& 3 parallel ports, 110-19.2K Baud	
IOI-1015A	A & T	\$289.95

INTERFACER 4 — CompuPro

3 serial, 1 parallel, 1 Centronics parallel	
IOI-1840A A & T	\$389.95
IOI-1830C CSC	\$495.00

S-100 EPROM BOARDS

PB-1 — SSM Microcomputer

2708, 2716 EPROM board with on-board p	rogrammer
MEM-99510K Kit with manual	\$154.95
MEM-99510A A & T with manual	\$219.95

PROM-100 - SD Systems

2708 2716 2722 EDDOM Broom

Eroo, Er to, Eroc Er from programmer with software		1 301144410
MEM-99520K	Kit with software	\$189.95
MEM-99520A	A & T with software	\$249.95

VIDEO MONITORS

VIDEO MONITOR - Jade

1000 lines ultra-high resolution, 20 MHz ultra-high band width, 9" or 12", Amber or Green phosphor, the finest monitors we sell.

VDM-740920 9" Green	\$99.95
VDM-740910 9" Amber	\$129.95
VDM-751220 12" Green	\$129.95
VDM-751210 12" Amber	\$139.95

12" GREEN SCREEN — Zenith

15MHz, 40 or	80 column	
VDM-201201	12" Green	\$114.95

DUAL DISK SUB-SYSTEMS

DISK Sub-Systems - Jade

Handsome metal cabinet with proportionally balanced air flow system, rugged dual drive power supply power cable kit, power switch, line cord, fuse holder, cooling fan, nevermar rubber feet, all necessary hardware to mount 2-8" disk drives, power supply, and fan, does not include signal cable.

\$49.95

\$199.95

\$249.95

\$1274.95

\$1195.00

\$99.95

\$149.95

Dual 8" Sub-Assembly Cabinet END-000420 Bare cabinet END-000421 Cabinet kit

A & T

END-000431

8" Sub-Syste	ms - Single Sided, Double Dens	ity
END-000423	Kit w/2 Siemens FD100-8Ds	\$650.00
END-000424	A & T w/2 Siemens FD100-8Ds	\$695.00
END-000433	Kit w/2 Shugart SA-801Rs	\$999.95
END-000434	A & T w/2 Shugart SA-801Rs	\$1195.00
8" Sub-Syste	ms - Double Sided, Double Den	sity
END-000426	Kit w/2 Qume DT-8s	\$1224.95
END-000427	A & T w/2 Qume D-8s	\$1424.95

S-100 Motherboards

END-000436 Kit w/2 Shugart SA-851Rs

END-000434 A & T w/2 Shugart SA-801Rs

ISO-BUS - Jade

MBS-181K Kit

MBS-181A A & T

Silent, simple and on sale - a better motherboard

	6 Slot (51/4" x 85/8")	
MBS-061B	Bare board	\$22.95
MBS-061K	Kit	\$39.95
MBS-061A	A & T	\$69.95
	12 Slot (93/4" x 85/8")	
MBS-121B	Bare board	\$34.95
MBS-121K	Kit	\$69.95
MBS-121A	A & T	\$109.95
	18 Slot (141/2" x 85/8")	
MBS-181B	Bare board	\$54.95

S-100 CPU BOARDS

The BIG Z - Jade

2 or 4 MHz switachable Z-80 CPU board with serial I/O accommodates 2708, 2716, or 2732 EPROM, baud rates from 75 to 9600.

Bare board w/manual	\$35.00
Kit with Manual	\$149.95
	\$199.95
	Bare board w/manual Kit with Manual A & T with Manual

SBC-200 - SD Systems

4 MHz Z-80A CPU with serial & parallel I/O, 1K RAM, 8K ROM space, monitor PROM included.

CPU-30200A A & T \$329.95

CPU-Z CompuPro

2 or 4 MHz Z80A CPU, 24 bit addressing

CPU-30500A	2/4 MHz A & T	\$279.95
CPU-30500C	3/6 MHz CSC	\$374.95

8085/8088 — CompuPro

Both 8 & 16 bit CPUs, standard 8 bit S-100 bus, up to 8 MHz, accesses 16 Megabytes of memory

CPU-20510A	6 MHz A T	\$429.95
CPU-20510C	6/8 MHz CSC	\$529.95

PLACE ORDERS TOLL FREE

Continental U.S.

800-421-5500

Inside California

800-262-1710

For Technical Inquires or Customer Service call:

213-973-7707

We accept cash, checks, credit cards, or Purchase Orders from qualified firms and institutions.

Minimum prepaid order \$15.00 California residents add 61/2% tax. Export customers outside the US or Canada please add 10% to all prices. Prices and availibility subject to change without notice. Shipping and handling charges via UPS Ground 50¢/lb. UPS Air \$1.00/lb. minimum charge \$3.00

5 1/4" DISK DRIVES

Tandon TM 100-1 Single MSM-551001	sided, double density 48 TPI \$219.95 ea 2 for \$199.95 ea
	ided, double density 40 track \$234.95 ea 2 for \$224.95 ea
	sided, double density 48 TPI \$294.95 ea 2 for \$269.95 ea
MPI B52 Double sided, do substituted for CDC	ouble density, 48 TPI can be
MSM-155200	\$299.95 ea 2 for \$279.95 ea
MPI B51 Single sided MSM-155100	d. double density 48 TPI \$239.95 ea 2 for \$199.95 ea

51/4" Cabinets With Power Supply

END-000216	Single cab w/power supply	\$69.95
END-000226	Dual cab w/power supply	\$94.95

8" SLIMLINE SUB-SYSTEMS

Dual Slimline Sub-Systems - Jade

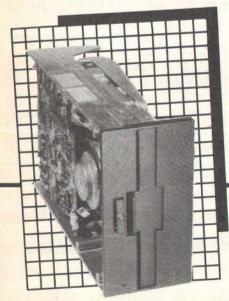
Handsome vertical cabinet with scratch resistant baked enamel finish, proportionally balanced air flow system, quiet cooling fan, rugged dual drive power supply, power cables, power switch, line cord, fuse holder, cooling fan, all necessary hardware to mount 2-8" slimline disk drives. Does not include signal cable.

Dual 8" Slimline Cabinet

END-000820	Bare cabinet	\$59.95
	A & T w/o drives	\$179.95
Dual 8" Slim	line Sub-Systems	
END-000823	Kit w/2 SS DD Drives	\$919.95
END-000824	A & T w/2 SS DD Drives	\$949.95
END-000833	Kit w/2 DS DD Drives	\$1149.95
END-000834	A & T w/2 DS DD Drives	\$1179.95

8" DISK DRIVES

Siemens FDD 100-8 Single sid MSF-201120 \$2	ed, double density 74.95 ea 2 for \$249.95 ea
Shugart SA 801R Single sided MSF-10801R \$3	, double density 94.95 ea 2 for \$389.95 ea
Shugart SA 851R Double sided MSF-10851R \$5	
Qume DT-8 Double sided, dou MSF-750080\$5	ible density
Tandon TM 84841 Single sided MSF-558481 \$3	d, double density thin-line 79.95 ea 2 for \$369.95 ea
Tandon TM 848-2 Double side MSF-558482 \$4	
NEC FD1165 Double sided, do	



MODEMS

Smart Buy in MODEMS - Signalman

1200 and/or 300 baud, direct connect, automatic answer or originate selection, auto-answer/auto-dial on deluxe models. 9v battery allows total portability, full one year warranty.

1014 56004	300 baud direct connect	\$89.95
	300 baud Deluxe	\$149.95
		0.000,000,000,000,000
	1200/300 baud Deluxe	\$369.95
IOM-5650A	300 baud for Osborne	\$119.95
IOM-5630A	300 baud card for IBM	\$199.95

SMARTMODEM - Hayes

Sophisticated direct-connect auto-answer/auto-dial modem, touch-tone or pulse dialing. RS-232C interface programmable

IOM-5500A	Smartmodem 1200	\$574.95
IOM-5400A	Smartmodem 300	\$224.95
IOK-1500A	Hayes Chronograph	\$218.95
IOM-1100A	Micromodem 100	\$368.95
IOM-2010A	Micromodem II w/Term prgm	\$329.95
	Terminal program for MMII	\$89.95

1200 BAUD SMART CAT - Novation

103/212 Smart Cat & 103 Smart Cat, 1200 & 300 baud, builtin dialer, auto re-dial if busy, auto answer/disconnect, direct connect, LCD readout displays mode analog/digital loopback self tests, usable with multi-line phones.

IOM-5241A	300 baud 103 Smart Cat	\$229.95
IOM-5251A	1200 baud 212/103 Smart Cat	\$549.95

J-CAT™ MODEM — Novation

1/5 the size of ordinary modems, Bell 103, manual or autoanswer, automatic answer/orginate, direct connect, builtin self-test, two LEDs and audio beeps provide status information.

IOM-5261A Novation \$149.95

S-100 DISK CONTROLLERS

VERSAFLOPPY II - SD Systems

Double density disk controller for any combination of 51/4" and 8" single or double sided, analog phase-locked loop data seperator, vectored interrupts. CP/M 2.2 & Oasis compatible control/diagnostic software PROM included.

IOD-1160A A &	T With Prom	\$359.95
SFC-55009047F	CP/M 3.0 With VF-II	\$139.95

2422 DISK CONTROLLER — C.C.S.

51/4" or 8" double density disk controller with on-board boot loader ROM, free CP/M 2.2 & manual set IOD-1300A A & T with CP/M 2.2 \$399.95

DOUBLE D - Jade

High reliability double density disk controller with onboard Z-80A, auxiliary printer port, IEEE S-100 can function in multi-user interrupt driven bus.

IOD-1200B Ba	re board & hdwr man	\$59.95
IOD-1200K KI	t w/hdwr & sftwr man	\$299.95
IOD-1200A A	& T w/hdwr & sftwr man	\$325.00
SFC-59002001	F CP/M 2.2 with Double D _	\$99.95

DISK TUBS

DISKETTE STORAGE BOXES

Clear Plex	riglass storage boxes for up to 7	75 Diskettes
MMA-505	Holds 75 51/4" Diskettes	\$19.95
MMA-508	Holds 50 8" Diskettes	\$24.95

EPROM ERASERS

ULTRA-VIOLET EPROM ERASERS

Inexpensive erasers for industry or home.

XME-3100A	Spectronics w/o timer	\$69.50
XME-3101A	Spectronics with timer	\$94.95
XME-3200A	Logical Devices	\$49.95

APPLE II ACCESSORIES

SUPER DISKETTE SPECIAL!

We bought out a major manufacturer's overstock, and we are passing the savings on to you! Single sided, double density, package of 10 in plastic library case.

MMD-5121003 Apple Diskettes _____\$18.95

DISK DRIVE - Fourth Dimension

Totally Apple compatible, 143,360 bytes per drive on DOS 3.3 full one year factory warranty, half-track capability reads all Apple software, plugs right into Apple controller as second drive, DOS 3.3, 3.2.1 Pascal, & CP/M compatible

	Forth Dimension drive	\$249.95
	Controller only	\$60.00
MSM-431040	Controller with software	\$99.95

HALF-HEIGHT DRIVE - Laser Micro.

Totally Apple Compatible. Works with all Apple software and controllers. Faster and quieter than most other drives, yet only half the size!

MSM-571010 Laser half-height ______\$299.95

CP/M 3.0 CARD for Apple — A.L.S.

The most powerful card available for your Apple!
6MHz Z-80B, additional 64K of RAM, CP/M 3.0 plus 100%
CP/M 2.2 compatibility, C basic, CP/M Graphics, 300%
faster than any other CP/M for Apple. One year warranty.
CPX-62810A A.L.S. CP/M Card \$349.95

Z-CARD for Apple II - A.L.S.

Two computers in one, Z-80 & 6502, more than doubles the power and potential of your Apple, includes Z-80 CPU card CP/M 2.2 and complete manual set, Pascal compatible utilities are menu-driven, one year warranty.

CPX-628004 A & T with CP/M 2.2 \$159.95

80 COLUMN APPLE CARD

80 column x 24 line video card for Apple II, addressable 25th status line, normal/inverse or high/low video, 128 ASCII characters, upper and lower case, 7 x 9 dot matrix with true descenders, CP/M, Pascal & Fortran compatible, 50/60 Hz, 40/80 column selection from keyboard. Best 80 column card!

 IOV-2450A
 Viewmax 80
 \$149.95

 IOV-2455A
 Preboot disk for above
 \$29.95

16K RAM Card — for Apple II

Expand your Apple II 64K, use as language card, full 1 year warranty. Why spend \$175.00?

MEX-16700A Save over \$115.00 \$49.95

GRAPPLER PLUS - Orange Micro

The ultimate parallel printer Graphics interface card with many new features, now at a new low price!

IOP-2300A Grappler Plus ______\$139.95

Computer Products

4901 West Rosecrans Ave. Hawthorne, California 90250

Computer No Surcharge for Credit Cards **Expert Service Toll-Free Number** Components Unlimited NOW HAS A COMPLET

APPLE SOFTWARE

T	Ashton tate
1	D Base II
	Magic Calc. \$ 99 Magic Window II 109 Magic Words 89
H	Continental Software Home Accountant
	Info Com
CANADA CANADA	Micro Pro S 99
	Micro Soft
1	Peach Tree Call for lowest prices
	Stoneware S169

IBM PC SOFTWARE

The state of the s
Ashton Tate DBase II
Continental Home Accountant Plus \$ 99 Property Management 299
Info Com
Tax Manager
Wordstar
Peach Tree General Ledger \$345 Accounts Receivable 345 Accounts Payable 345
SuperCalc S199
Micro Soft Multiplan \$189

SPECIALS OF THE MONTH

Micro-Sci A-2

- Fully Apple Compatible
 - Faster Than Apple
 - Fully Documented \$229.00

Rana Elite I

- Fully Apple Compatible
 - Faster Than Apple
 - More Storage
- Write Protect Switch \$269.00

BMC 9191 Color Monitor

- Composite Video
- Audek Color Compatible
 - Good Resolution

\$249.00

Sanyo Monitor

- 9" Green
- 24 × 60

ONLY \$89.00

Hayes 300 **Baud Modem**

- Top of the Line
- Serial Interface

\$199.00

Haves 1200 Baud \$499.00

C. ITOH Starwriter F-10 40 PU

- Letter Quality
- 1 Yr. Warranty

\$1149.00

Axiom by Seiko Printer

- 30 CPS
- Parallel Interface
- Dot by Dot Graphic
 - 2 Yr. Warranty \$199.00

Ashton Tate

 D Base II \$409.00

Lowest Advertised Price Ever

51/4" Diskettes 100 for ONLY \$150

- Reinforced HubSgl. side Dbl. Density5 Yr. Warranty

Viewmax 80

- 80 Col. For Apple
- Videx Compatible
- W/Soft Switch
- W/Inverse Charter Switch
 - 2 Yr. Warranty

\$149.00

Siemans 8″Disk <u>Drive</u>

- FDD100 8D
- 801R Shugart Compatible

 - Factory Sealed90 Day Warranty

\$179.00

RF Modulator

- Apple II and Apple IIE Compatible
 - \$ 19.00

CALL 800-847-1718 For Weekly Specials

 Dealer Inquiries Invited Quantity Discounts **Available**

We Offer More Their

www.Dwicocilli



C.O.D.5

NE OF SOFTWARE

PERSONAL & PORTABLE SYSTEMS

Fr	anklin Ace 1000 w/color	.,,				,	3		,				7		Ca
Fr	anklin Ace 1200 w / Drive			i			i	ÿ,		,		è	H	(+	Ca
Ar	ple II E Starter System	919				+	÷	*		+		,		7	5172
Ka	ypro II							'n				-	+	+	164
Sy	scom'll		.,		×	4	+			4		×		ø	62
Sa	nyo MBC 1000	70.9				4			í				14	(A	158
CC	mpac, Columbia, Coroni	3 .		i				i			4			i	Ca

APPLE, FRANKLIN Accessories

Advanced Logic Systems	
cpm3.0 Card	339 139
Astar	
RF Modulator	19
Gibson	
Light pen for Apple II & II E	249
Kensington	
System Saver / Fan & Surge	69
Micro Max	
Viewmax80 Col. Card	149
Micro Soft Products	
Softcard w/cpm	239
16 K Card	65
Premium Pack	469
Micro Tek	299
128K Memory Board	329
Orange Micro	
	121
Grappler + GraphicsInterface Buffer Board w/16K Buffer Exp.	139
Grappler + 16K Buffer Exp.	179
TG Products	70
Joystick	39 29
Selecta Port	39

MODEMS

Hayes Micro Computer	
300 Baud Smart Modem	199 499 259 279
Novation	
J-Cat 300 Baud Apple Cat II	119 269
212A Auto Dial	469

IBM PC Accessories

TM100-1 160K S TM100-2 320K S	179
TM100-2 320K	239
Profit Systems Inc.	
Parallel Port, Serial Port, Clock Calendar 64K & All Needed Software	329
Same as above except 512K	699
UPGrade	
64K w/parity	59

Components

Inlimited

51/4" & 8" DISK DRIVES

Siemans	
FDD100-8D8"Sgl/DblDen	179
Mitsubishi	
2894-63 Dbl/Dbl Den	399
Shugart	
SA801RSgl/DblDen	359
SA851RDDI/DDIDen	479
Tandon	124025
TM 100-1 160K	179
TM 100-2 320K TM 101-4 quad Density	239 339
TM 848-1 Sql/Dbl Den	359
TM 848-2 Dbl/Dbl Den	449
Teac	
FD 55 A ½ HT 160K	199
FD55B1/2HT320K	279

PRINTERS PRICING WILL NOT BE BEAT

C. Itoh	
Gorilla (NEW) Prowriter I (Paralle!) Prowriter I (Serial) Prowriter II (Paralle!) Starwriter F-10 F-10 Tractor 8600 (180cps)	.\$ 365 529 675 1149
Star Micronics	
Gemini 10 (New Version) Gemini 15 (15 " carriage)	
Okidata	
Microline 92(160cps) Microline 93 (15 ° carriage) Microline 82 A (Par. & Serial) Microline 83 A (15 ° carriage) Microline 84 P (200cps) Microline 84 S (200cps)	899 399 629 969
Axiom	
Seikosha GP100A Seikosha GP250X	199 239
Nec	
Nec8023A Price Reduction	429
RX, MX, FX Toshiba	, call
P1350 Top of the Line	1599

DISK DRIVES FOR APPLE & FRANKLIN

Rana Systems	
EliteI	269
Elite II	429
•Add \$70 for Controller	333
Micro Sci	
A-2	229
A-40	279
•Add \$70 for Controller	223
Quentin Research	
Apple Mate	249
5 Megabyte Hardisk	1695

VIDEO DISPLAY MONITORS

USI	
PI 1 (9" Amber HiRes) \$ PI 2 (9" Green HiRes) PI 3 (12" Amber HiRes) PI 4 (12" Green HiRes)	139 129 149 139
Sanyo	
DM 5109 (9" Green)	89 84
BMC	
12 AU (12" Green) 9191 Color Composite	79 249
Zenith	
ZVM121 (12" Green)	94
Amdek	
Color1 + w/sound	299 569
Princton Graphics	
PGS Hx12 w / IBM Cable	499

LOW PRICED Hi Quality DISKETTES

5¼" Disks
Sgl Side / Dbl Density
8" Disks
Sgl Side/Dbl Density 28 a box Dbl Side/Dbl Density 34 a box
All Disks come w/Reinforced Hub, 5 yr warranty and not bulk packed.
Advanced Access Smoked Plexiglass Diskette Tub Holds 80

PRINTER CABLES

IBM to Printer	*		-	t				*	+			-	*		+0	S	32
Osborne to Printer																	32
Kaypro to Printer																	32
Apple Card & Cable	1		-	Ä	-	£	=					4	×	'n.	9		49

DISK DRIVE CABINETS

51/4" Cabinets	
Sgl Cabinet w/pwr. supply	59
Dual Cabinets w/pwrsupply	89
8" Cabinets	
Sgl Cabinets w/fan & pwr. supply	209
Dual Cabinets w/fan & pwr. supply	259

If you don't see what you are looking for, give us a call, we have much more available

800-847-1718 **All Orders**

NEW RETAIL STORE: 11976 Aviation Blvd. Inglewood, CA 90304

MAIL ORDER: P.O. Box 1936

Technical & Customer Service (213) 219-0808

All merchandise new. We accept MC, Visa, Wire Transfer, COD Call, Certified Check, P.O. s from qualified firms. APO accepted. Shipping: Minimum \$3.50 first 5 pounds. Tax: California Res. Only add 61/2% sales tax.

Prices Subject to Change

Mon.-Fri. 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.



Products.

VISIT OUR RETAIL STORE

2100 DE LA CRUZ BLVD.

SANTA CLARA, CA 95050

16K APPLE*II RAM CARD

BARE BOARD

14.00

ASSEMBLED

42.50

*Apple is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

INTERFACE 8T28 8T95 8T96 1.95 .95 .95

8T97 8T98 DM8131 .95 2.25 DP8304 DS8836

	EPROMS		5	TATIC RAMS	
1702	1ns	2.95	2101	450ns	1.
2708	450ns	2.98	5101	450ns	3.
2758	450ns	5.89	2102-1	450ns	- 6
2716	450ns	3.90	2102L-2	250nsLP	1.
2716-1	350ns	5.90	2111	450ns	2
TMS2516	450ns	5.49	2112	450ns	2.
TMS2716	450ns	7.89	2114	450ns	1.
2532	450ns	5.35	2114L-4	450nsLP	1.
2732	450ns	4.90	2114L-3	300nsLP	1.
2764	450ns	CALL	2114L-2	200nsLP	1.
MC68764	450ns	34.95	2147	55ns	4.
D	YNAMIC RAM	c	TMS4044-4	450ns	3.
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		The state of the s	TMS4044-3	300ns	3.
TMS 4027	250ns	.79	TMS4044-2	200ns	3
UPD 411	300ns	2.89	MK4118	250ns	9.
MM 5280	300ns	2.89	TMM2016	200ns	4
MK4108	200ns	1.74	TMM2016	150ns	
MM 5298	250ns	1.74	HM6116-4 HM6116-3	200ns 150ns	0
			HM6116-2	120ns	5.68
4027	250ns	2.00	Z6132	300ns	32.
4116	200ns	CALL			
4116	150ns	CALL	LF	= LOW POWER	R
4164	200ns	CALL			
4164	150ns	CALL			

RESISTORS

14 WATT 5% CARBON FILM ALL STANDARD VALUES FROM 1 OHM TO 10 MGE OHM 50 PCS. SAME VALUE .020 100 PCS. SAME VALUE .015 .0200

1000 PCS. SAME VALUE

APPLE ROM SET

6995

AUTOSTART ROM 3495



2 MHz 6502A 6522A 6532A 6545A 6551A

6502

6504 6505

6507 6520 6522

6532 6545

6551

6502B

1 MHz

		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN			THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
		1.0			
74LS00	.23	74LS123	.77	74LS253	.57
74LS01	.23	74LS124	2.88	74LS257	.57
74LS02	.23	74LS125	.47	74LS258	.57
74LS03	.23	74LS126	.47	74LS259	2.73
74LS04	.23	74LS132	.57	74LS260	.57
74LS05	.23	74LS136	.37	74LS266	.53
74LS08	.23	74LS137	.97	74LS273	1.47
74LS10	.23	74LS138	.53	74LS275	3.33
74LS11	.25	74LS139	.53	74LS279	.47
74LS12	.25	74LS145	1.18	74LS280	1.96
74LS13	.39	74LS147	2.47	74LS283	.67
74LS14	.39	74LS148	1.33	74LS290	.87
74LS15	.29	74LS151	.53	74LS293	.87
74LS20	.23	74LS153	.53	74LS295	.97
74LS21	.23	74LS154	1.88	74LS298	.87
74LS22	.23	74LS155	.67	74LS324	1.73
74LS26	.29	74LS156	.67	74LS352	1.27
74LS27	.23	74LS157	.63	74LS353	1.27
74LS28	.29	74LS158	.57	74LS363	1.33
74LS30	.23	74LS160	.67	74LS364	1.93
74LS32	.25	74LS161	.63	74LS365	.47
74LS33	.49	74LS162	.67	74LS366	.47
74LS37	.29	74LS163	.63	74LS367	.43
74LS38	.29	74LS164	.67	74LS368	.43

74LS373 74LS374 74LS166 74LS168 74LS169 74LS377 74LS378 1.73 1.73 1.47 .67 .53 .53 2.13 74LS170 741 5379 74LS385 74LS386 74LS173 74I S174 74LS175 74LS181 74LS390 74LS393 74LS189 74LS395 74LS399 74LS424 .87 .87 .77 .77 74LS191 74LS192 74LS193 741 5447 74LS194 74LS668 74LS669 74LS670 74LS195 .67 .77 .77 .87 74LS196 741 5197 741 9674 74LS221 741 5240 93 74LS683 .59 .97 .97 74LS251 74LS242 74LS684 74LS685 741 S243 74LS688 741 S245 1.47 74LS247 74LS248 .73 .97 .97 81LS95

UARTS

AY3-1014 AY5-1013 AY5-1015 TR1602 5.85 3.90 6.90 3.90 7.85 IM6402 IM6403 INS8250 8 85 10.49

LEDS

Jumbo Red Jumbo Green 6/1.00 Jumbo Yellow 6/1.00

DIP SWITCHES

4 Position 5 Position .85 .90 .90 .90 6 Position 7 Position 8 Position

XR 2206 3.75 XR 2206 XR 2207 XR 2208 XR 2211 XR 2240 3.75 3.90 5.25 3.25 RCA CA 3010

.95 1.99 2.75 2.49 1.25 1.25 1.45 CA 3013 CA 3023 CA 3035 CA 3039 CA 3046 CA 3053 CA 3059 CA 3060 2.90 CA 3065 CA 3080 CA 3081 1.65 CA 3082 CA 3083 1.65 1.65 .80 2.10 1.25 1.15 1.75 1.15 CA 3086 CA 3089 CA 3130 CA 3140 CA 3146 CA 3160 CA 3401 CA 3600

-VIEWMAX 80-

A Full Function 80-Column card for Apple II

\$149

APPLE JOYSTICK 29.95

APPLE SUPER COOLING **FANS** 49.95

WITH SURG PROTECH 69.95

APPLE **PADDLES** 9.95

UPGRADE

4116 - 200 ns CALL

Computer Products, Inc. 2100 De La Cruz Blvd. Santa Clara, CA 95050

(800) 538-8800

741 5249

Calif. Residents (800) 848-8008

74LS40

74LS42 74LS47

74LS48 74LS49 74LS51

741 554

74LS63

74LS73 74LS74

741 575

74LS78 74LS83 74LS85

74LS86

74LS91

74LS92

74LS95

74LS96

74LS107

74LS109

74LS113

.43 .49 .74 .74 .23 .28 1.23 .37 .33 .37 .47 .58

.67 .37 .53 .87

.53 .53 .73 .87 .37

37

37

Local Phone (408) 988-0697

811 S97

STORE HOURS: MON-FRI 8:30 A.M.-5:30 P.M. SAT 10:00 A.M.-3:00 P.M.

VISA

1.37 1.37 1.17

1.88 .43 1.17 1.17

1.17 1.47 2.93 .35 1.93 1.67

1.87

9.63

3.18

3.18 3.18 2.38

1.47

1.47



For shipping include \$2.00 for UP TERMS Ground \$3.00 for UPS Blue Label Air \$10.0 minimum order. Bay Area residents add 61/2% Sale Tax. California residents add 6% Sales Tax. W reserve the right to limit quantities and substitut manufacturer. Prices subject to change withou notice. Send SASE for complete list.

APPLE*II USERS DISK DRIVE!

- Includes metal cabinet
- Color matches Apple
- 35 tracks/single side
- Includes cable Use with Apple II controller

225.95

CONTROLLER CARD 79.95



EPROM ERASERS

HOLDS 15 EPROMS **ERASES IN 20 MINUTES**

59.95



21.95 15.95

20.95

14.95 12.95

2.5 MHz	
Z80-CPU	3.35
Z80-PIO	3.35
Z80-CTC	3.35
Z80-DMA	12.49
Z80-DART	14.98
Z80-S10/O	16.95
700 01014	40 OF

Z80-SIO/2 Z80-SIO/9

4.0 MHz Z80A-CPU Z80A-PIO Z80A-CTC

Z 80

SERIES

4.90 4.90 8.90

10.95 6.90 Z80B-CPU Z80B-PIO 780B-CTC

6.0 MHz

Z80A-DMA Z80A-DART

280A-SIO/0

Z80A-SIO/1 Z80A-SIO/2

Z80A-S10/9

Z6132 Z8671

WIREWRAP CARDS

FR-4 Epoxy Glass Laminate With Gold-Plated Contact Fingers

S-100 BUSS Bare—No Foil Pads 15.90 Horizontal BUSS 22.90 P100-1 P100-2 P100-3 P100-4

APPLE

Bare-No Foil Pads 15.90 Horizontal BUSS 22.90 Single Foil Pads per Hole 23.90

GENERAL PURPOSE 22/44 PIN (.156" SPACING)

36/72 PIN (.1" SPACING) P721-3 Vertical BUSS, 4.5" × 6" .13.90 P722-3 Vertical BUSS, 4.5" × 9" .14.90

51/4" DISKETTES

P500-1

P500-3 P500-4

ATHANA OR NASHUA SSSD 18.95 SSDD 22.95

DSDD 27.95 BULK SSDD SOFT \$1.65 EA

	LIN	EAR	
LM301	.32	LM741	.29
LM308	.75	LM747	.75
LM309K	1.25	LM748	.49
LM311	.64	LM1310	2.45
M317T	1.65	MC1330	1.69
LM317K	1.70	MC1350	1.25
LM318	1.49	MC1358	1.69
	3.75	LM1414	1.49
LM323K		LM1458	.55
LM324 LM337K	.00	LM1488	.65
			.65
LM339	.79	LM1489	2.45
LM377	2.25	LM1800	
LM380	1.25	LM1889	2.45
LM386	1.00	LM3900	.59
LM555	.38	LM3909	.95
LM556	.65	LM3914	3.70
LM565	.95	LM3915	3.70
LM566	1.45	LM3916	3.70
LM567	.99	75451	.35
LM723	.49	75452	.35
LM733	.95	75453	.35

APPLE* OMPATIBLE POWER SUPPLY

\$84.95

ORDER TOLL FREE 538-88OO 848-8008

(CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS)

Disc	
Controll	ers

1771	15.95
1791	27.95
1793	29.95
1795	49.95
1797	49.95
6843	32.95
8272	39.00
UPD765	34.95
1691	17.95

CLOCK CIRCUITS 9000 SERIES .95 2.39 3.69 MM5314 MM5369 MM5375 MM58167 MM58174 8.95

		-	_
		TAGE ATORS	
7805T	.75	7908T	.85
7808T	.75	7912T	.85
7812T	.75	7915T	.85
7815T	.75	7924T	.95
7824T	.85	- 20-1	
		7905K	1.39
7805K	1.29	7912K	1.39
7812K	1.29	7915K	1.39
7815K	1,29	7924K	1.39
7824K	1.29	T=TC	
700ET	OF	V T	0.2

RS232 Male RS232 Female Right Angle	3.00 3.50 4.95	
RS232 Hood	1.20	
30 pin Edge	2.49	
44 pin Edge	2.49	
50 pin Edge	2.69	
86 pin Edge	3.90	
100 pin ST	3.90	
100 pin W/W	4.90	

	CHYS	STALS	
32.768 KHz	1.90	6.144	2.69
1.00 Hz	4.50	6.5536	2.69
1.8432	4.50	8.0	2.69
2.0	3.90	10.0	2.69
2.097152	3.90	12.0	2.69
2.4576	2.69	14.31818	2.69
3.2768	2.69	15.0	2.69
3.579545	2.69	16.0	2.69
4.0	2.69	17,430	2.69
5.0	2.69	18.0	2.69
5.0688	2.69	18.432	2.69
5.185	2.69	20.0	2.69
5.7143	2.69	22.1184	2.69
6.0	2.69	OPERA STRUCTURE	

	80	00	
8035	4.95	8251	4.39
8039	5.95	8253	6.89
8080A	3.89	8253-5	7.89
8085A	5.89	8255	4.39
8086	24.95	8255-5	5.19
8088	34.95	8257	7.89
8155	7.75	8259	6.85
8156	8.75	8272	39.00
8185	29.00	8275	29.00
8202	27.95	8279	8.89
8205	3.45	8279-5	9.89
8212	1.79	8282	6.49
8214	3.75	8283	6.49
8216	1.69	8284	5.49
8224	2.19	8286	6.49
8226	1.79	8287	6.49
8228	3.34	8288	24.95
8237	19.00	8289	39.00
8238	4.39	8741	34.95
8243	4.39	8748	14.95
8250	10.40	8755	20 05

IC Sockets

	IC SOCKETS	
	ST	W/W
8 PIN	.10	.49
14 PIN	.12	.50
16 PIN	.15	.57
18 PIN	.20	.85
20 PIN	.25	.99
22 PIN	.25	1.30
24 PIN	.25	1.40
28 PIN	.35	1.50
40 PIN	.40	1.80
	ST = Soldertail W/W = Wirewrap	

2000	1.00
6808	8.45
6809	11.95
6809E	17.95
6810	2.89
6820	3.50
6821	2.95
6828	13.95
6840	7.95
6843	32.95
6844	24.95
6845	13.95
6847	11.95
6850	3.20
6852	3.50
6860	9.89
6862	11.90
6875	6.89
6880	1.80
6883	22.95
2 MHz	
68B00	9.95
68B02	21.95
68B09	28.95
68B09E	28.95
6810	7.89
6810	11.95
68B45	33.95
68B50	11.95
68000 3 MHz	F7.0F
00000	57.95

6800 1 MHz

6802

4.75

5¼" FLOPPY DISKS

FLIP FILE CAPACITY 75 EA



Computer Products, Inc.

2100 De La Cruz Blvd. Santa Clara, CA 95050 (800) 538-8800

Calif. Residents 800) 848-8008

Local Phone (408) 988-0697

STORE HOURS: MON-FRI 8:30 A.M.-5:30 P.M. SAT 10:00 A.M.-3:00 P.M.

BANKAMERICARD VISA



TERMS: For shipping include \$2.00 for UPS Ground. \$3.00 for UPS Blue Label Air. \$10.00 minimum order. Bay Area residents add 61/2% Sales Tax. California residents add 6% Sales Tax. We reserve the right to limit quantities and substitute manufacturer. Prices subject to change without notice. Send SASE for complete list.

CALIFORNIA

Torrance, California Post Office Box 3097



Plastic library case supplied with all diskettes purchased from California Digital

Low Price

case. clor CAL-501, Ten sector CAL-510



51/4" DISKETTES WITH LIBRARY CASE

Your Choice SCOTCH MEMOREX **VERBATIM**

Single Side Double Density

Soft Sector 10 Sector 16 Sector

SCOTCH	744D-0	744D-10	744D-16	26.50
MEMOREX	3481	3483	3485	26.50
VERBATIM	525-01	525-10	NA	26.50
MAXELL	MD1	MH1-10	MH1-16	29.85
DYSAN	104/1D	107/1D	NA	45.00

Double Side Double Density

SCOTCH	745-0	745-10	745-16	42.50
VERBATIM	550-01	550-10	NA	42.50
MAXELL	MD2-D	MH2-10D	MH2-16D	45.00
DYSAN	104/2D	107/2D	NA	49.50
DYSAN 96	204/2D	NA	NA	59.50

EIGHT INCH DISKETTES

Single Side Single Density			Single S	ide Double Den	sity
SCOTCH	740-0	29.50	SCOTCH	741-0	39.00
MEMOREX	3060	29.50	MEMOREX	3090	35.00
DYSAN	3740/1	39.50	DYSAN	3740/D	57.50
Thir	ty Two Secto	r	Double s	ide Double Den	sity
SCOTCH	740-32	29.50	SCOTCH	743-0	47.50
Flip & File 5 1 s Flip & File 8 sto		C-525 18.9 C-800 22.6	MEMOREX	3114	39.50
Scotch head cle Plastic library ca	an kit 51 - & 8 Mt	MM-ck524.9 RW-L5 2.9	DYSAN	3740/2D	65.00
Control of the State of the Sta	And the second second		1		





4116 150ns.

450ns. **16K STATIC**

64K DYNAMIC 4164 150ns.

6116 200ns



DYNAMIC MEMORY 1-31 32+ 100+

4027 4K dynamic 250ns.	ICM-4027250	1.99	1.85	1.75	
4116 150ns. 16K	ICM-4116150	1.95	1.85	1.75	
4116 200ns.16K	ICM-4116200	1.75	1.65	1.50	
4164 150ns. 64K 128 refresh	ICM-4164150	6.95	6.50	5.90	
41256 150ns. 256K	ICM-41256150				
STA	ATIC MEMORY				
21L02 200ns 1K static	ICM-21L02200	1.49	1.29	1.15	
21L02 450ns, 1K static	ICM-211.02450	1.29	1.15	.99	
2112 450ns. 2K static	ICM-2112450	2.99	2.85	2.75	
2114 300ns. 1K x 4	ICM-2114300	1.95	1.85	1.75	
4044TMS 450ns. 4K x 1	ICM-4044450	3.49	3.25	2.99	
5257 300ns. 4K x 1	ICM-5257300	2.50	2.25	1.99	
6116 P4 200ns. 2K x 8	ICM-6116200	4.95	4.80	4.65	
6116 P3 150ns 2K x 8	ICM-6116150	5.95	5.75	5.60	
6167/2167 100ns. 16K x 1 (20 pm)	ICM-6167100	8.95	8.50	7.90	
	Vaccettes				
	EPROMS				
2708 450ns. 1K x 8	ICE-2708	4.95	4.75	4.55	
2716 450ns. 2K x 8	ICE-2716	4.95	4.75	4.55	
2716TMS 450ns. Tri-voltage	ICE-2716TMS	7.95	7.65	7.25	
2732 450ns. 4K x B	ICE-2732	4.95		4.55	
2732 350ns. 4K x 8	ICE-2732350	10.50	9.90	7.60 9.50	
2532 450ns 4K x 8	ICE-2532	5.95	5.65	4.97	
2764 350ns. 8K x 8	ICE-2764 ICE-27128	29.95	28.32	27.46	
27128 350ns. 16K x 8	MVE-51 150	29.50	20.00	C. Jan	



DB25P \$2.50

GOLD S-100 EDGE CARD CONNECTORS

22/44 Eyelet CNE-44E 2.50 2.15 1.95 43/72 Moto s/I CNE-72S 6.60 6.15 5.75 36/72 D/G s/I CNE-72S 5.96 5.50 5.19

HIBBON CONNECTORS					
DB25P mate	CND-r25P	5.65	5.25	4.15	
3B255 female	CND-r25S	5.95	5.59	4.50	
7-30360 male.	CNC-r36P	7.95	6.75	5.90	
7-30360f male	CNC-r36S	7.95	6.75	5.9C	
20 pin edge			3.30		
	CNI-DS20		1.85		
6 pin edge	CNI-DE26		3.50		
26 pin socket	CNI-DS26		2.40		
34 pin edge	CNI-DE34		4.50		
4 pin socket	CNI-DS34	4.50	3.95	3.15	
i0 pin edge	CNI-DE50	5.95	5.60	4.90	
ill pin socket	CNI-DS50	4.95	4.60	31.90	

AMPHENOL / CENTRONICS TYPE 57-30360 36/P CNC-36P 7.95 6.35 4.90 IEEE488, C dor CND-24P 7.95 6.35 5.35

DISK DRIVE POWER CONNECTORS

B pin D.C. CNP-60C 1.95 1.29

3 AC Sgi/S CNP-3SS 1.69 1.09

4 pin D.C. CNP-40D 1.79 1.19

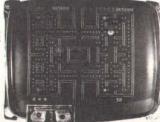
4 pin D.C. CNP-40D 1.79 1.19

5 pin D.C. CNP-3D 1.59 1.99

6 pin D.C. CNP-3D 1.59 1.99

COMPOSITE MONITOR

Ideal monitor for classroom



the Apple and sent-related power screen video.

MOT-BW23 35 Lbs. Monitors are open frame and for safety should be enclosed. Wood grain enclosure for above \$35.00 add/storal CAL-ENC22 15 Lbs.

California Digital has recently participated in-the purchase of several thousand Siemens FDD 100-8 floppy disk drives. These units are electronically and physically similar to that of the Shugart 801R. All units are new and shipped in factory sealed boxes. Manual and power connectors supplied free upon request. Your choice 115 Volt. 60 Hz. or 230 Volt. 50Hz.

EMEX DOUBLE \$2

California Digital has just purchased a large quantity of Hemex RFD-4000 Eight Inch double sided disk drives. Remex is the only double sided disk drive that has an double gimbal mounted head assembly that guarantes lower head tracking. This drive is mechanically solid. Remex has always been known for producing premiere products for the flopp disk market. The Remex company is a subsidiary of the Ex-cell-o Corporation, a Fortune 500 Company.

Eight Inch Single Sided

	Une	IWB	ren
SHUGART SA801R	\$395	385	375
SIEMENS FDD100-8	179	179	169
TANDON 848-1 SLIMLINE	369	359	349
Eight Inch Doubl	e Side	a	
SHUGART SA851R	525	495	475
QUME DATA TRACK 8	525	495	475
MITSUBISHI M2894-63	459	449	409
REMEX RFD-4000	219	209	189
TANDON 848-2 SLIMLINE	485	475	465
SHUGART 860 THINLINE	569	549	539

Five Inch Single Sided CHIICART CARRO 2/ Height 400 400 400

SHUGART SAZUU -/3 Height	109	159	149
TANDON TM 100-1	119	119	Call
Five Inch Double S	ided		
SHUGART SA455 1/2 Height	259	249	239
SHUGART SA465 96TPI	289	279	269
TANDON TM 100-2	279	269	259
TANDON TM 101-4 96TPI	369	355	350

Three Inch Rigid Floppy

HITACHI-AMDEK	call for pricing

Five Inch Winchesters

SEAGATE 406 6 Megabyte	695	675	650
SEAGATE 412 12 Megabyte	995	960	960
TANDON TM-503 14 Megabyte	895	860	795
WESTERN DYNAX removable	995	960	950

Upon request, all drives are supplied with power connectors and manual



Recent liquidation from a major manufacturer of data processing equipment allows California Digital the opportunity to offer these Tandon disk drives at a fraction of their original cost. Brand new, with 90 day guarantee. TAN-TM1001

VISA Shipping: First five pounds \$3,00. Each additional \$.50, Foreign orders: 10% shipping, Excess will be refunded. California residents add 6½% sales tax. COD's discouraged. Open accounts extended to state supported educational institutions and companies with a "strong" Dan & Bradstreet. Warehouse: 15608 inglewood Blvd.

TOLL FREE ORDER LINE TECHNICAL & CALIFORNIA (213)679-9001

ITORNI

Post Office Box 3097 B Torrance, Califo<mark>r</mark>nia 90503



LIBERTY \$4 FREEDOM 50



DIABLO **Word Processing Printer**

Now from the originator of the dairy, wheel printer, the Diablo 620. Print speed user selectable is identicated printer, superplant, subscriptin, graphics and m RS-232 interfacing. Communications, superplant, superplant, and RS-232 interfacing. Communications are proportionally as the second translation and printer second control and the makes export formating upon the dairy available. The 620 automatically selects the print 50 to 647/rich print wheels. On site service available worknown. DRI. 420 50 to 647/rich print wheels. On site service available worknown. DRI. 420 50 to 647/rich print wheels. On site service available worknown.



DESIGNS



Micro Decision MD1 Include \$1800 worth of EREE software

MDS-MD2 22 lbs.



Faraday Electronics IBM PC COMPATIBLE SINGLE BORAD COMPUTER

hyboard interface, 8087 socket, upto 32K of unter/timers, MS-DOS and CP/M 86 compati-and +12 volts, FAR-64

U.S. ROBOTICS **1200 BAUD MODEM**

The U.S. Robotics 212A/103 modem represents a major advance in 1200/300 baud modem technology. Proprietary 1200 baud LSI integrated circuits allows the U.S. Robotics 212A modem to maintain higher reliability over marginal

ns: Signalman Mark 1 at \$74.95 and the Universal

Star Gemini

MATRIX PRINTERS	S	
Law Germine-10 finction & beacon 100 charlase: parallel law Germine-15 of Octar-Jace 15 parallel 17 parallel 21 parallel 22 parallel 23 pa	STR-G10 STR-G15 VST-C80FT OKI-82A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-83A OKI-	269.00 559.00 419.00 419.00 595.00 595.00 575.00 1279.00 1279.00 1279.00 6150.00 6150.00 6150.00

WORD PROCESSING PRI WEC7710 55 Ghar/second, serial interface #EC7730 55 Ghar/second, serial interface #EC7730 55 Ghar/sec parl interface #INFO FROM THE PRINT OF THE PRINT OF THE PRINT OF #INFO FROM THE PRINT OF THE PRINT OF THE PRINT OF THE #INFO FROM THE PRINT OF	NEC-7710 NEC-7730 SRD-EXP500 SRD-EXP550 DBL-630	2279.0 2279.0 595.0 759.0 2250.0 879.0 779.0 839.0 1475.0

NECT710 55 chair/second, sental mentace NECT730 55 chair/sec, parl interface Silver Rend EXPS00, 14 chair/sec, parl interface Silver Rend EXPS00, 14 chair/sec, parl interface Silver Rend EXPS00 17 chair/sec, parl interface Jabbi 630, opportunal spacing, horz & vert. tab. 20 cps. Stother HR1 A daws wheel, parallelinterfacing Solveniter FIG Sental, 40 chair/sec, Solveniter FIG sental, 40 chair/sec, Solveniter FIG sental, 40 chair/sec,	NEC-7710 NEC-7730 SRD-EXP500 SRD-EXP550 DBL-630 DBL-630 DBL-630 DBL-630 PRO-F10S PRO-F10S	2279.0 2279.0 595.0 759.0 2250.0 879.0 779.0 839.0 1475.0
EDOON NO	-	

EPSON MX80 RIBBONS §6.95

MONITORS

BMC 12A green phosphor 15 MHz, composit vid	
BMC 12" high resolution, 20MHz.	ru.
Zenith ZVM121 green phosphor 12" 40/80 colum	10000
NEC JB1201 green phosphor 18 MHz. composit	video.
NEC JB1260 commercial grade composit.	
USI Amber screen 12" composit monitor.	
Motorola 23" open frame blk/white composit vide	

BMC-12A	88.00
BMC-12EN	139.00
ZTH-Z121	109.00
NEC-JB1201	169.00
NEC-JB1260	129.00
USI-12A	169.00
MOT-BW23	159.00
MOT-BW12	69.00
CON-BW9	59.00

279.00 499.00 699.00 339.00 595.00 329.00 329.00

DIRECT CONNECT

Hayes Smart Modern 1200 baud, auto answer, auto dial
Hayes Smartmodem, 300 baud only, auto answer, auto dial
Hayes Micromodem II, 103 Apple direct connect
Hayes Micromodern 100, S-100 auto answer, auto dial.
Hayes Chronograph, time & date
U.S. Robotics 212A 300/1200 baud, auto dial/answer.
Pervil 300/1200 auto dial autolog
Universal Data 103LP, line power, answer & originate
Universal Data 103LPJ, Auto answer

sal Data 1031,PJ, Auto answer sal Data 202, 1200 baud, half duplex only sal Data 212LP, full 1200 baud duplex, line power on U.G.t, dread connect, auto answer on Cat, acoustic connect ovation SmartCat 103, auto answer, auto dial ovation SmartCat 103, auto answer, auto dial

975.00	
HYS-212AD	515.00
HYS-103AD	229.00
HYS-MM2	279.00
HYS-100	319.00
HYS-CHR232	199.00
USR-212A	419.00
PEN-12AD	695.00
UDS-103LP	169.00
UDS-103LPJ	219.00
UDS-202LP	219.00
UDS-212LF	359.00
NOV-JCAT	109.00
NOV-CAT	159.00
NOV-SC103	219.00
NOV-SC212	529.00

The Wyse 100 features die cast aluminum case, 102 key keyboard and non-glare 28 line green phosphor video display. Split screen both horizontal an vertical makes the WY-100 unusally user friendly. This unique terminal is perfect enthance any business system.



4 6 6			
Freedom 50 gifts screen, delatethrable keyhouard Visual S0, defictable, keyhouard selectable settings. Visual S0 Green screen: Visual S0 Green screen: Visual S0 Green screen: Visual S0, emiliates DEC, D3, LSI, green func. keys arbaic paid 125 green screen; leve paig, func. keys Wyke 100, hoz s, ever s, pill screen, metal andoburse Wyke 100, hoz s, ever s, pill screen, metal andoburse Wyke 100, hoz s, but s, block mode and 22 knotices in keys. Televides 307, graphic das s, pill screen, 22 func. Televides 305, graphic das s, pill screen, 22 func. Televides 505, graphic das s, pill screen, 22 func. Televides 505, graphic das s, pill screen, 22 func. Televides 505, graphic das s, pill screen, 22 func. Televides 505, graphic das s, pill screen, 22 func. Televides 505, graphic das s, pill screen, 22 func. Televides 505, draphic das settlements of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second secon	LIB-F50 VSL-50 VSL-50G VSL-330G APX-D125G APX-D125G APX-D125G APX-D125G APX-D125G TVI-910P TVI-925 TVI-925 TVI-970 ZTH-Z29 ADD-VP1 ADD-VP2	475.00 659.00 679.00 995.00 695.00 795.00 1159.00 795.00 985.00 795.00 985.00 765.00 565.00 565.00 565.00	

N. S. C.		0.00	-
Microswitch	Valley van de la company	11)	Ep.
ASCII		Charles Street	-
KEYBOARD			111
570			1
1		1000	H
This blancount A		his contract of from t	

иретвоп	MPR-309C	149.00
MC	DGR-401C	85.00
P/M 3.0	DGR-41DC	249.00
espool	DGR-367C	45.00
Vascal Plus	DGR-004C	429 00
P/M-86	DGR-186C	239.00
IP/M II	DGR-200C	379.00
8" 3740	Formals Available IBM • 8" CP/M 10 Sector • Ost	86
Altos @ H Televide	eath / Zeinth 10 s	ector tari
Apple DOS	· BM/PC ·	Engle

co @ Comm re 64 I B M BUSINESS SOFTWARE

LTS-0095 SRM-0028 SRM-0018 MCS-1208 ASH-1208 CMT-5218 MPR-1238 MPR-4298 MPR-4298 PSW-0108 PSW-0108

CP/M 86 Pancal 86 C Binic 86	DGR-1208 DGR-004B DGR-0028	239.00 339.00 225.00
APPLE BUSIN	ESS SOFT	WARE
Home Accountant Plus	CNT-915A	49.00
Visicalc 2	PSW-017A	184.95
Visitie	PSW-018A	184.95
Visitiend.	PSW-014A	229.95
DeskPlan	PSW-010A PSW-015A	184.95
Visidex	PSW-015A	228.00
Visisched	PSW-023A	79.95
Visitem	MSF-857AC	295.00
Basic Compiler Fortran 80	MSF-021AC	349.00
Cobal 80	MSF-546AC	529.00
	MSF-186AC	179.00
Multiplan ZBD Forth	SST-616AC	129.00
Supercalc	SRM-001AC	205.00
Mailmale	CPW-105AC	69.00
D-Base II	ASH-116AC	429.00

Nysses & Golden all to Arms orgoni II stactic Attack

APPLE & ATARI GAMES Zásocon Crusti Grumble & Chop Deadline Starctoss Zork L il or III Castle Wolfenstein Castedia

pidemic ager in the Snow Vare Factor

DASSEN SERVICES SERVI Fragger Jawhreaker Lunar Leaper Marauder Soft Pont Adventure ses & Golden Flacce and & Princes 69.00 429.00

INNER ACCESS CORPORATION IVI S-100 EPROM & MICROPROCESSOR PROGRAMMER



Programs Proms: 2708 • 2716 • 2732 2732A • 2764 • 27128 Programs Microcomputers 8748 • 8748H • 8749H • 8751 Programs EE/PROMS XICOR X2804 & X2816 **Programs Microcontrollers**

S-100, IEEE-696 extra height card increases accessability to switches and zero insertion PROM sockets.

Does not require personality modules or off board cables. Supplied with full CP/M based EPROM programming software.

Features Intel fast programming algorithms.
On board programming power supply.

Equipped with four zero insertion programming sockets

= 100 STATIC MEMORY BOARDS

16 BIT MICROPROCESSORS

Godbout 8086/8087 microcumpuler 16 bit.	GBT-8687	579.00
68000 CPU board, 8 MHz., uddresses 15 mag.	GBT-68K	525.00
Godbout dout processor 8085/8086, 8 bit.	GBT-8588	359.00
Lamas Data Systems Lighting Dre, 8 MHz.	LOM-8086	429.00
SINGLE BOARD CO	MPUTE	RS

8 BIT MICROPROCESSORS

FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLERS

out Drisk 1, double density, NEC765 GBT-DSK imit Computer Systems 2422A with CPM CCS-2422 aw Disk Jockey II with CPM 2.2 MOS-DJ2 inter Disk Jockey I with CPM 2.2 MD5-0.22 mms Unik Jockey I with CPM, ningle density MDS-0.11 the Electronics druitle density controller LAR-0.00 theII Electronics single density controller TAR-SDC crum DMA OmniDrak, I/O so hand disk FCM

CPM OPERATING SYSTEM Research CP/M 3.0, 8° single do of CPM 2.2 for Disk 1, of CPM86 for 8088 and 8086 Electronics CPM 2.2

HARD DISK CONTROLLERS

495.00 495.00

EPROM BOARDS

Ram 16, 64K N5 be data transfer. GB Ram 17, 64K 8 bit 24 bit extend und. GB Ram 21, 128K byte 8,15 transfer. GB DYNAMIC MEMORY BOARDS

grat 256K byte, expand to 1 Meg. imputer 2056, 64K bank select

INTERFACE BOARDS

SPECIAL FUNCTION BOARDS

s S-100 Micromodem, 300 baud FCC reg. omputer (fock catendar, bat back up out System support board, 4K EPROM

MAINFRAMES & MOTHER BOARDS

Qualitam 512+ 14K memory & social port Qualitam 512+ 512K memory, RS232 Quanthoant 66K per Frentiern Quanthoant 66K per Frentiern Quanthoant 25K Four Fruction STS MegaPhin 66K Cathoant sonia & part 8 AST Commonly Na 64K Cathoant sonia & part 8 AST Commonly Na 64K Cathoant sonia & part 8 AST POT Net Jord a see methods, may fusual. 518 64K memory Cathoant STS Na 15K Memory Cathoant STS OF Na 15K

64K, senal, 1 par I. game port per RIO 64K 2S. SASI, cik cal per RIO 256K per RIO Piggyback 64K per RIO Piggyback 256K Tech 300 baset internal modern 239:00 599:00 495:00 429:00 357:00 195:00 799:00 tips Tech 300 Galad immand impdem
cockers 300 1700 immand impdem
rete Carlor card. 684 plans. 584 point Libra.
489-511
to beak Master: continis 5 to 85 Troppe disk VSA-MBST
to Deak Master. continis 5 to 85 Troppe disk VSA-MBST
to Waltercard spenjart. Ciketra, 6444 cetaja
VSA-MBST
with Souther to part juminar
rem Compressions. XHer card sitis
XHE-MST
WMS-STIF
WM



TOLL FREE ORDER LINE 800 421-5041 TECHNICAL & CALIFORNIA (213)679-9001

IBM Specials **Advanced Operating Systems Applied Software** Versaform . Ashton-Tate dBase II (CP/M86).....\$419 dBase II (MS DOS).....\$419 Continental Software The Home Accountant Plus \$ 95 Computer Sotware Technology Word/PC **Davidson & Associates**

Speed Reader\$ 49

Comprehensive Software PC Tutor\$ 55

Money Decisions\$129

Easy Writer II.....\$209

Financial Management Series \$899

The Tax Manager\$159

Spellstar

Personal Investor\$ 89

Accounts Receivable\$329 Accounts Payable\$329
Peach Pak (GL/AR/AP)\$389

PFS Report\$89 PFS File.....\$89

Concurrent CP/M 86 \$209

CIS Cobol 86\$489 Peter Norton Computing Norton Utilities \$ 55

Select Word Processing System \$299

Supercalc\$179

Spellguard.....\$125

Data Capture \$ 75

Visicalc (256K)\$165

Visitrend/Plot Visifile

Business Forecasting Model \$ 69

.....\$199

Speed Programming Package 86 ...

Software Publishing

Digital Research

Softword Systems

Sorcim/ISA

Southeastern

Visicorp

Visidex

Pasca/MT + 86

Accounts Receivable Accounts Payable\$369

Datamost

(128K)...

Easy Filer

Easy Planner . . .

General Ledger ...

Micro Lab

Micro Pro Wordstar

Reportstar North American **Business Systems**

Answer ... **PBL** Corporation

Peachtree General Ledger.

Denver Software

Eagle Software

Howard Software

Executive Accounting System

Information Solutions

Innovative Software

Prices That Won't New Products * * Corona Desktop Computer * *

IBM Compatible Includes 2 320K drives, 128K IBM Compatible Includes 2 320K drives, 128K memory. Graphics, serial/parallel ports, high

Monitors

Multimate wordprocessing.	
★ ★ Corona Desktop Computer ★ ★ Same as above with one 320K floppy and one 10 megabyte hard drive.	\$ 399 5
★ ★ Corona Portable Computer ★ ★ IBM compatible/2 320 drives. Same components as above.	\$2395

* * Corona Portable Computer * * \$4295

Color II	8	679
Color III	\$	399
Color IV (RGB Analog Input)	\$1	029
Amdisk3	\$	729
Amplot	\$	769
Amdek V310 Green	\$	179
NEC		
NEC JB 1201M	\$	169
Transtar		
Transtar 20	\$	139

Quadram Quadchrome

Amdek

- Hi-Res RGB Monitor
- Non-Glare Screen
- 690 x 240 Resolution

CALL FOR PRICE! **Peripherals**

Kraft Joystick	45
TG Joystick	39
TG Trackball\$	39
Microsoft 64K Ramcard\$	239
Microsoft 256K Ramcard \$	
Hayes Smartmodem 300\$	209
Hayes Smartmodem 1200\$	499
Hayes Smartmodem 1200B\$	
Hayes Smartcom II Terminal Pk \$	72
Anchor Automation Mark VI Modem . \$	179
Quadram Microfazer w/Power	
Supply\$	149
Trackball\$	
Analog Joystick\$	49
IBM Interface Card	45
Versawriter Graphics Tablet\$	239
The second secon	

★★ Specials of the Month ★★

Corona Hard Disk Subsystem 5 MG
Corona 5 MG External
Corona 10 MG Internal
Corona 10 MG External\$2149
Verbatim Disks (S/D w/Library Case)
Box of Maxell Disks (D/D)\$ 39
Flip n' Sort Diskette Box (Holds 50 Disks)
Elephant Disks\$ 20
USI Amber Monitor\$ 149
Color 1 Plus Monitor\$299
Quadboard 256K Installed\$399
Quad 512 + (512K Installed)\$599
Mark VI Modem\$179
AST Megaplus II (256K Installed)\$539
emon Surge Protector\$ 39
Orange Surge Protector\$ 95
The state of the s



Call Toll Free 1-800-634-6766 Order Line Only

Information & Order Inquiries (702) 369-5523

OD / WI O//

CF/I	10
Digital Research	SuperSort
CBasic\$ 99	SpellStar
CB-80	
Pascal/MT +	CalcStar\$ 89
Speed Programming Package \$129	3 Pak (Word/Mail/SpellStar) \$489
CIS Cobol	2 Pak (WordStar and MailMerge) \$369
Access Manager\$189	2 Pak (WordStar and SpellStar) \$369
Display Manager\$253	InfoStar
404	ReportStar\$209
Micropro International	
WordStar\$259	Sorcim Corporation
DataStar\$179	SuperCalc
MailMerge	Spellguard\$123

Personal



Includes 64K IBM-PC with 2 320 KB floppy disk drives, controller color graphics card, monochrome monitor

Take A Byte Out Budget.

Printers

NEC	
NEC 8023A\$ 439	
NEC 3530	
NEC 7710 \$2059	
NEC 7730	
NEC 3550\$1899	
Diablo	
Diablo 620R (25CPS) \$ 949	
Diablo 630R (40CPS)	
Diablo 630KSR (40CPS) \$2429	
Epson	
FX80 \$ 599	
FX100FT \$ 799	
17.1001 + 11111111111111111111111111111111	
Smith Corona	
TP-1 Parallel	
Okidata	
ML82A	
ML83A\$ 649	
ML84P\$ 979	
ML84S\$1089	
ML92	
ML93\$ 869	
IDS	
Microprism 80	
Prism 132\$1399	
(with Sheetfeed & Graphics)	
Prism 132	
(with Sheetfeed, Graphics & Color)	
Prism to IBM Cable\$ 48	
Olt-1	
Citoh	
8510 Prowriter	
F10 Starwriter	
F10 Printmaster \$1599	
Mannesmann Tally	
MT 160L \$ 599	
MT 1802 (Parallel) \$1559	
MT 1805 (Serial)\$1559	
Gemini	
Gemini 10\$ 319	
Gemini 15 € 470	

We Carry the **Full Line of** AST Research and **Quadram Multi-Function Boards**

Printer Interface \$ 79

Qume Sprint 11+ Tractor Feed

> CALL FOR BEST PRICING

1200 XL	
with factory rebat	e
800 48K	\$299
with factory rebai	te
400 16K with factory reba	\$159
	Carrier and the service of the servi
410 Recorder	
810 Disk Drive	\$419
1025 Printer	\$409

1010 Recorder \$ 410 Recorder \$
410 Recorder
810 Disk Drive
1025 Printer
830 Modem
850 Interface
481 Entertainer
482 Educator
483 Programmer \$
484 Communicator
853 16K Ram
The Bookkeeper Kit\$1
CX4104 Mailing List
CX404 Word Processor\$1
CXL4007 Music Composer\$
Programming 2 & 3\$
Conversational Languages\$
CX4018 Pilot
CX405 Pilot
CXI 4003 Assembler Editor \$

CX8126 Microsoft Basic

calc	\$169
Merge	\$ 20
a Perfect	\$ 75
ter Perfect	\$105
t Wizard	\$ 65
asm 65 2.0	\$ 59
Manager 800 +	
Assembler	\$ 34
Assembler	\$ 20
ri World	\$ 39
os	\$ 59
ropainter	
or Print	
Interpreter	
hops Square	\$ 20
phic Master	
phic Generator	
sic Compiler	
nputari's Financial Wizard	
or Accountant	
alink	
It 2 System	
kette Inventory System	
I.P. Property Management	. D1/9
Programming Technique	S
play Lists	

Business & Utilities

	Programming Technologia Lists		
	Horiz/Vert Scroll		
	Page Flipping	 \$	1
	Basics of Animation	 \$	1
	Player Missile Graphics		
	Sound	\$	2
1			

Apple Utilities & Business

Visicalc 3.3	165
Visischedule	199
Visitrend/Visiplot	
The Word Handler	129
Magic Window II	95
Magic Mailer	45
Magic Words	45
Real Estate Analyzer II	119
Supercalc	165
PFS: Report (New)	85
PFS:	85
PFS: Graph	85
The General Manager	97
D.B. Master	145
Pie Writer	95
Wordstar	299
Datafax	129
Datalink	65
The Home Accountant	48
Payroll Manager	199
Pie Writer/Multi 80 column	95
Pro-Easywriter/Mail Combo	209
Executive Briefing System	
The Sensible Speller	79
Mail Merge	159
Spellstar	
Calstar	
First Class Mail	5 49
E-Z Ledger	\$ 45
The Dictionary	
Versawriter Pak 1	
Versawriter Pak 2	27
Personal Investor	
General Ledger	\$239
Accounts Receivable	
Accounts Payable	
Executive Secretary	
Executive Speller	5.5
TASC Compiler	6119
Basic Compiler	65
Link Video Apple II	\$10F
Link Video Apple II	130
Bag of Tricks	27
A.L.D.S.	
S.A.M	
Super Disk Copy III	20
The Artist	
3-D Supergraphics	27
Program Line Editor	
- 0	

Hit List

Cyborg	\$22
Crisis Mountain	
Cytron Masters	\$27
S.E.U.I.S	\$27
Knight of Diamonds	
Way Out	
Zaxxon	
S.A.G.A. Adventure Ea.	
Serpentine	
Choplifter	\$23
Frogger	\$23
Sea Fox	
Temple of Apshai	
Ultima	\$27
Zork I	\$27
Zork II	\$27
Castle Wolfenstein	\$20
Wiz & Princess	
Ulysses & The Golden Fleece	\$23
Wizardy	\$34
Tigers In The Snow	\$27
Deadline	\$34
Bandits	
Starcross	
Aztec	\$27
Mask of the Sun	
Pie Man	
Miner 2049er	
Wavy Navy	
Ultima II	
Dark Crystal	
Millionaire	
Hi Res Secret	
Police Artist	

Suspended



1095 E. Twain (702) 796-0296 Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Call Toll Free

Order Line Only

Information & Order Inquiries (702) 369-5523

We accept VISA and MasterCard Mon. — Fri. 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. — Sat. 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Dealers' Inquiries Invited

ORDERING INFORMATION AND TERMS:

For fast delivery send cashier checks, money orders or direct bank wire transfers. Personal and company checks allow 3 weeks to clear. C.O.D. orders (\$3.00 minimum) and 1% of all orders over \$300. School purchase orders welcome. Prices reflect a cash discount only and are subject to change. Please enclose your phone number with

any orders.

SHIPPING: Software (\$2.50 minimum). Shipping — Hardware (please call). Foreign orders APO & FPO orders — \$10 minimum and 15% of all orders over \$100. Nevada residents add 5 3/4% sales tax. All goods are new and include factory warranty. Due to our low prices, all sales are final. All returns must have a return authorization number. in order to be accepted. NO returns permitted after 21 days from shipping date.

16K Apple™ Ramcard



LIST 195 ACP

\$5995

 Full 1 year warranty · Top quality - gold fingers

Compatible with Z-80 Softcard

64K

Part No. 2147

ACP

PRICE

\$395 ea.

NOW AVAILABLE

Apple IIe 64K Add-in Memory with 80 Columns

\$14995

RAMCARD

IEEE

Uses

Low Power

6116 IC's

ngle Supply

Assm and Tester

4K STATIC RAMS

Super Fast!

Super Low Power

...\$1.95 ea

Operates by applying 12VDC in one direction and then reversing polarity (or square wave). Uses 12VDC, Clock Wise Rotation, Rated 3 RPM at 4 P.P.S. with a 5 degree stanging angle.

10 for \$34.95

(7) LED only \$2495

COEX RS232 Line Tester

SURGE

SUPPRESSOR

'Surgeonics'

Power Sentry

\$3995

3.75

6.50

4.95

15 Amps 250 Vol.

transient suppr

ACP

Low Price

CONNECTORS

stepping angle

RS232 SIGNAL TESTER

Other Styles Also Availah

INTEL CODEC IC

\$9⁹⁵ ea. For Filter P/N 2912A _ \$4.95 ea.

P/N 2910A

For Digital

Voice

STEPPER MOTOR

compatible

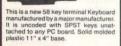
32K STATIC RAM 2 or 4 MHz



Expandable Hene 2114L's

16K 4 MHz Kit	\$159.95
16K 4 MHz A&T	A400 0F 217.95
32K 4 MHz Kit	\$129.95-289.05
32K 4 MHz A&T	• 339.00
BARE BOARD	39.95
Bare Bd w/all par	ts less mem. 99.95
	16K 4 MHz A&T 32K 4 MHz Kit 32K 4 MHz A&T BARE BOARD

REPEAT OF SELL-OUT 58 Key Unencoded Keyboard \$1995 ea.



Unencoded **Key Pad**

y Keypad with keys and tab, i, (--), (;) and (.) Onty \$905 es.



\$325.00

UV "EPROM" ERASER



Model S-52T

16K Memory Expansion Kits for Apple/TRS-80

200/250nS /250nS city computer \$12.95 CALL FOR VOLUME PRICING

CORCOM FILTER



6 amps 4 satible Line Cord Add ... \$3.50 pcs 4164

D-RAM 100

AMD MODEM IC P/N AM7910 1200Baud



PARALLEL ALPHA NUMERIC PRINTER

DB25S Female

Set with Hood, Sale 22/44 S/T, KIM 43/86 S/T, MOT

50/100 S-100 Connector W/W

50/100 S-100 Connector S/T

Hood

19 Column Printer prints 16 numerical columns plus 3 columns which have math, alpha and other notations. Each wheel has 12 positions with position 12 blank. Position 11 on numerical columns have decimal point or #. Utilizes 2.75" wide adding machine tape and a dual color ink ribbon. Input data parallel

with four bit BCD comparator circuit. Print rate, 3 lines per second.
Operating voltage 22-28VDC with typical cycle time of
340mS. Size 6%"W x 3%"H x 5%"Dp. New. \$8.95 ea.

\$8.95 ea. 3/\$25

MICPOPPOCESSORS

Banks					~
8001	599.00	8008-1	\$14.95	6802P	14.95
8002	69.00	2901	9.90	8035	14.95
80	9.95	2901A	14.95	8039	12.95
BOA	11.95	9900JL	49.95	B073N	34.95
-8 (3850	16.95	6502	9.95	8755	49.95
650	16.95	6502A	16.95	8748	49.95
802	9.75	IM6100	29.95	6809	30.00
080A	4.75	6800	11.75	8086	49.95
085	14.95	6800B	19.95	68000	129.95
	1	DAN	10	CALLF	OR

OTY PE 5290 \$1, 5298 1 6508 4 6518 6 6561 3 6604 3 6605 7 9130 8 9140 8 93415 6

6118/2018 \$7.95 8284-84K 5.95 4116-2 1.99 4116-2 8/12.95 2101 3.99 2102 7.9 21102-2 1.49 2111 3.49 2112 3.49 2114 1.99 2114 1.99 2114 1.99 2114 2.325 2114 2.325 2114 2.325 6.99 2147 \$5.99 411 5.99 414 4.69 1101 99 1103 99 4027 4.69 4044 3.99 4050 4.69 4096 3.99 4115 1.49 4200 7.95 4402 1.99 5280 4.60 93425 6.99 64K only 55.95

SUPPORT

8155 59 95	8259 \$8.95	68047	\$22.95
8156 9.95	8275 19.95		19.95
8202 29.95	B279 9.50	46505	22.95
8205 2.69	6810 4.75	6520	6.95
8212 2.75	6820 6.50	6522	9.95
8214 4.95	6821 6.50	6530-X	24.95
8216 2.75	6828 10.50	6532	17,95
8224 2.95	6834 16.95	6551	19.95
8226 2.95	6845 22.95	Z80-PIO	6.50
8228 3.95	6847 27.95	ZBOA-PIO	9.50
8243 9.50	6850 5.25	Z80-CTC	6.50
8250 14.95	6852 5.25	Z80A-CTC	9.50
8251 6.50	6860 10.95	Z80-DMA	19.95
8253 11.95	6862 10.95	Z80A-DMA	27.95
8255 4.50	6875 5.95	Z80-SIQ	24.95
8257 9.50	6880 2.49	Z80A-SIO	29.95

MOS PROMS

	-	and the latest l	
2764 (8Kx8) TS	\$69.95	2708 (450nS)	\$5.75
2732 (4Kx8) TS	12.95	2708 (650nS)	
2716/2516; 5V		1702A	5.75
(2Kx8) TS	7.95	MM5203AQ	14.50
TMS2716, 5V, 12V	17.95	MM5204Q	9.95
2758, 5V, (450nS)	3.50		

HI-TECH

2513-001 (5V) Upper	\$9.50	DAC68	\$9.95
2513-005 (5V) Lower	10.95	DACTOR	9.95
2513-ADM3 (5V) Lower	14.95	8038 Function Generator	4.50
MCM66710 ASCIL Shifted	112.95	MC4024 VCD	2.95
MCM66740 Math Symbol	13.95	LM566 VC0	1.95
MCM66750 Alpha Control	13.45	XR2206 Function General	or 5.25
1771-01 8" & Minifloppy	24.95	TR1602B (5V, 12V)	3.95
1781 Dual Floppy	29.95	AY51013 (5V, 12V)	4.95
1791-01 Dual Floppy	36.95	AY51014A/1612 (5-14V)	6.95
1791-02 Dust Floppy	44.95	AY51015A/1863 (5V)	6.95
1793 DD, DS Floppy	44.95	IM6402	7.95
1797 DD, DS Floppy	54.95	IM5403	8.95
1691 Outa Separator	18.95	2350 USRT	9.95
2143 Clock Generator	18.95	16718 Astros	24.95
8700 8 bit Binary	13.50	MC14411	11.95
8701 10 bit Binary	22.00	4702	14.95
8703 8 bit TS	13.50	WD1941	9.95
9400 Volt to Freq Conv.	7.25	C0M5016	16.95
8750 31/2 Digit BCD	13.95	INSB250	15.95
1408L6 6 bit	3.95	AY5-2376	13.75
1400L8 8 bit	5.95	AY5-3600	13.75
DACOT D to A	5.95	MM5740AAC	8.95

LOW PROFILE SOCKETS (TIN) 25-49 50-100

8 pin LP	.16	15	.14
14 pin LP	.20	.19	.18
16 pin LP	.22	.21	20
18 pin LP	.29	.28	.27
20 pin LP	.34	.32	.30
22 pin LP	.29	27	.24
24 pin LP	.38	.37	.36
28 pin LP	.45	.44	.43
40 pin LP	.60	.59	.58
01 10			-

3L WIREWRAP SOCKETS (GOLD)

8 pin WW	.55	.54	.49
0 pin WW (Tin)	.65	63	.58
4 pin WW	.75	.73	.67
6 pin WW	.80	77	.70
8 pin WW	.95	.90	.81
O pin WW	1.15	1.08	.99
2 pin WW	1.45	1.35	1.23
4 pin WW	1.35	1.26	1.14
B pin WW	1.60	1.53	1,38
0 pin WW	2.20	2.09	1.89

910-595-1565

SWITCHES

ı		
ı	2 Position 4 Position	\$.99
ı	5 Position 6 Position	1.29
ŀ		

DIP

ML	JFFI	N®
6 Position	1.35	10
5 Position	1.29	9
4 Position	1.19	8

The dependable, low cost, largest selling fan for commercial cooling applications.
 105cfm free air delivery

LINEAR

LM305H LM306H LM307CN LM308CN

LM309K

LM310GN

M318CN

1.99 1.49 4.50 6.79 3.79 3.99 7.99 8.99 8.99

LM311D/CN LM312H LM317T

LM318CN LM319N/H LM320K-XX* LM320T-XX*

LM337K LM338K LM338K LM340K-XX* LM340K-XX* LM340H-XX* LM350K LM350K LM350K LM350C LM372N LM35CN LM372N LM377N LM377N LM381N LM38BCN/N LM381N LM38BCN/N LM381N LM38BCN/N

LM386N

LM387N

1 M390N

NE561T

NE531V/T NE555V NE556N

NE565N/H NE566H/V

NE567V/H

NE592N LM702H LM709N/H LM710N/H LM711N/H LM711N/H LM733N/H LM733N/H LM733N/H LM741CN/H LM74TCN/H LM74TCN/H LM74TON/H LM74TON/H LM74BOCN LM1310N MC1330 MC1350 MC1356

4803

LM1414N LM1458CN/N MC1488N MC1489N LM1496N LM1556N LM1820N LM1850N LM1889N LM2111N LM2900N

LM2901N

LM2917N

CA3013T CA3018T CA3021T CA3023T

CA3035T

CA3039T

CA3046N LM3053N

CA3059N CA3060N

CA3062N LM3065N CA3080T CA3080T CA3083N CA3083N CA3083N CA3089N CA3097N CA3140T CA3146T CA3146T CA3190N

CA3410N

MC3423N MC3460N

SG3524N

CA3600N

LM3900N

LM3905N LM3909N

LM3914N

LM3915N

LM3916N

RC4131N RC4136N RC4194TK RC4195TK RC4195TK RC4195TK ULN2001 ULN2003 SN75460N SN75451N SN75452N SN75454N SN75493N SN75494N SN75494N SN75494N TL494CN TL496CP

74S244 \$2.99 748251

748260

ototototo

11111111

7 Position \$1,39 8 Position 1.49

FAN

1.65

400€

4027

9 Position 10 Position

74500

1.69 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.49 1.49 2.69 1.89 1.89 1.89 2.75 2.75 2.99

4.68" sq. x 1.50" deep SPECIAL PURCHASE

NEW \$9.50ea

CLIDED IC CLOSEOUT SDECIALS

30	ren	IC CL	_UJ	EUUI	SPE	CIAL	_
14411 74LS668 74LS377 74LS241 8259 6561 RAM LM733CN	\$7.95 3/1.99 2/1.99 2/1.99 6.95 2.95 3/1.99	6571A SIG 2652 8253 2758 EPROM 1802 Z80A CPU 6522	\$6.95 3.95 6.95 2.95 8.95 4.95 6.95	8080A CPU 2102 RAM 4060 RAM 2732 UPD410 UPD411 2708 EPROM	\$2.95 .75 1.40 6.95 2.98 2.98 8/29.95	5027 CRT 2901 8039 MM5320 9131 RAM EMM4402 10415	\$9.95 3.95 3.95 5.99 1.99 1.99 4.95
LM323K	3.96	6502 CPU	5.95	2114	8/14.50	8700 A/D	2/16.95

TOLL FREE 800-854-823

Mail Order: P.O. Box 17329 Irvine, CA 92713

542 W. Trimble, San Jose, CA 95131 (408) 946-7010

7400		
7475 \$.38		
7476 .34		.89
7479 4.60		.87
7480 .49		.87
7482 .95		.87
7483 .5		1.20
7485 .68		1.95
7486 .3		1.69
7489 1.75		4.75
7490 .3		.79
7491 5		.89
7492 .4		.85
7493 4		.75
7494 .69		.75
7495 .68		1.34
7498 .69		.75
7497 2.90		1.75
74100 2.90		.75
74107 .3		2.25
74109 .3		2.25
74116 1.9		9.95
74121 .29		3.90
74122 .3		1.15
74123 5		1.15
74125 .3		.85
74126 .4		.85
74128 .5		.85
74132 .6		.68
74136 .7		.85
74139 .9		.85
74141 .7		1.39
74142 2.9		1.39
74143 2.9		1.19
74144 2.9		.95
74145 .6		1.05
74147 1.9		1.89
74148 1.2		.75
74150 1.0		1.40
74151 .6		3.90
74152 .6		3.90
74153 .6		1.25
74154 1.1		.95
74155 .7		.68
74156 .7		,68
74157 .6		.68
74158 1.6		.68
74159 2.4		1.45
74160 ,8		1.90
	74490	1.90
41500		
4L500		

74LS00\$ 26 74LS113\$.43 74LS245\$2.20

74LS01 .	28	74LS114 74LS122	.43	74LS247	1.10
74LS02	28	74LS122	.55	74LS248	1.10
74LS03 .	28	74LS123	1.19	74LS249	1.19
74LS04	35	74LS124	1.35	74LS251	1.40
74LS05 .	28	74LS125	.89	74LS253	1.40
74LS08		74LS126	.52	74LS257	.85
74LS09	35	74LS126 74LS132 74LS136	.79	74LS258	.98
74LS10 .	28	74LS136	.49	74LS259	
		74LS138		74LS260	.65
74LS12	33	74LS139	.85	74LS261	2.48
74LS13 .	47	74LS145	1.25	74LS266	.59
	95	74LS148	1,49	74LS273	1.75
74LS15	33	74LS151	.79	74LS275	4.40
		74LS153		74LS279	.59
		74LS154	1.70	74LS283	.96
74LS22	33		+ +0	741 0000	(DC
	33	74LS158	.99	74LS290	.99
74LS27	33	74LS157	85	74LS295	1.10
74LS28 .	33	74LS158			1.19
74LS30	26	741.5180	1.05	74LS324	1.75
		74LS161		74LS347	1.95
	55	74LS162	1.05	74LS348	1.96
74LS37	45	74LS163	1.05	74LS352	1.18
741 \$38	39	74LS164		74LS353	
74LS40		74LS165		74LS363	
74LS42	79	74LS166		74LS365	
		74LS168		741.5366	66
		74LS169		74LS367	.69
	26	74LS170	1.99	74LS368	.66
74LS54	20	74LS173	89	74LS373	1.89
74LS55	20	74LS174	89	74LS374	1.89
741 973	45	741 \$175	80	741 5375	.68
74LS74 .	42	741 5181	220	74LS377	1.96
74LS75	59	74LS190			1.95
74LS76				74LS386	.68
74LS78 .	45	74LS191	.98	74LS390	
74LS83A	70	741 5193	.98	74LS393	
74LS85 1	10	741 5194	1.15	74LS395	
74LS86	45	741 5195	.95	74LS399	
74LS90 .		74LS196		74LS424	
74LS92	75	74LS197	89	74LS668	
74LS93	75	74LS221	1.15	74LS670	
74LS95		74LS240	1.69	81LS95	1.69
74LS96			1.69	81LS96	1.68
74LS107	45	74LS243	1.69	81LS97	1.69
74LS109	45	741 5244	1.49	81LS98	1.60
74LS112		1760677	WO	LUME PRI	
	-	THE RESERVE			
		CM	റട	TOLL F	DEE
4000 \$.38 4001 .38 4002 .38	5	4037 S	1.95	4089	\$2.9
4001 3	5	4040	1.29	4093	.99
4002 3	5	4041	1.25	4094	2.9
4000 1 D		40.40	os	4000	2.00

ŀ.	\$.35	4037	\$1.95	4089	\$2.95
	.35	4040	1.29	4093	.99
ŀ	.35	4041	1.25	4094	2.95
ĺ	1.05	4042	.95	4098	2.29
	.25	4043		4099	2.25
í	1.39	4044	.85	14408	12.95
ì	.45	4046	1.75	14409	12.95
ì	.45	4047	1.25	14410	12.95
	.35	4048	.99	14412	12.95
ŀ	.25	4049		14415	8.95
ì	.45		.69	14419	4.95
	1.39	4051	1.10	4501	.39
	1.15	4052		4502	
	.59	4053		4503	.69
	1.19	4055		4505	8.95
i	.89	4056		4506	.75
ŀ	.45	4059	9.25	4507	
ŀ	1,10	4060		4508	3.75
	1.19	4066		4510	1.19
	1.15	4069		4511	
	29	4070		4512	
	.75	4071	.35	4515	
	25	4072	35	4516	1.45
	.65	4073	35	4518	1.39
ì	.85	4075		4520	1.25
ř.	1.29	4076		4555	4.95
i	.45	4077		4556	.99
	3.25	4078		4566	
	2.15	4081		80C95	1.50
	3.25			80C97	1.25
	95	4085		200000	
			-		

Retail: 1310B E. Edinger, Santa Ana CA 92705 (714) 558-8813

AST Megaplus Card
P/N MG-064, 64K, Ser, Clk
P/N MG-064SP, add7 Ser, Pa
P/N MG-256, 256K, Ser, Clk
P/N MG-256SP add7 Ser, Par

CACTUS TECHNOLOGY

Extender Card
Prototype Card
37 Pin "D" Connector
Snap-in Card Guides (5)
CORONA Hard Disk System
CORVUS Hard Disk System
DAVONG
5Mb Hard Disk
12Mb Hard Disk
12Mb Hard Disk

MAYNARD Disk Drive Card

TG PRODUCTS Joystick Track Ball

VISTA
MULTICARD w/84K SPC
MULTICARD W/84K SPC
MULTICARD W/84K SPC
64K Upgrade Kif (9 chips)
"MAXICARD" w/84K
"MAXICARD" w/576K
"MAXICARD" w/576K
"MAXICARD" w/576K
"PC MASTER (5½", 8")
ECONOCARD-SPC only

STAR MICRONICS - NEW!

PSON MX80 w/Graftra: MX100 w/Graftra FX80 w/Graftrax

COEX 80F/T 80

INTEGRAL DATA

BROTHER HR-1

AMDEK CORP

300 Green 12" 310 Amber 12" Color I Composite Color II RGB Hi-Res Color IV RGB Analog

NEC 12" Green - NEW 12" RGB (690 x 230) PRINCETON GRAPHICS RGB IBM Lookalike

IBM 51/4" SSDD
VERBATIM 525-01 SS
VERBATIM 550-01 DS
MAXELL MD1 SS
MAXELL MD2 DS
AMDEK Hitachl 3" DS Micro
BULK SPECIAL SS
With Sleevé and Box

CURTIS PC Pedestal Extension Cable

RAM EXPANSION 16K Motherboard (16 IC's) 64K Memory Exp. (9 IC's) KRAFT IBM Joystick IBM Paddles

INTEL 8087 IC

Microprism 480 Prism 80 Color (all) Prism 132 Color (all)

BROTHER HR-1
Daisywriter
IBM PC to EPSON Cable
OKIDATA Microline 82A
Microline 83A
Microline 84AP

PRINTERS

MONITORS

DISKETTES

MORE IBM GOODIES

910-595-1565

Floppy Card w/Sen MOUSE SYSTEMS Mouse w/Mousepa Mouse RS232 I/O

COEX

P/N MG-255SP addT Ser, Par 10 AST I/O Plus" Card P/N I/O-SP, Cik, (2) Ser, Par 2 AST Combo Plus" Card P/N MC256SPC 256K, cik, P/S 995 AST PC Disk++" Card P/N MD-064, 64K, Host, Par 10

Vista

Totally compatible

to Apple Drives.

Just plug in and run.

Vista Quartet

Computer Company

Apple II/IIe

Compatible

Disk Drive

Equivalent

to

4

Apple

Drives

00

Add 8"

Drives

To Your

Apple II/IIe

Up To 2.4 Megabyte!

Now "TRIMLINE V1100" with

Tandon Thinline DS DD Drives.

SPECIAL

(2) Siemen's 8" Disk Drives

(1) Vista V-1000 Enclosure

(1) Power Supply w/Fan, w/Cable

Apple Compatible Software

SAVE UP TO 40%

\$129

155

185

179

159 115

25 115

155 199 279

59

HOBBY Bag of Tricks Graphics Mag DOS Boss

DOS Boss Zoom Graphics Utility City Locksmith 4.0 Compl Graph Sys Apple Mechanic Nibbles Away II

The Missing Ring

Chopifler
Frogger
Wizardy
Snack Attack
Castle Wolfenslis
Arcade Machine
Canyon Climber
Actice
Mask of the Sun
Cannonball Blitz
Knight Diamonds
Zork I
Starcross
Serpentine

Starcross Serpentine Star Blazer Deadline Tubeway Flight Simulator Space Vikings Sargon II Spittire Simulator Apple Pagic

25 43

GAMES 155

\$69900

Disk

	LIST	ACP
Apple Ile w/64K		\$1195.00
Apple Ile System	1995.00	1695.00
Apple lie Sys w/Ext Text	2195.00	1895.00
Disk II w/Controller	545.00	449.00
Disk II w/o Controller	395.00	359.00
Monitor III Green	249.00	189.00
Super Serial Card	195.00	169.00
Parallel Interface Card	165.00	139.00
80 Column Text Card	125.00	109.00
Extended 80 Column Text	295.00	249.00
Dot Matrix Printer	695.00	529.00

"Apple Products Available In-store Only MORE HARDWARE LIST \$395.00 195.00 685.00 MICROSOFT Controller \$99.00 Z80 Softcard 16K Ramcard The Premium Package SSM AIC-II 4 Function Serial/ Parallel AIO Serial/Parallel EASTSIDE Wildcard Apple II KENSINGTON 149.00 115.00 89.95 74.95 System Saver KEYBOARD COMPANY Numeric Keypad Apple II Joystick Apple II Handcontrolle 149 95 124.95 44.50 25.95 29.95 KRAFT (IBM also) 49.00 Hand Controller MPC 128K Bubble Memory 875.00 699.00 PROMETHEUS VERSAbox Spool/Bufr VERSAcard Four-in-1 249 00 199.00 199.00 166.00 99.00 VISTA COMPUTER CO. Vision 80 80x24 Card Vision 80 Visicalc 80 Col Patch 395.00 219.00 69.00 Col Patch A800 8" Disk Contr Quartet Disk Drive 5%" Solo Disk Drive w/Contr Solo Drive w/o Contr Vista 5%" Disk Contr Typeahead Buffer VIDEX Videotype 49.00 379.95 849.00 349.00 799.00 299.00 249.00 379.00 319.00 92.00 49.95 79.00 279.00 129.00 30.00 69.00 345.00 149.00

Keyboard Enhancer II Soft Switch 35.00 79.00 Function Strip Keys 7
PRACTICAL PERIPHERALS PRACTICAL PERIPHER
16K Microbuffer
32K Microbuffer
Snapshot Option
VOTRAX
Type n' Talk Speech
Personal System
VNET
Apple II Voice Syr.
Apple II Telephone I/O 259.00 299.00 149.00 Apple II Telephone I/O SCOTT INSTRUMENTS Voice Recognit'n VET80 799.00 675.00 COEX 16K RAM Card

99.00 99.00 29.00 59.95 49.95 19.95 19.95 Parallel Card w/cable Apple Protocard Apple Extendercard Apple lie Ext RAM Card CORVUS 5 Mb Hard Disk 10 Mb Hard Disk 149.00 199.00 3750.00 Call 6450.00 **ORANGE MICRO** The Grappler I/O (Plus) The Bufferboard 139.00 175.00 SATURN SYSTEMS 219.00 179.00 128K RAM Card 499.00 STREET 149.00 129.00 149.00 129.00 ECHO II 327.00 269.00 128KC IVIIe 499.00 135.00 18SRC 18K Static MOUNTAIN COMPUTER 149.00

Music System A/D plus D/A 350.00 155.00 ROM Plus
M&R ENTERPRISES
Sup'rterm 80x24 Card
Sup'rMod II
Sup'rMod V (IBM)
Sup'rAccess (New!) 269.00 49.00 49.00 Call ALS
The CP/M Plus Z80 card
Smarterm 80x24 Card
The Synergizer Package 399.00 349.00 699.00

16K RAM CARD



Z80 Softcard™ ... PASCAL CP/M™ Full 1 year Warranty. Top Quality by COEX

NEW \$59⁹⁵ LOW PRICE

Also from COEX NEW EPSON Parallel Interface for Apple.

With cable \$49.95

HARDWARE ABM
BSR-Y10 Interface
Color to Mono I/O Module
Telephone Receptionist adapt
PS3276/Blyn Emulator
AMDEK Dual 3" Amdisk
(2) Hitach DS (250K) ACP \$85 85 875 1150

649 899

199 265

605

495 655

Call

279

429

499 375 50

429

289

895 1295

155

199

70

1299

700 599 ACP

BUSINESS

Screen Write

Word Handie

BD Master Visicalc** 3.3

Visiplot PFS, File II PFS, File III

Multiplan Versaform

Master Type Desk Top Plan II Desk Top Plan III

Visitrend/Visiplot PFS, Graph II PFS, Graph III

Supercalc PFS, Report II PFS, Report III Acct Plus G/L G/L, A/P, A/R

Home Accountant Transend I Transend II

Data Capture 4.0

Low Price

\$499 \$299

only . . .

1995 Call

295

130

529 829

You can now purchase Shugart compatible 8" Disk Drives below your existing factory direct pricing!



*Siemen's SSDD FDD100-8 ... \$199.00

Also, with purchase of Disk Drives you can buy the Vista V-1000 Dual Case with Power Supply and Cable for only \$375.00...... Regular Price \$495.00 OFFER LIMITED!

SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY FROM STOCK!



S-100 64K "CMOS" RAMCARD



Unbelieveable Price! \$26900

Assembled and Tested

- ACP has sold over 1000 of these IEEE compatible, low-priced, high-reliability 64K Static RAM Cards.
- ☐ Single 5-Volt operation.

Light Pen System for Apple II Computers

ACP \$29900 Price

IBM LOW COST MEMORY

MEMORY PLUS AT LOW PRICES! Now! "Multicard" expandable from 64 - 256K with

(1) PARALLEI (1) SERIAL (1) CLOCK/CALENDAR \$22900

COEX 256 SPC with 64K

COEX 64 SPC with 256K

COEX **COEX 80-F1**



Best of all, the price . . .

Optional COEX Interface Card

to Apple \$49.95 Apple System Saver Fan

179º

\$335 ⁰⁰	Double Outlet Receptacle			
FI OPPY DI	SK DRIVES			

		FL			SIDED 8				
MFG	P/N	_1	2	10	MFG	P/N	1	2	10
Shugart Siemens	SA801R FDD100-8	\$385 199	\$379 199	\$369 Call	Tandon	848-1	\$369	S362	\$353
			DO	UBLE	-SIDED	811			
Shugart Qume Shugart	SA851R Datatrack 8 860 Thin	519 515 559	490	469 465 519	Semens Tandon	FDD200-6 84B-2	399 479	389 475	379 469
			SIN	GLE-	SIDED 5	V.P			
Shugart MPI	SA400	210 210	208	198 198	Tandon Pertec	TM100-1 FD200	205 149	198	195 139
			DOL	BLE-	SIDED 5	1/40			
Shugart Pertec	SA450 FD250	345 159		313	Tandon	TM100-2	289	265	259
		DOL	JBLE	SIDE	D 51/4" T	hinline			
TEAC	5" Thinline	375		359 URL F	Qume -SIDED	5%" Thinline	375	365	359
Hitachi		Call	Call	Call					
	ST508(6Mb)	699			STERS 5	STE12(12Mb)	990	975	949
Seagate IMI IMI	5006(6Mb) 5018(18Mb)	865	850	819	iMi	5012(12Mb)		1070	
	SP	ECIA	L LIC	UIDA	TION -	SMALL QTY			



14" WINCHESTER Only 10 Available —So Hurryl 14.5 MEGABYTES List 2495.00 Special Sale Price ... \$995.00

MODEMS LIST SIGNALMAN Mark I (RS232) HAYES Smartmodem (RS232) Smartmodem (PS232) Smartmodem 1200 IBM PC to Modem Cable AMC 300 300 Baud AMC 1200 1200 Baud TRANSPAK I TRANSPAK II SHUGART 4004 TOLL FREE

Per. Finance Mgr ASCII Exprs. Prof. Electronic Duet Tax Prep. 1983 542 W. Trimbie, San Jose, CA 95131 (408) 946-7010

76 Deadline
Tubeway
49 Flight Simulator
89 Space Vikings
85 Sargon II
99 Spitire Simulator
25 Apple Panic
149 Olympic Decath Mail Order: P.O. Box 17329 Irvine, CA 92713 Retail: 1310B E. Edinger, Santa Ana CA 92705 (714) 558-8813

TERMS: MO. Cashier's Check. Bank Wire. Personal checks allow 2 weeks for processing. Include Drivers: License and credit card #9 Vises, AMEX, CB and 5% on the control of t nanufacturer. Retail prices may vary



COMPUTER-PERIPHERAL SWITCHERS

RS232 SERIAL SELECTO-SWITCH

 Switches all lines of asynchronous data * Easy expansion of serial ports * Connectors are female DB25 type 				
PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	PRICE		
GRS232-AB	2-Way Switch	\$139.95		
GRS232-ABC	3-Way Switch	\$179.95		
	ALLEL SELECTO-SW nd IBM compatible • Switches			

1 is ground) • Connectors are female DB25 type PART NO. DESCRIPTION

GPZ4-AB	2-Way	Switch.	******	\$138.83
GP24-ABC	3-Way	Switch .		\$179.95
CENTRO	NICS-STYL	E SELI	ECTO-S	WITCH
· Cwitchne all	26 lines e	Connectors	are female	Contronice

PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
GCENT-AB	2-Way Switch	.\$199.95
GCENT-ABC	3-Way Switch	.\$229.95

Micro-Logic Corp. MICRO-CHARTS



\$6.95

Fully decoded data * Instant access * 2-sided, totally comprehensive * Comp 81xx11 in, durable crodit card piastic * Perfect for programmers & engine * Clast & conclus tables for till instruction set, disassembly, ASCI, lossemost, original to the control of the c

PART NO.	REFERENCE PRICE
ML-Z80	Z80 CPU
ML-8080A	8080A/8085A
ML-6502	6502 (65XX)
ML-8048	8048, Relatives, Algorithms \$5.95
ML-7400	5400/7400 TTL

BOOKS

30001 National CMOS Data Book (1981)

-	(640 pages) 74C, CD4000, and A/D Converters
30003	National Linear Data Book (1982)
30008	National Memory Data Book (1980)
30009	Intersil Data Book (1983)
30010	National Audio/Radio Handbook (1980)
30011	National Linear Application Handbook (1980)\$15.95 (736 pages) Application Notes, Linear Briefs, etc.
30012	National PAL Data Book (1982)
30013	Zilog Data Book (1983)
210830	Intel Memory Components Handbook (1963)
210844	Intel Microprocessor & Peripheral Handbook (1983) \$14,95 (1027 pages) Contains Data Sheets on all of Intel's Microprocessors and Peripherals.

ATARI



ATARI PADDLES

JSP (2) \$4.95 pair

ATARI DRIVER JSD(1)\$2.95 ea.



TV GAME SWITCH Used on Atari. Cosmet-ically blemished. 100%

TGS-1 . . . \$2.95 ea.

ameco Digital Thermometer Kit



Dual sensors - switch controls for indoorloutdoor controls for indocroutous or dual monitoring — can be extended to 500 feet. Continuous LED 8* ht. display. Range: 40* for 109°C. Accuracy ±1* nominal Calibrate for Fahren heit/Celsius. Simulated walnut case. AC led. Size

JE300 \$39.95 wall adapter include 6% "L x 3%"H x 1%"D.



TIMEX SIDELBIC 1000

Powerful - fully programmable 2K memory * Portable - 5% " x 6% " x 1% " - 12 oz. * Expandable - Optional 16K RAM module * Single-key entry commands * Educational * Unique syntax-check report codes for error identity * Accurate to 9% decimal places for full range math and scientific functions * Graph drawing and animated display * Advanced 4-chip design combining power, portability and affordable price.



AC	CESSORIES	FOR	TIMEX	sinclair	1000	and Z	X81
TIMEX	sinclair	1016	Expansion for	om 2K to 16K, size: 3" x 3"	x 1.5" (5 az)	TS1016	\$49.95
	sinclair					T\$2040	

Keyboard Mask for Your ZX81/1000* Computer



All characters and symbols reproduced on mask.

The JE681 Keyboard Mask provides users of the ZX81/1000 series computer the individual feel of each keypad on the keyboard. The mask has a rais-ed outline around each keypad allowing the user to leal and correctly position their fingers onto the

JE681 KEYBOARD MASK \$9.95 each

ameco







Reytioard layout is placed on the enclosure:	
JE682-AK Keyboard Conversion Kit \$99.95 ea.	
JE682 Keyboard Conversion Kit\$59.95 ea.	l i
The state of the s	

*2X81/1000 is a trade

80-Key Keyboard



CA150C \$69.95

95-Key Keyboard



CA154A \$79.95

CONTROL DATA KEYBOARDS

- * 7-bit Parallel ASCII
- * SPST Switching
- * FTZ Shielded Base
- * N-Key Rollover
- * 128 Character ASCII
- * Non-Slip, Non-Glare Keycaps
- * CDC752 Terminal Keyboards
- * Attractive Case

These Control Data Keyboards consist of a base, cover, the keyboard assembly, and an interface cable. Color (case): Harvest gold and black. Color (keycaps): Black, blue, and red. Electrical requirements: +5V @ 600mA, -12V @ 50mA, Size: $21\frac{1}{2}$ "W \times 9"D \times 3½"H. Weight: 6 lbs. All units brand new in original boxes, specifications included.

国际教育

Keytronics 90-Key Soft-Programmable Keyboard WITH SECURITY KEYLOCK SWITCH





of or Visual Technology, this keyboard features: a security keylock (includes two keys) to guard against thortzed use; an 11-key numeric keypad; cursor controls; and 10 user-programmable keys. Electrical re-ments: +\$VOC. Color (case): Winte. Color (keycaps): Black. Complete with case, keyboard assembly ch interface cable, and schematics. Weight: 7 lbs.

MICRO SWITCH R5-KEY KEYROARD Word Processing Keyboard, 26 Pin Edge Card Connection. Supply Voltage +5VDC. Main Knyboard is OWERTY. Additional Key Pads for Cursor and word processing lunctions. Part No. 85SD18-1.... ... \$29.95 each

3"L x 3"W x 11/2"H

HI-TEK 14-KEY NUMERIC KEYPAD ng. Charcoal grey keycaps. Mounted on printed circuit board.



..\$9.95 each FUMER SUPPLY + 5VDC @ 1 AMP REGULATED Transaction Tech Bulgot - 5VDC @ 14 (site - 10VDC) reg. input 115VAC 60Hz. 2-tase (black/belge) self-enclosed care. 8 ft., 3 cend. black power card. 5 % W x 7"D x 2 % "H. Wt. 3 lbs. Data sheet inc.

Part No. PSS11945



POWER SUPPLY + 5VDC @ 3 AMP REGULATED Delton
Input: 115YAC, 47-44BHz. Bulgari SVDA & 47-44BHz. Deltron input: 115VAC, 47-440Hz. Output: SVDC Adjustable @ 3 amp. 6VDC @ 2.5 amp. Adjustable current limit, Ripple & Males: MW rms. 5MV p.p. - 2 mounting surfaces. UL recognized. Size: 4"W x 4%"L x 2-7/16"H - wt. 2 lbs. Data sheet included. \$29,95 each Part No. QPS-1



Part No. QPS-1

POWER SUPPLY +5VDC @ 7.5 AMP, 12VDC @ 1.5 AMP SWITCHING

Input: 119VAC, 50-60H; g 3 amp/230VAC, 50H; g 1.6 amp, an vall. /power supply select swit
sels (115/220VAC), Output: SVDC g 7.6 amp, 12VDC @ 1.6 amp, 8 ft, bits, pow. cort. 113*

13% 10 x 3% 14, Wt, 6 bits.

\$3.9.95 each

\$3.9.95 each



POWER SUPPLY 4-Channel Switching - Apple Compatible FOR USE AS AN EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY FOR APPLE

Microprocessor, mini-computer, terminal, medical equipment and process control applications, to-put: 90-7309/AC 47-469Hz, Output: -9/VGC @ 5A, -5/VC @ 1A; -1/2VG @ 1A, -1/2

\$10.00 Minimum Order — U.S. Funds Only California Residents Add 5½ % Sales Tax Shipping — Add 5% plus \$1.50 Insurance Send S.A.S.E. for Monthly Sales Flyer!

Spec Sheets — 30¢ each Send \$1.00 Postage for your FREE 1983 JAMECO CATALOG Prices Subject to Change





VISA*

1355 SHOREWAY ROAD, BELMONT, CA 94002 8/83 PHONE ORDERS WELCOME - (415) 592-8097 Telex: 176043



2708,2716,2732 & 2764 EPROM Programme JE664 EPROM PROGRAMMER 8K TO 64K EPROMS - 24 AND 28 PIN PACKAGES

PROGRAMS 2716's IN 16 SECONDS-PROGRAMS 2764's IN 64 SECONDS-

* Programs, validates, and checks for properly areased EPROMS = Emulates PROMS into the PROMS = Emulates PROMS = EPROMS = EP

JE664-A EPROM Programmer \$995.00
Assembled & Tested (Includes JM16A Module)

JE665 — RS232C INTERFACE OPTION — The JE665 RS232C Interface
Option implements computer access to the JE664's RAM. Sample software written in
BASIC provided for TRS-60° Model 1, Level II Computer. Basid rate: 9600. Word
(gft: 8 bits – odd party. Slop bits: 2. Option may be adapted to other computers.

JE664-ARS EPROM Preg. w/JE665 Option \$1195.00
Assembled and Tested (Includes: JM168 Module)
EPROM JUMPER MODULES — The JE6654's JUMPER MODULE (Personality Module) in a plug-in Module that one-sets JE664 to proper programming pulles to the EPROM & coolingues EPROM Societ connections to that particular EPROM Modules EPROM MODULE (PROSE).

	Part				
No.	EPROM	EPROM MANUFACTURER	PRICE		
JM08A	2708	AMG, Motorola, National, Intel, T1	\$14,95		
JM16A	2716,TMS2516	Intel, Motorola, National, NEC, TI	\$14.95		
JM168	TMS2716	Motorola, TI (+5,-12, +12)	\$14.95		
JM32A	TMS2532	Motorola, TI			
JM32B	2732	AMD, Fujitsu, NEC, Hitachi, Intel	\$14.95		
JM32C	2732A(21V)	Fujitsu, Intel	\$14.95		
JM64A	MCM68764,				
	MCM68L764	Motorola	\$14.95		
JM648	2764	intel	\$14.95		
JM64C	TMS2564	TI	\$14.95		
JM640	HN482764G-4	Hitachi (21V)			



iii's Black Hole **EPROM Eraser**

9 Chips — 8 Minutes

The Black Hole EPROM Eraser will completely and safely erase 9 EPROMs in less than The Black Hole EPROME Erases will completely and safely erase 9 EPROMS in less than 8 miorities. The Black Hole is a fully authoratic cassatist leading erase relaturing U-shaped 4000 hr. UV lamps mounted in a spocial ALZAK (UV reflectively of .9 parabetic light) turnel, in operation, the user sitins in an anti-static Bug Box (3 ex. incl.) containing the EPROMS to be erased into the locating sist on the front panel as Black Hole. The rate is fully authorate. The Black Hole Lathes the Bug Box (3 ex. Black Hole. The rate is fully authorate. The Black Hole Lathes the Sug Box (3 ex. Black Hole. The reportation of the state (2 hole) and state (2 hole) (3 of the state (3 hole) (4 hole) (

taining the 9 eras	ed EPROMs and turns off power.	
PART NO.		PRICE
ULV-008	Replacement Lamp for ERS-006	\$29.95
FRS-008	Ernner Auto Flact & LED Bradout	\$249 95

IBM MEMORY EXPANSION KIT

SAVE HUNDREDS OF \$\$\$ BY UPGRADING MEMORY BOARDS YOURSELF!

Most of the popular memory boards allow you to add an additional 64K, 126K, 125K, oz 256K. The IBM64K kit will populate these boards in 64K byte increments. The lit is simple to install — just insert the nine 64K RAM chips in the provided sockets and set the two groups of switches. Directions are included.

IBM64K (Nine 200ns 64K RAMs) \$59.95

EXPAND YOUR MEMORY

TRS-80 to 16K, 32K, or 48K

Model 1 = From 4K to 16K Requires (1) One Kit

Model 3 = From 4K to 48K Requires (3) Three Kits **Model 1

From 4K to 16K Requires (1) One Kit **Model 1 equipped with Expansion Board up to 45K Two Kits Required

— One Kit Required for each 15K of Expansion —

TRS-80 Color 32K or 64K Conversion Kit

Easy to install kit comes complete with 8 ea. 4164-2 (200ns) 64K dynamic RAMs & conversion documentation. Converts TRS-80 color computers with E circuit boards, & all new color computers to 32K. Minor modifications of 32K memory will allow the use of all the 64K of the dynamic RAM providing you have a FLEX DOS operating system. TRS-64K2\$54.95

51/4" Mini-Floppy Disk Drive FOR TRSe MODEL 1 - COLOR COMPUTER Features single or double density, Selbracking, and for track, Power: + 12/20C (±0.89) 1.54 max. + 59/00. (±0.29) 0.34 max. + 59/00. (±0.29) 0.34 max. int as oil: a right does not fell case, power supply, abiles). 30-pp. data book ind. W. 31% bs. SELT SAW's IF IPT 3 31% IF.

Part No. Limited Quantity!

Price
EDDOOD

FD200\$179.95 Single-sided, 40 tracks, 250K bytes capacity



FLOPPY DISK DRIVE



. Shugart 801R compatible • Single-Sided

• 77 Tracks * 400/800K Bytes Capacity
Industry Standard

The FDD190-8 8" Floopy Disk Drive (Industry Standard) features single of double density, Recording mode; FM single, MFM double double density, Telegority of the single single of the single si

FDD100-8..\$169.95 ea.

DTE-20 Panel Width 19.25"

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY SALE!

NOT JUST AN ORDINARY SALE! WE HAVE SLASHED PRICES TO THE BONE AS OUR WAY OF THANKING YOU. OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS FOR 6 YEARS OF LOYALTY. WE'VE CONTINUOUSLY GROWN AND EXPANDED BY OFFERING YOU THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY WITH THE BEST AFTER-SALE SUPPORT



CPU BOARDS

68K - 68000 16 BIT CPU

16 bit 8 or 10 MHz on-board sockets for 2716, 2732, or 2764 EPROMs for up to 8K x 16 of memory

Part No.	Description	List Price Our Price
BTGBT184A	A&T 8MHz	\$695.00 \$512.95
BTGBT184C	CSC 10MHz	\$850.00 \$765.00

CP/M° 68K NOW AVAILABLE!!

Now CompuPro and Digital Research bring you CP/M for the 68000!!

BTGBTCPM68K 68000 CP/M®

\$350.00

FORTH OPERATING SYSTEM FOR 68K CPU Requires a DISK 1, 64 K of CompuPro memory, and an INTERFACER 3 or 4

BTS6T68KOS FORTH operating system

	CO-PRO	CESSOR	8086/8	3087	
16 bit 8 or	10 MHz 808	6 CPU with	sockets fo	r 8087 and	d 80136

BTGBT186A	A&T 8MHz 8086 only	\$	750.00	\$494.95
BTGBT186C	CSC 10MHz 8086 only	\$	850.00	\$764.89
BTGBT186A87	A&T with 8087 option	\$1	050.00	\$939.00
BTGBT186C87	CSC with 8087 option*	\$	1150.00	\$1065.00
	*8087 Limits clock speed to	51	AHz	

DUAL PROCESSOR 8085-8088

6 or 8 MHz provides true 16 Bit Power with a standard 8 bit S-100 bus.

BTGBT1612A	A&T 6MHz	\$495.00 \$318.97
BTGBT1612C	CSC 6/8 MHz	\$595.00 \$497.87

CPUZ - Z80B CPU NOW 6MHz! 3/6 MHz Z80B CPU with 24 Bit Addressing

FASTEST Z80 CPU AVAILABLE!

BTGBT160A	3/6 MHz A&T	\$325.00 \$228.95
BTGBT168C	3/6 MHz CSC	\$425.00 \$374.87

DISK CONTROLLERS DISK 1 DMA FLOPPY CONTROLLER

Fast DMA, Soft Sector, Controls Up to Four 8" or 51/4" Single or Double Density Drives!

BSPDB171ACPM	A&T w/CPM 2.2° & BIOS	\$670.00	\$489.00
	When purchased w/two 8" disk	drives only	\$450.00
BTGBT171CCPM	CSC w/CP/M 2.2° & BIOS		\$595.00
BTGBT171A	Disk 1 Controller A&T	\$495.00	\$368.95
BTGBT171C	Disk 1 Controller CSC	\$595.00	\$550.00
BTGBTCPM80	CP/M 2.2® for Z80/8085 w/s	manual &	\$148.95
	BIOS 8" S/D disk		
DYCRYCRASCO	COURT O DR I DODG /man	-I- O DIAC	AREA AF

BTGBTCPM86 CP/M 2.2[®] for 8086 w/manuals & BIOS \$258.95 8" S/D disk

DISK 2/SELECTOR CHANNEL HARD DISK CONTROLLER

Fast DMA 2 board set controls 4 Shugart 4000 series or Fujitsu 2300 type drives. Includes CP/M 2.28

\$795.00 \$568.95 BTGBT177A Assembled & Tested \$895.00 \$850.00 RTGRT177C

M-DRIVE/H HARDWARE LOGICAL DISK SYSTEM Interfaces through two I/O ports, and runs at 10MHz IEEE 696 compatible

Requires any CompuPro CPU and a DISK 1. Each board contains 512K of fast, low power (900mA) RAM, with parity checking,

M-DRIVE/H w/software, A&T \$1895.00 \$1249.95 BTGBT197A M-DRIVE/H w/software, CSC \$2095.00 \$1495.00 BTGBT197C

STATIC RAM

RAM 17 - 64K CMOS STATIC RAM 12 MHz, RAM 17, 2 Watt, DMA Compatible 24 Bit Addressing

RTCRT175464 64K A&T 12MHz \$499.00 \$480.00 BTGBT175C64 \$599.00 \$550.00 64K CSC 12MHz

RAM 16 - 32K x 16 BIT CMOS STATIC RAM 8 and/or 16 Bit 12MHz, RAM 16, 32K x 16 or 64K x 8 IEEE/696 16 Bit 2 Watt, 24 Bit Addressing

\$550.00 \$510.00 BTGBT180A 64K A&T 12MHz \$650.00 \$610.00 BTGBTISOC 64K CSC 12MHz

RAM 21 - 128K STATIC RAM

816 RAM 21 12MHz, 128K x 8 or 64K x 16 IEEE/696 8 or 16 Bit, 1.2 Amps, 24 Bit Addressing

128K A&T \$1095.00 \$858.95 BTGBT190A \$1245.00 \$1125.00 128K CSC BTGBT190C



I/O BOARDS

SYSTEM SUPPORT 1 MULTIFUNCTION BOARD

Serila port (software prog. baud), 4K RAM included, 15 levels of interrupt, real time clock, optional math processor,

Part No.	Description	List Price	Our Price
BTGBT162A	Assembled & Tested	\$450.00	\$308.95
BTGBT162C	CSC	\$550.00	\$495.00
BTGBT8231	Math Chip		\$195.00
BTGBT8232	Math Chip		\$195.00
BTGBT162AM1	A&T w/8231 Math Chip	\$645.00	\$538.95
BTGBT182CM1	CSC w/8231 Math Chip	\$745.00	\$670.00
BTGBT162AM2	A&T w/8232 Math Chip	\$645.00	\$538.95
BTGBT162CM2	CSC w/8232 Math Chip	\$745.00	\$670.89

MPX CHANNEL BOARDS

I/O Multiplexer, using 8085A-2 CPU on board w/16K RAM

BTGBT166A16	Assembled & Tested	\$649.00	\$584.89
BTGBT166C16	CSC	\$749.00	\$674.89

INTERFACER 1 Two Sorial I/O

IN THE PARTY NAME OF THE PARTY			
TGBT133A	Assembled & Tested	\$295.00	\$198.95
TGBT133C	CSC	\$370.00	\$329.00

INTERFACER 2

Three parallel, one serial I/O board

BTGBT150A	Assembled & Tested	\$325.00	\$249.00
BTGBT150C	CSC	\$399.00	\$359.00

INTERFACER 3

Eight-channel multi-user serial I/O board

BTGBT1748A	Assembled & Tested	\$699.00 \$448.95
BTGBT1748C	CSC 200 hr. 8 port	\$849.00 \$748.89
BTGBT1745A	Assembled & TEsted	\$849.00 \$748.89 \$599.00 \$518.95
BTGBT1745C	CSC 200 hr. 5 port	\$699.00 \$628.89

INTERFACER 4

Three Serial, 1 Parallel, 1 Centronics Parallel

BTGBT187A	Assembled & Tested	\$450.00	\$314.87
BTGBT187C	CSC	\$540.00	\$414.87

S-100 MOTHERBOARDS

Active Termination 6-12-20 Slot

A&T 6 slot (2 lbs.)	\$140.00 \$125.00
CSC 6 slot (2 lbs.)	\$190.00 \$155.00
A&T 12 slot (3 lbs.)	\$175.00 \$155.00
CSC 12 slot (3 lbs.)	\$240.00 \$220.00
A&T 20 slot (4 lbs.)	\$265.00 \$235.00
CSC 20 slot (4 lbs.)	\$340.00 \$310.00
	CSC 6 slot (2 lbs.) A&T 12 slot (3 lbs.) CSC 12 slot (3 lbs.) A&T 20 slot (4 lbs.)



California Computer Systems

780 CPU 2 or 4MHz

On board RS232 Serial port, On board 2K Monitor, ROM, Power on jump to any location in 64K, LED status indicators for ROM select, halfstate and interrupts

Z80A 4MHz CPU A&T \$325.00 \$258.95 BTCCS2810A

CCS271901

\$360.00 \$288.95 BTCCS271901 2 Serial, 2 Parallel, A&T

CC\$27201

BTCCS272001 4 Port Parallel, A&T \$275.00 \$218.95

CC\$271001

\$325.00 \$278.95 BTCCS271001 4 Port Serial, A&T

CC\$2830

BTCCS283001 Assembled & Tested \$550.00 \$428.95

CC\$206601

64K Dynamic S-100 RAM. Cromemco CROMIX™ Compatible

BTCC\$206601 Assembled & Tested \$450.00 \$425.00 CC\$2422A

Floppy disk controller w/CP/M 2.2® \$475.00 \$338.95 BTCCS2422A Assembled & Tested Circle 322 on inquiry card. 257411 CTODE BUONE NIIMRERS: (Chatsworth) (213) 700-5464 - (Irvine:) (714) 660-1411



2 Serial, 3 Parallel S-100 Interface

Part No.	Description	List Price	Our Price
BTSSM105A	Assembled & Tested	\$329.00	\$289.89

108

8 Port Serial I/O S-100 Board

ARDIMEZETR Assembled & Tested \$550.00 \$450.00

2 Serial, 2 Parallel I/O S-100 Board

\$290.00 \$245.00 RTSSMI04A Assembled & Tested

2708/2716 EPROM PROGRAMMER & EPROM BOARD Programs 2708 and 2716 EPROMs. Holds 4 2708s (4K) or 4 2716s (8K)

\$265.00 \$219.87 RTSSMB8A Assembled & Tested

NON VOLATILE CMOS RAMS

8, 16, or 32K. 8 or 16 Bit Data. Battery Backup On Board 6MHz. Rank Selectable

BTDULCMEM8	8K A&T	\$495.00	\$450.00
BTDULCMEM16	16K A&T	\$595.00	\$550.00
BTDULCMEM32	32K A&T	\$695.00	\$650.00

256K DYNAMIC MEMORY

256K, 230 ns access time, 2 x 128K organization, 24 bit addressing. parity error detection.

BTDULDMEM256K Assembled & Tested \$1295.00 \$1195.00

32/64K EPROM BOARD

8 or 16 bit data, holds 2716s (32K), or 2732s (64K)

BTBULEPROM32 For 2716s A&T \$295.00 \$275.00 \$295.00 \$275.00 BTDULEPROM64 For 2732s A&T

A/D CONVERTER

12 Bit Resolution 16 or 32 Channel Input

\$695.00 \$625.00 RTDIII ALM12 Assembled & Tested BTBULAIM12B Without instru. Amp \$645.00 \$598.00

D/A CONVERTER

4 Channel, 12 Bit, 3 Output Modes

BTDULAOM12 Assembled & Tested \$695.00 \$618.95 SIERRA DATA SCIENCES

S-100 SBC BOARD

Z80A 4 MHz, 2 Serial RS232 interfaces, 1 parallel interface, 64K RAM Floppy Disk Controller, provisions for one 2732 EPROM —
ALL ON THIS ONE BOARD!!

RTSDSSRC Z80A SBC A&T \$895.00 \$655.00 CP/M[®] Operating System on 8" disk Single User TurboDos[™] on 8" disk Multi-User TurboDos[™] on 8" disk \$150.00 BTSDSCPM BTSDSTURBDS BTSDSTURBDM 36 MByte Hard Disk (45 lbs.) \$3695.00 \$3250.00 BTMCP12231

-100 Z80A SLAVE SBC

Z80A 4MHz, 2 RS232 Serial ports, 4 parallel ports, 64K RAM, EPROM Programmer. Used in multi-user computer system with SDSSBC \$825.00 \$565.00

Slave Z80 SBC A&T BTSDSSBCSE



Intercontinental **Micro Systems**

SLAVE PROCESSOR

Z80A DMA SBC & Z80B SLAVES S-100 IEEE/696 COMPATIBLE - 1 YEAR WARRANTY!

CPZ-48000 FEATURES: 4MHz Z80A, 64K RAM

· Floppy disk personality card included for 51/4" or 8"

· Z80 4 or 6MHz CPU (specify at time of order) Two serial - two parallel I/Os

floppy disk drives

• 64K RAM

• RS232 personality card included

• TURBODOS compatible

 Two serial - two parallel I/Os Liet Drice SALE PRICE

Part Number	Description	rist Luce	SALE PRICE
BTICMCPZ48000	8 SBC for 8" floppy	\$995.00	\$895.00
BTICMCPZ48000	5 SBC for 51/4" floppy	\$995,00	\$895.00
BTICM256KMB	256 KByte RAM	\$995.00	\$895.00
BTICMCPS4X	Z80A Slave 4MHz	\$475.00	
BTICMCPS6X	Z80B Slave 6MHz	\$550.00	\$495.00
BTICMRS232	RS232 Personality Card		\$ 25.00
BTICMCENTD	Centronics Parallel Personality	y Card	\$ 28.00
BTICMSFDC	8" Floppy Disk Personality C	ard	\$ 36.00
BTICMSFDC	51/4" Floppy Disk Personality	Card	\$ 33.00
BTICMCLKCAL	Clock Calendar		\$ 48.00

PRIORITY ONE IS NUMBER 1!

OTHERS COME AND GO, WHILE WE HAVE BECOME THE LARGEST MAIL-ORDER DISTRIBUTOR IN THE MICRO-COMPUTER INDUSTRY. ORDER WITH CONFIDENCE. WHEN YOU HAVE A DUESTION. WE'LL BE HERE NEXT WEEK. NEXT MONTH AND NEXT YEAR! WE'RE NUMBER 1 AND STILL TRYING HARDER!

S-100 MAINFRAMES **PARADYNAMICS**

BTPDN2018D 18 slot desk top (45 lbs.) \$660.00 BTPDN2018R 18 slot rack mount (45 lbs.) \$695.00 18 slot w/power-seq. floor standing \$1195.00 (shipped freight collect) BTPRM2818

Same as above w/no power up seq. \$1150.00 (Shipped freight collect)

SIERRA DATA SCIENCES

BTEREME 12 slot mainframe (30 lbs.) \$595.00 BTSDSWNMCP6 Same as above w/no power up seq. (Shipped Freight Collect) \$595.00

Q.T. COMPUTER

RTOTOME Mainframe / no motherboard (45 lbs.) \$305.00 RTOTCMF12 12 slot mainframe (45 lbs.) \$469.00 BTOTCMF18 18 slot mainframe (45 lbs.) BTOTCMF22 22 slot mainframe (45 lbs.) \$530.00 RTOTCMEND No motherboard cutouts for two \$345,00 5¼" drives (45 lbs.) BTOTCMFMD6 6 slot, two 51/4" cutouts (45 lbs.) \$530.00 BTOTCMFMD12 12 slot, two 51/4" cutouts (45 lbs.) \$560.00 BTOTCMFDD6 6 slot, two 8" cutouts (48 lbs.)
BTOTCMFDD8 8 slot, two 8" cutouts (48 lbs.) \$530.00 \$595.00 BTOTCMFDD12 12 slot, two 8" cutouts (48 lbs.) \$625.00

COMPUPRO

BTGBTENC20DK 20 slot desk top (Sh. Freight Collect) \$695.00 BTGBTENC20RM 20 slot desk top (Sh. Freight Collect) \$795.00



POWER SUPPLY

\$1036.00

Power Supply Specifications:

NEW For 12 Slot MICROFRAMES: 8V @ 17A ±16V @ 2A For 22 slot MICROFRAMES: 8V @ 30A ±16V @ 4A

AC input may range from 70 - 140 VAC

Description Price BTHOLMCS112 12 slot desk top (Sh. Wt. 26 lbs.) \$737.00 BTHDLMCS122 22 slot desk top (Sh. Wt. 44 lbs.) \$881.00 BTHDLRM12 12 slot rack mount (Sh. Wt. 38 lbs.) 22 slot rack mount (Sh. Wt. 46 lbs.) \$879.00

12 SLOT MICROFRAME WITH CUTOUTS FOR THREE 51/4" DRIVES

This MICROFRAME is for applications where space is a limitation. The power supply supports the S-100 bus, and three floppy or Winchester disk drives. Each power supply output for the drives are ±5V @ 4A, and +12V BA. The S-100 supply provides +8V @ 15A and ±16V @ 2A

BTHDLTF12 12 slot desk top (Sh. Wt. 41 lbs.) \$960.00 12 slot rack mount (Sh. Wt. 46 lbs.) BTHDLRF12

8" DISK DRIVE ENCLOSURE

The power supply of this enclosure has the capability to drive 4 half-height floppy disk drives, 2 Winchester hard disk drives, or a combination of 2 half-height floppies and a Winchester drive in the same cabinet, Power supply outputs are +5V @ 7A,-5V @ 3A, ±12V @ 4A, and +24V @ 8A

Desk top disk enclosure (45 lbs.) BTHOLDOFRR Rack mount disk enclosure (45 lbs.) \$1015.00

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTATION, INC.

THIN THREE DRIVE

CABINET



Supports 3 half-high 8" disk drives . 5V @ 6A -5V @ 1A 24V @ 6A One AC power connector for one full size drive
 5V output over-voltage protected . Optional disk environmental monitor is available to monitor and alarm you to internal temperature reaching dangerous levels Part No. List Price

BTHUMBETTT \$495.00 \$375.00

WITH DISK ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR: BTIHUDETTTEM \$425.00 \$584 95

DUAL QUME 8" FLOPPY DRIVE CABINET, DMA S-100 CONTROLLER BTPDBGBTSYS206 (Shipped freight collect) AND CP/M®

From

ompuPro

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COST EFFECTIVE DISK SUBSYSTEM EVER OFFERED BY PRIORITY ONE ELECTRONICS

2 Double sided 8" QUME DT8 disk drives

\$1419.77!!

List Prica \$2325.00 \$495.00 \$175.00 DUDIe side 8 " GUME DT8 disk crives."

DMA Floppy Controller (controls up to 4 drives)

CP/M 2.2" w/BIDS written for the Disk 1 Controller 1 8BT171A

Cabinet includes power supply & internal data cable 1 8BTCPM00

External data cable included

1 P62595803

1 P62595803 19.77 \$3014.77

SAVE \$1030.00!!

YOU SAVE

CABINET AND 2 QUME DT8 DOUBLE SIDED DRIVES 1295.00 PROVIDE 2.4 MBYTES OF MASS STORAGE!! BT68T2065P (Sh. Wt. 50 lbs.) List Price: \$2325.00



IEEE/696 S-100 - ULTRA LOW POWER!

256K RAM

Fully static design eleiminates timing problems associated with Dynamic RAMs (<4 Watts)
 Guaranteed to work with any IEEE/696 S-100

DMA device

24 bit extended addressing

8 or 16 bit data

Single 5V operation

Assembled and Tested BTGBT198A

12 MHz SUPER SALE PRICE:

- Fully static design uses less power than dynamics (1.2A typical)
- 24 bit extended addressing
- 8 or 16 bit data
- 16K window deselect
- Switch selectable PHANTOM disable
- . Fully DMA compatible
- Assembled and Tested

BTGBTRAM21 LIST PRICE: \$1295.00

UPER SALE PRICE:

EACH, WHEN YOU BUY 2 OR MORE

64K 10MHz LOW POWER S-100 IEEE/STATIC RAMS RAM 17 RAM 16

64K 8 BIT / 24 BIT ADDRESS BTGBTRAM17 List Price: \$499 00

\$299.00

64K 8 or 32K 16 BIT / 24 BIT ADDRESS BTGBTRAM16 List Price: \$550.00

\$325.00



PRIORITY ONE ELECTRONICS

9161 Deering Ave. Chatsworth CA 91311



ORDER TOLL FREE (800) 423–5922 - CA. AK. HI CALL (213) 709-5111

Tems. U.S. VISA, MC, BAC, Check, Money Order, U.S. Funds Only, CA residents add 6½% Sales Tax. MINIMUM PREPAID ORDER \$15'00. Include MINIMUM SHIPPING & HANDLING of \$3.00 for the first 3 lbs, plus 40° for each additional pound. Orders over 50 lbs, sent freight collect. Just in case, include your phone rumber. Prices
subject to change without notice. We will do our best to maintain prices through August, 1983. Many quantities are limited. Sorry, no rainchecks, no refunds or exchanges on sale merchandise. Credit Card orders will be charged appropriate freight. Sale prices for prepaid orders only. We are not responsible for typograpical errors. Circle 322 on inquiry card.

RETAIL STORE PHONE NUMBERS: (Chatsworth:) (213) 709-5464 - (Irvine:) (714) 660-4444

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY SALE!

NOT JUST AN ORDINARY SALE! WE HAVE SLASHED PRICES TO THE BONE AS OUR WAY OF THANKING YOU. OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS FOR 6 YEARS OF LOYALTY. WE'VE CONTINUOUSLY GROWN AND EXPANDED BY OFFERING YOU THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY WITH THE BEST AFTER-SALE SUPPORT

SIEMENS FDD100-8 8" FLOPPY DISK DRIVE

SINGLE SIDED. DOUBLE DENSITY SHUGART 801R COMPATIBLE

90 DAY WARRANTY!

ONCE AGAIN, YOU RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF OUR UNEQUALLED



\$175.00 each CALL for 10+

> **OEM INQUIRIES INVITED** (Include \$7.00 per drive for shipping) RTSIFFDD1008

ORDER NOW AND SAVE!

BUY DRIVE & CABINET TOGETHER AND \$SAVE!!

DUAL 8" SIEMENS FDD1008 DUAL 8" CABINET POWER SUPPLY AND INTERNAL POWER CABLES

(Include \$30.00 for shipping)



- ositive Pressure Filter Cooling
 ower Supply 4A@+5V, 3A@+24V
- 1A @ -5V Each output is individually fused
- base
 Modular power connectors

IF BOUGHT SEPARATELY: \$890.00 ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE:

BTPOBILISIE (Include \$30.00 for shipping)

BTHIFDEOO2 CABINET ONLY (Sh. Wt. 38 lbs.)

BTCCS2422A RTSIFFORTORS BTILLEDE002

S-100 Disk Controller with CP/M 2.29 Siemens Double Density 8" drive **Dual Horizontal Cabinet** with Power Supply and Data Cable

SAVE \$43.95!!

\$975.

\$338.00 \$350.00

\$295.00

1 \$ 35.00 \$1018.95

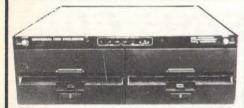
DON'T

MISS OUT! Order No.

BTPDBSIESUBI



OUR FINEST DUAL 8" DISK DRIVE CABINET!



- Positive pressure forced air cooling for reliable disk drive operation AC input via 3 wire 7 foot international cord/socket set AC input EMI filtered to six amps to help prevent disk crashes due to power spikes and line noise 14 gauge main chassis
- ntegral power supply with 5V @ 6A/-5V @ 1A/24V @ 6A
 Double-sided custom PC power board and supply
 Each DC supply and AC separately fused

List Price \$349.00 BTHIUDE004 (Sh. Wt. 40 lbs.) \$495.00

With augmented power supply to handle Tandon Slimline, or disk drives. Includes the disk environment monitor. BTILLUDE004AUG (Sh. Wt 40 lbs) \$733.00 \$625.00 With Disk Environment Monitor for cool, reliable operation 87111UDE004EM (Sh. Wt. 40 lbs.) \$584.95

\$395.00

S-100 HARD DISK SUBTYSTEMS



COMPLETE WITH S-100 CONTROLLER, CP/M 2.2° AND MICROSOFT BASIC V5.2

Part No. Description List Price Our Price

BTMDSM20S 20 Mbyte 8' \$4495.00 \$3250.00 (Shipping Weights: M20: 37 lbs., M26 (3 boxes): 8, 26, & 45 lbs. each)

ADD-ON DRIVES

(Does not include software and controller)

BTMDSA8M10 10 Mbyte 8" \$2795.00 **\$2050.00** \$3495.00 **\$2675.00** BTMBSA14M26 26 Mbyte 14" (Shipping Weights: M10: 37 lbs; M26, (2 boxes): 26, & 45 lbs. each)

DISK DRIVES TANDON 51/4" HARD DISK

BTTNDTM501 1 platter 6 Mbyte (Sh. Wt. 9 lbs.) \$749.00 \$895.00 BYTNDTM502 2 platter 12 Mbyte (Sh. Wt. 9 lbs.) BTTNDTM503 3 platter 19 Mbyte (Sh. Wt. 9 lbs.) \$1049.00

DUAL HARD DISK ENCLOSURE

BTIIIHD5002 For above drives

TANDON 51/4"

BTTNDTM1001 1 Sided 48 TPI \$225.00 2 FOR \$195.00 each BTTNDTM1002 2 Sided 48 TPI \$280.00 2 FOR \$235.00 each \$275.00 2 FOR \$250.00 each BTTNDTM1003 1 Sided 96 TPI BTTNDTM1004 2 Sided 96 TPI \$390.00 2 FOR \$365.00 each (Shipping Weights on above Items: 5 lhs. each)

MPI 51/4" FULL HEIGHT

1 Sided 48 TPI RTMPI51* \$200.00 BTMPI52* 2 Sided 48 TPI \$270.00 BTMPI91* 1 Sided 96 TPI \$275.00 RTMPI92* 2 Sided 96 TPI \$400.00 "Replace with an "M" for the MPI style bezel, or with an "S" for Shugart style bezel (Shipping Weight: 5 lbs.)

MPI 51/4" HALF HEIGHT

BTMPI501 1 Sided 48 TPI (Sh. Wt. 4 lbs.) \$260.00 BTMPI502 2 Sided 48 TPI (Sh. Wt. 4 lbs.) \$300.00 BTMPI901 1 Sided 96 TPI (Sh. Wt. 4 lbs.) \$300.00

SHUGART 8" FULL HEIGHT

BTSHU801R 1 sided (18 lbs.)

BTMP1902 2 Sided 96 TPI (Sh. Wt. 4 lbs.)

\$369.00

QUME 8" FULL HEIGHT

BTOMEDTS 2 sided (18 lbs)

\$480.00 2 FOR \$460.00 ea.

MITSUBISHI 8" FULL HEIGHT \$380.00

BTMITM289463B 2 sided (18 lbs.)

\$355.00

MPI 8" FULL HEIGHT

BTMPI41S 1 sided (11 lbs.) BTMPI42S 2 sided (11 lbs.)

\$380.00 \$460.00

MPI 8" DUAL HALF HEIGHT (SAME SIZE AS ONE FULL HEIGHT)

1 sided (22 lbs.)

RTMPI42D 2 sided (22 lbs.)

\$760.00 \$870.00

TANDON 8" HALF HEIGHT

BTTNDTM8481 1 sided (9 lbs.)

\$395.00 2 FOR \$375.00 ea. \$495.00

BTTNDTM8482 2 sided (9 lbs.)

2 FOR 475.00 ea.

MPI 8" HALF HEIGHT

RTMPIALM RTMPI42M

2 sided (11 lbs)

1 sided (11 lbs) \$380.00 \$460.00

51/4" DRIVE CABINETS

Single 51/4" Cabinet (5 lbs.) DTJMR1C5 BTJMR2C5 Dual 5%" Cabinet (9 lbs.) BTJMR2C5C JMR2C5 w/internal data cable (9 lbs.)

\$69.00 \$89.00 \$99.00

DUAL 8" HALF HEIGHT FLOPPY CABINET

 24V @ 4A, 5V @ 3A
 -5V @ 800ma Socketed power connections

· All supplies regulated

List Price Our Price BTIIIDTL002 Dual Thin Line Cabinet (12 lbs.) \$225.00 \$165.00

BUY THE CABINET & DRIVES AND SAVE!

With 2 Tandon Thinlines BTPDBIIITND1 Cabinet w/2 TNDTM8481 - 1 sided (30 lbs.) \$ 885.00 BTPDBIIITND2 Cabinet w/2 TNDTM8482 - 2 sided (30 lbs.) \$1115.00

With 2 MPI Slimlines

BTPDBIIIMP11 Cabinet w/2 MPI41M - 1 sided (30 lbs.) \$ 920.00 BTPDBIIIMP12 Cabinet w/2 MPI42M - 2 sided (30 lbs.) \$1080.00

Options

BTHIDTMPIKIT MPI drive adaptor mounting kit (2 lbs.)
BTHIDCCSNU Shugart / AC/DC power connector kit (2 lbs.)
(For full size single SA801 or compatible drives)

PRIORITY ONE IS NUMBER 1!

OTHERS COME AND GO. WHILE WE HAVE BECOME THE LARGEST MAIL-ORDER DISTRIBUTOR IN THE MICRO-COMPUTER INDUSTRY. ORDER WITH CONFIDENCE. WHEN YOU HAVE A QUESTION. WE'LL BE HERE NEXT WEEK. NEXT MONTH AND NEXT YEAR! WE'RE NUMBER 1 AND STILL TRYING HARDER!

APPLE II/IIe DISK DRIVES

Drive, Cartridges, DMA Controller, Cabinet and Power Supply **FULLY APPLE II COMPATIBLE**

ADD-ON DRIVE

BTVIS3101 (Shipping Weight 6 lbs.) \$229.00

DISK DRIVE WITH CONTROLLER

BTVIS3111 (Shipping Weight 7 lbs.) \$289.00

\$79.00 BTVISAFDC Apple II Drive Controller



BTVIS1840 List Price: \$1549.00 SALE: \$1299.00

MEMORY & I/O CARD



- 64K RAM Expandable
- One RS232 Serial Port
- One Parallel Printer Port
- Calendar with Battery Backup (Shipping Weight 1 lb.)

BTVIS025665 List Price: \$595.00 ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE:

PERSONAL COMPUTER RAM CARD POPULATED IN 64K, 256K, or 576K



Runs at full speed with 64K \$219.00 no wait states

- at User's option
- each Byte
- Fully expanded, a full
- primary RAM address space available
- Full Vista 120 Day

Warranty

SAVE \$450.00!! (Sh. Wt. 6 lbs.)

BTAXMEP100A 30 cps 8 col dot matrix (11 lbs.)

BTC0X80FT Parallel Interface 80 cps (21 lbs.) BTCOX80FTSER Serial Interface 80 cps (21 lbs.)

RTCOXAPLINTP Apple II Parallel Interface (1 lh)

BTGEM10X 120 cps Parallel Int. 80 col. (20 lbs.)

BTEEMSERINT Serial interface card for

100 cps Parallel Int. 132 col. (26 lbs.)

GEM10X and GEM15 (1 lb.)

\$229.00

star

COEX

80 F/T

DOT

MATRIX

PRINTER

\$289.00

\$289 00

\$49.95

\$319.00

\$459.00

OKIDATA

BTOKIDAT82AT BTOKIDAT83AT BTOKIDAT92AP BTOKIDAT92AS BTOKIDAT92AT BTOKIDAT93AP

BTGEM15

TRACTOR INCLUDED (25 lbs.) \$449.00 \$729.00 TRACTOR INCLUDED (35 lbs.) OKIDATA 92A Parallel (25 lbs.) \$480.00 OKIDATA92A Serial (25 lbs.) \$599.00 OKIDATA92A Tractor (2 lbs.) \$ 79.95 OKIDATA93A parallel (35 lbs.) \$830,00 OKIDATA93A Serial (35 lbs.)

GEMINI 10 & 15

MANNESMANN TALLY LETTER QUALITY DOT MATRIX PRINTER

- 160 cps
- 40 cps (Letter quality)
- Serial & Parallel Interface

 Tractor and friction feed · "Bullet-Proof" cast frame with metal cabinet

\$1789.00

 Double wide characters 160 cps 80 col (21 lbs.)

\$569.00 160 cps 132 col. (28 lbs.)

QUME LETTER QUALITY

BTOMES955 BTOMES1140 BTOMES11 CENT BTOMES111BM BTOMEBOT RTOMEWR

BTOMECSE

BTOMES945

45 cps Sprint 9 (49 lbs.) 55 cps Spring 9 (49 lbs.) \$2195.00 40 cps Sprint 11 (45 lbs.) BTOMES11RS232 RS232 Module for Sprint 11 (3 lbs.) 99.00 Centronics parallel for Sprint 11 (3 lbs.) 99.00 99.00 BTOMES111EEE488 IEEE488 Module for Sprint 11 (3 lbs.) IBM module for Sprint 11 (3 lbs.) 99.00 Bi-Directional Tractor (9 lbs.) \$ 349.00 Wire basket (2 lbs.) 85.00 Cut Sheet Feeder (20 lbs.) \$ 849.00

Parity can be disabled SAVE \$160.00!!

- 256K \$489.00 On board parity bit on BTVIS0576256 List Price: \$789.00
- 576 KB on one card One board fills entire BTVIS0576576 List Price: \$1299.00

Available with 256K & 576K boards only (IBM is a trademark of International Business Machines)

FLOPPY DISKETTES

FEATURES: DENSITY!

 Includes reinforcement ring 100% Surface tested

WARRANTY!

25.00

BTVIS057664 List Price: \$379.00

SAVE \$320.00!!

576K \$849.00

 Write protect with tabs Lifetime warranty!

SINGLE SIDED

40 TRACKS -DOUBLE DENSITY

1 BOX OF 10:

ORDERING INFORMATION BTULT51401 Soft Sector BTIII T51410 10 Sector

2 40.00 BOXES:

BTULT51416 16 Sector

10 BOXES: \$180.00

BTULT52401 BTULT52410 BTULT52416 1 BOX OF 10

Soft sector, 40 track, 2 sided 10 sector, 40 track, 2 sided 16 sector, 40 track, 2 sided 2 BOXES 10 BOXES

\$60.00 \$280.00 \$35.00

MONITORS COLOR MONITORS



Part No. Description

RTTAXRERI

BTTAXBEB3

BTTAX410-03

BTSYOVMC7013

BTSY00M6113

RTSYNAVM255

12" high res RGR (29 lbs.)

List Price

12" med. res. RGB (29 lbs.)

\$399.00 \$328.95 \$499.87 \$699.00 Apple II RGB int. w/cable (1 lb.) \$125.00 \$179.00

Our Price

\$19.00

\$19.00

BTTAX410-80 Apple IIe & III 80 col. RGB int. (1 lb.)
IBM PC™ RGB Cable (1 lb.) RTTAXIRMRCR BTTAXEGRAPI Apple He & III RGB Cable (1 lb)

SANYO

13" NTSC w/sound (35 lbs.) \$650.00 \$349.00 13" RGB (35 lbs.) \$795.00 \$499.00 \$899.00 25" RGR/NTSC \$795.00

(25" Monitor shipped freight collect) BTSY0DM8112CX 12" green (24 lbs.)

\$260.00 \$159.00





PERSONAL COMPUTATION DEALER

SERIES 10 PROGRAMMABLE CALCULATORS

Part No. Description	List Price	Our Price
BT HP-10C Scientific	\$ 70.00	\$59.00
BT HP-11C Adv. scientific	\$ 90.00	\$79.00
BT HP-12C Adv. financial	\$120.00	\$99.00
BT HP-15C Adv. sci. w/matrix	\$120.00	\$99.00
BT HP-16C Digital & Computer science	\$120.00	\$99.00
(Shipping Weights on above calculated		

HP-41 C/CV HANDHELD COMPUTER SYSTEM

\$195.00 \$159.00 BT HP-41C Handheld computer \$275.00 \$219.00 BT MP-41 CV Handheld computer w/5x the memory \$195.00 \$159.00 BT HP82104A Card reader \$125.00 \$ 99.00 \$450.00 \$349.00 BT HP82153A Optical Wand RT MP82181A Cassette drive \$450.00 \$349.00 BT HP82162A Thermal Printer \$225.00 \$179.00 RT HP82163A Video Interface (Shipping Weights on above items: 5 lbs. each)

ENHANCEMENT MODULES:

\$125.00 \$95.00 BT HP62160A HP-IL module BT HP82170A Quad RAM module 75.00 \$59.00 \$ 75.00 \$59.00 BT HP82180A Extended functions/ memory module BT HP62181A Ext. memory module \$ 75.00 \$59.00 \$ 75.00 \$59.00 BT HP82182A Time module

(Shipping Weights on above items: 1 lb. each) **HP-75C PORTABLE COMPUTER**

BT HP-75C (Sh. Wt. 9 lbs.) List Price: \$995.00 \$795.00

ACCESSORIES FOR HP-75C BT HP00075-15014 VisiCalc® ROM for HP-75C

BT HP00075-15019 Text formatter for HP-75C \$ 95.00 BT HP00075-15012 Surveying Pac for HP-75C \$295.00 BT HP00075-15015 Math Pac for HP-75C \$145 00 BT HP00075-15035 Data Communications Pac for HP-75C\$145.00 BT HP00075-13016 Graphics solutions book \$ 45.00 (Shipping weights for above items: 1 lb. each)



PRIORITY ONE ELECTRONICS

9161 Deering Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311

ORDER TOLL FREE (800 423-5922 - CA, AK, HI CALL (213) 709-5111
Terms: U.S. VISA, MC, BAC, Check, Money Order, U.S. Funds Only, CA residents add 6½% Sales Tax, MINIMUM PREPAID ORDER \$15.00. Include MINIMUM SHIPPING & HANDLING of \$3.00 for the first 3 lbs. plus 40¢ for each additional pound. Orders over 50 lbs. sent freight collect. Just in case, please include your phone number. Prices subject to change without notice. We will do our best to maintain prices through August, 1983. Credit Card orders will be charged approriate Circle 322 on inquiry card. freight. Sale prices for prepaid orders only. We are not responsible for typographical errors.

RETAIL STORE PHONE NUMBERS: (Chotsworth:) (213) 709-5464 - (IRVINE:) (714) 660-1411

SIXIH ANNIVERSAHY SALE:

NOT JUST AN ORDINARY SALE! WE HAVE SLASHED PRICES TO THE BONE AS OUR WAY OF THANKING YOU, OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS FOR 6 YEARS OF LOYALTY. WE'VE CONTINUOUSLY GROWN AND EXPANDED BY OFFERING YOU THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY WITH THE BEST AFTER-SALE SUPPORT

SOURS SURGES!



The LEMON, LIME, ORANGE, and PEACH are solid state and EMI-RFI noise filters designed to protect all mini and micro computers, word processors, printers, disc drives, and other computer-controlled equipment that is plugged into an AC power line. There may be nothing more terrifying than to lose all of your software or data files due to a high voltage spike or noise from an adjacent elevator, air conditioner, or any other high powered equipment being operated in the nearby area. With a LEMON, LIME, ORANGE, or PEACH, you can be sure that the FRUITS of your computer labor will be protected from most voltage spikes and EMI-RFI interferences.

1985-

Description (Sh. Wt. 2 lbs.)

BTHITVR3550 .5% Autoranging DMM

BTNITVR3525 .25% with temp

BTHITVR3510 .1% with temp

BTHIT6703 Soft carrying case





C SURGE PROTECTORS

Part No.	Description	List Price	Our Price
BTEPOLEMON	6 outlet wall mount		\$44.95
BTEPOLIME	6 outlet 41/2" cord w/power switch	89.50	\$69.95
	(Shipping Weight: 4 lbs.	each)	

EMI-RFI FILTERED AC SURGE PROTECTOR

BTEPDORANGE	6 outlet 4 1/2" cord	\$139.95 \$1	104.95
BTEPDPEACH	w/power switch 6 outlet wall mount (Shipping Weight 4 lbs.	\$97.50 \$	74.95

MODEMS SUPER DMM SALE! **@HITACHI**



U.S. ROBOTICS

Te	mperature me	nuity beeper • asurements (ex- 0) • .5 to .1%	Part No.	Description	List Price	SALE PRICE
		M input imped-		1200 baud Auto Orig/Answer		\$495.00
an	ce • 250V c	overload protec-	BTUSRPASSWORD	1200 baud Auto Orig/Answer	\$449.00	\$379.00
tio	n on all resis	tance functions	BTUSRTELPAC8	Password Comm. Software 8	" CP/M	\$ 79.00
	1100 VDC or	850 VAC over-	BTUSRTELPAC5A	Password Comm. Software 5	14" Apple	\$ 79.00
loa	ad protection of	on volt scales	BTUSRMLNK300	Micro Link 300 Baud	\$179.00	\$159.00
5.)	List Price	Our Price	BTUSRMLNK1200	Micro Link 1200 Baud	\$449.00	\$369.00
-	040700	\$105.00	BTUSRALNK300	Auto Link 300 Baud	\$219.00	\$175.00
	\$127.00	A LONG THE RESERVE AND A SECOND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	BTUSRALNK1200	Auto Link 1200 Baud	\$499.00	\$399.00
	\$157.00	\$130.00	(Ship	oping Weights on above items: 4	lbs. each)	The second second

SEE PAGE 30 OF THIS MONTH'S BYTE FOR MORE INFORMATION

FLUKE

AUTO RANGING

31/2 DIGIT LCD

· Eight measurement functions with auto ranging

Data hold feature . Continuity be

\$187.00 \$160.00

\$15.00

BTFLU8022B	Handheld DMM .25% Accuracy	\$144.00
BTFLU8021B	Handheld DMM .5% Accuracy w/cond.	\$159.00
BTFLU8020B	Handheld DMM .1% Accuracy	\$194.00
BTFLU8024B	Handheld DMM .1% Accuracy, Pk. & Hold	\$249.00
(Ship	pping Weights on above items: 2 lbs. each)	
BTFLU8010A	10A Tru RMS Bench DMM (6 lbs.)	\$259.00
BTFLU8010A01	FLU8010A w/battery (6 lbs.)	\$299.00
BTFLUB012A	Low Ohms Tru-RMS Bench (6 lbs.)	\$339.00
BTFLU8012A01	FLU8012A w/battery (6 lbs.)	\$379.00
BTFLU8060A	41/2 Digit DMM w/Frequency Counter (2 lbs.)	\$349.00
BTFLU8062A	4.5 digit Handheld DMM (2 lbs.)	\$279.00
BTFLU8050A	4.5 digit Tru-RMS Bench DMM (6 lbs.)	\$389.00
BTFLU8050A01	FLU8050A w/battery (6 lbs.)	\$439.00
BTFLUC90*	Soft carrying case [\$10.0	0) 1¢

KEITHLEY

BTKTH130	3.5 digit .5% Accuracy handheld DMM	\$129.00
BTKTH131	3.5 digit .25% Accuracy handheld DMM	\$139.00
BTKTH128	3.5 digit handheld DMM w/beeper	\$139.00
BTKTH132C	3.5 digit handheld DMM w/thermometer (Cent.)	\$199.00
BTKTN132F	3.5 digit handheld DMM w/thermometer (Far.)	\$209.00
BTKTH135	4½ digit handheld DMM	\$239.00
(Ship	ping Weights for above items: 2 lbs. each)	A STANDARD
BTKTH169	3.5 digit bench LCD DMM	\$189.00
BTKTH176	4.5 digit bench LCD DMM	\$299.00
BTKTH179A	4.5 digit bench LED DMM	\$359.00
BTKTH1911910	5.5 digit bench DMM	\$870.00
BTKTM1911920	5.5 digit bench true RMS	\$940.00
(Ship	ping Weights for above items: 6 lbs. each)	Marie 200 Feb
BTKTH1304*	Soft carrying case (\$10	001 10

BUY A SOFT CARRYING CASE FOR 1¢ *With the purchase of any Fluke or Keithly Handheld DMM!

D.C. HAYES

BTDCH0400P	1200 Baud Smartmodem	\$695.00	\$514.95
BTDCH0200P	300 Baud Smartmodem	\$279.00	\$229.00
BTDCH0300P	Chronograph	\$249.00	\$199.00
BTDCH0100P	MicroModem 100	\$399.00	\$349.00
BTDCHOOOOP	MicroModem II	\$379.00	\$299.00

RIXON

RIXON REES 1200 BAUD **AUTO DIAL**

DIRECT CONNECT MODEMS WITH 10 NUMBER MEMORY n

BTRIXR212A	1200 Baud Stand Alone unit \$495.00	\$475.0
BTRIXPC212A	1200 IBM PC™ modem (2 lbs.) \$495.00	\$475.0
BTRIXPCCOM1	IBM PC™ Modern Software (1 lb.)	\$ 89.0
BTPDBRIXIBM	IBM Modem & Software Together (3 lbs.)	\$539.0
SEE PAGE	445 OF THE JULY ISSUE O	FBYTE
Parameter Control Reports	FOR MORE INFORMATION	

MURA DIRECT CONNECT MODEM

S79.00 0 - 300 BAUD

MURA MM-100 0 - 300 Baud

RS232C interface Full duplex

Carrier detect indicator Bell 103 compatible

BTCNDRS2328F RS232 cable

 Originate/Answer switch selectable List Price Our Price BTMURMM100 0 - 300 baud modem (2 lbs.) \$99.95 \$79.00

VISUAL 50

BTVSL50BW BTVSL506N

Black & White 12" \$695.00 (41 lbs.) **\$625.00** Green Screen 12" \$770.00 (41 lbs.) **\$655.00**

FEATURE COMPARISON CHART

Feature:	VISUAL 50	Hazeltine Esprit	Viewpoint	Siegler ADM-5	910
Tilt & Swivel	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Detached Keyboard	YES	HO	YES	MO	NO
N-Key Rollover	YES	MO	YES	NO	NO
Audible Key Click	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Menu Set-Up Mode	YES	NO	NO	HO	NO
Status Line	YES	WO	NO	HO	NO
Full 5 Attribute					
Selection	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Smooth Scroll	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Line Drawing					
Character Set	YES	NO	HO	NO	NO
Block Mode	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Insert/Delete Line	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Bi-Directional					
Aux. Port	YES	YES	HO	YES	NO
Columnar Tabbing	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Independent RCV/					
TX Rates	YES	WO	NO	NO	NO
Answerback User					
Programmable	YES	NO	NO	OPT	NO
				-	

VISUAL 55 G 330

Same as above with additional insert/delete character, 12 uer programmable function keys, selectable scrolling region, programmable message framing codes, and Hazeltine 1510 compatibility.

BTVSL55GN Green screen 12" (Sh. Wt. 41 lbs.) BTYSL3306N Green 12" CRT (Sh. Wt. 41 lbs.) \$1200.00 \$895.00 BTYSL330146N Green 14" CRT (Sh. Wt. 41 lbs.) \$1250.00 \$949.00

TELEVIDEO



BTPDBTLY9252P w/2nd page memory kit FREE (A\$95.00 Value) \$729.00 BTPDBTW9564P w/2nd, 3rd, & 4th page memory kit FREE

(A 285.00 Value) above items: 37 lbs. ea. BTTLV910 80 col. terminal (Sh. Wt 37 lbs.) \$558.95

BTTLV970 14" 80/132 col. terminal (Sh. Wt. 40 lbs.) \$1019.00

LIBERTY ELECTRONICS

BTLIBF50 Freedom 50 (Sh. Wt. 30 lbs.) ADDS

\$599.00 \$474.00

BTADDVWPR Viewpoint 3A+ (30 lbs.)

\$695.00 \$575.00



BTQME102	80 Column Green (Sh. Wt. 30 lbs.)	\$550.00
BTQME102AM	80 Column Amber (Sh. Wt. 30 lbs.)	\$565.00
BTQME103	80/132 Column Green (Sh. Wt. 30 lbs.)	\$765.00
BTOME109	22 function key, 80 col. Green (30 lbs.)	\$749.00
BTQME108AM	22 function key, 80 col. Amber (30 lbs)	\$765 00

CTORE NUMBERS, (Chateworth) (243)

PRIORITY ONE IS NUMBER 1!

PRIORITY ONE IS YOUR PROTOTYPING SUPER-MARKET

page PLUGBOARDS



S-100 PLUGBOARDS

PART NO.		DESCRIPTION	1-4	5-9	10-24
BTPGBP1001	S-100	Bare Board	\$15.95	\$13.95	\$11.95
BTP6BP1002	S-100	Horizontal Busses	\$22.95	\$19.95	\$17.95
BTPGBP1003	S-100	Vertical Busses	\$22.95	\$19.95	\$17.95
BTP6BP1004	S-100	Pads Per Hole	\$23.95	\$20.95	\$18.95
011 001 1004		PPLE PLUGBO		920.00	4.0.0

BTPGBP5001 Apple bare board \$15.95 \$13.95 \$11.95 \$18.95 **BTPGBP5002** \$19.95 Apple horizontal busses \$22.95 Apple pads per hole \$23.95 \$20.95 \$18.95

UNIVERSAL PLUGBOARDS 4.5" x 6.5" or 9.6" edge connector as indicated for .3", .4", .6", .9" dips.

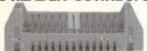
Accommoda	tes .1" IDC connectors at top of I	board.		
BTPGBP4411 BTPGBP4413	4.5"x6" 22/44.156" bare board 4.5"x6" 22/44.156" 2 holes per pad vertical busses	\$ 9.85 \$13.95	\$ 8,95 \$12.50	\$ 7.95 \$11.50
BTP68P4414	4.5"x6" 22/44.156" pad per hole	\$14.95	\$13.50	\$12.50
BTPGBP4421 BTPGBP4423	4.5"x9.6" 22/44.156" bareboard 4.5"x9.6" 22/44.156" 2 holes	\$10.95 \$14.95	\$ 9.95 \$13.50	\$ 8.95 \$12.50
BTP68P4424	per pad vertical busses 4.5"9.6" 22/44.156" pad per hole	\$15.95	\$14.50	\$13.50
BTPGBP5611 BTPGBP5613	4,5"x6" 28/56 .125 STD barebrd 4.5"x6" 28/56 .125 STD 2 holes per pad vertical busses	\$11.85 \$15.95	\$10.95 \$14.50	\$ 9.95 \$13.50
BTPGBP5614	4.5"x6" 28/56 125 STD pd/hole	\$16.95	\$15.50	\$14.50
BTP6BP7211 BTP6BP7213	4.5"x6" 36/72.1" bareboard 4.5"x6" 36/72.1" 2 holes per pad vertical busses	\$ 9.85 \$13.95	\$ 8.95 \$12.50	\$ 7.95 \$11.50
BTPGBP7214	4.5"x6" 36/72.1" pad per hole	\$14.95	\$13.50	\$12.50
BTPGBP7221 BTPGBP7223	4.5"x9.6" 36/72.1" bareboard 4.5"x9.6" 36/72.1" 2 holes per pad vertical busses	\$10.95 \$14.95	\$ 9.95 \$13.50	\$ 8.95 \$12.58
BTP6BP7224	4.5"x9.6" 36/72.1" pad per hole	\$15.95	\$14.50	\$13.50

VECTOR IBM PC™ PLUGBOARDS

4.2" x 13.325" FR4 drilled & plated holes 31/62 contacts on .1 centers complete with card guide and mounting bracket that accepts "D" connectors.

PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	1-5	6-24	25+
BTVCT4613	IBM 3 holes per pad with horiz, busses f/soldering 44 16 pin dip capacity	\$39.00	\$35.10	\$31.20
BTVCT4613-1	IBM bare board 84 16 pin dips	\$26.95	\$24.26	\$21.56
BTVCT4613-2	IBM horizontal busses for wire wrap 55 16 pin dip	\$36.95	\$33.26	\$29.56

IDC HEADER CONNECTORS



RIGHT ANGLE SOLDERTAIL GOLD HEADER

1" Spacing Mounts on PC Board & Mates with IDC Socket above

Part No.	NO. OF PINS	1-9	10-24	PRICE 25-99	100-249	250-999
BTIDCRAHIOST	5/10	1.20	1.10	1.00	.80	.65
BTIDCRAH20ST	10/20	1.90	1.60	1.20	1.00	.85
BTIDCRAH26ST	13/26	2.25	2.00	1.55	1.25	1.05
BTIDCRAH34ST	17/34	2.95	2.60	2.05	1.70	1.45
BTIDCRAH40ST	20/40	3.60	3.00	2.40	2.00	1.70
BTIDCRAM50ST	25/50	4.30	3.60	3.00	2.50	2.10
RIGHT A	NGLE	WIRE	WRAP	GOI	D HE	ADER

BTIDCRAHIOWW	5/10	2.60	2.35	2.10	1.80	1.50	
BTIDCRAH20WW	10/20	4.00	3.50	2.75	2.20	1.80	
BTIDCRAH26WW	13/26	5.00	4.30	3.50	2.90	2.40	
BTIDCRAH34WW	17/34	5.95	5.00	4.15	3.20	2.70	
BTIDCRAH40WW	20/40	7.00	6.00	4.90	4.00	3.40	
BTIDCRAH50WW	25/50	7.95	6.50	5.90	5.00	4.00	
CALL FOR	CTD	LOUT	HEAD	ene u	AT 1.10	TER	

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

16 PIN TIN DIP SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS



RS232 and "D" SUB-MINIATURE CONNECTORS



100.000			-		1.00000000	. The	
Part No.	No. Of Pins	1-9	PRICE 10-24	25-99	100- 249	250- 999	100+
8TCNDDE9P	9	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$1.45	\$1.35	\$1.25	\$1.05
BTCNDDE9S	9	\$2.75	\$2,40	\$2.05	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$1.60
ETCHDDA15P	15	\$2.60	\$2.30	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$1.70	\$1.55
BTCNDDA15S	15	\$3.40	\$3.00	\$2.70	\$2.50	\$2.30	\$2.15
BTCNDDB25P	25	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$1.95	\$1.60	\$1.35
BTCNDDB25S	25	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$2.60	\$2.25
DTCHDDC27D	27	64 50	64 00	69 00	69 90	69 OF	69 00

\$8.00 \$5.40 \$4.80 \$4.30 \$4.00 \$3.70

\$5.95 \$5.35 \$4.75 \$4.25 \$3.95 \$3.60

\$7.95 \$7.20 \$6.50 \$6.00 \$5.75 \$5.50

RTCWDDC37S

BTCNDDD50P

BTCNDDD50S

50

50

CONNECTOR HOODS



2 pc. Grey - Style A		2 pc E	Hack - S	tyle B	1 pc	Grey -	Style C
Part No.	Pins/ Style	1-9	10-24	25-99	100- 249	250- 999	1000+
BTCNDDE9C	9A	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.10	\$1.00	\$.90	\$.80
BTCNDDA15C	15A	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.10	\$1.00	\$.90	\$.80
BTCNDP25H	25A	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.18	\$1.00	\$.90	\$.80
BTCNDDB51226	25B	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.35	\$1.20	\$1.10	\$.95
BTCNDDB51212	25C	\$1.65	\$1.40	\$1.25	\$1.15	\$1.05	\$.90
BTCNDDC37C	37A	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.35	\$1.20	\$1.10	\$.95
BTCNDDD50C	50A	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.30	\$1.15	\$1.00
BTCNDD20418	Hrdware set 2/Pr	\$1.00	\$.80	\$.70	\$.60	\$.50	\$.40

CENTRONICS/EPSON PRINTER CONNECTORS

BTCND5730360 Solder \$9.00 \$7.50 \$6.00 \$5.25 \$4.50 BTIDC5730360 IDC \$9.95 \$9.00 \$8.00 \$7.00 \$6.00

IDC INSULATION DISPLACEMENT **D-SUBMINIATURE CONNECTORS**

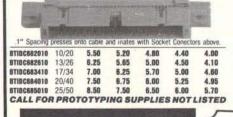
P=Plug, Male	type	- 5=5	ocket, Fe	male Type	- C=	-Cover Ho
BTIDCDB25P	25	6.00	5.40	4.80	4.00	3.00
BTIBCDB25S	25	6.60	6.00	5.20	4.50	3.50
BTIDCDB25C	25	1.60	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.10
DIESEE	CALL	ERR IDC	"B" POI	MECTABE	HOT I	PTER

IDC SOCKET CONNECTORS

16 15 61-1134-00

PART NO.	NO. OF PINS	1-9	10-24	PRICE 25-99	100-249	250-999
BTIDC10SKT	5/10	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.25	1.00
BTIDC20SKT	10/20	2.75	2.50	1.85	1.60	1.30
BTIDC26SKT	13/26	3.50	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60
BTIDC34SKT	17/34	4.50	4.20	3.10	2.60	2.20
BTIDC40SKT	20/40	5.40	5.00	3.85	3.00	2.50
BTIDC50SKT	25/50	6.50	6.00	4.60	3.80	3.20

IDC PLUG CONNECTORS



CALL FOR PROTOTYPING SUPPLIES NOT LISTED



GOLD/TIN 3 LEVEL WIRE WRAP SOCKETS



COLD PLATED CONTACTS PINS THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY BY HAVING GOLD ONLY WHESE IT COUNTS!

TIN PLATED

						PHICE			
PART NO	PART NO.		STANDA PCKGE.	RD EACH	10-24	25-99	100-24	250-999	
	BTRNSOSTWW	8	52	.55	N/A	.45	.41	.37	
	BTRNS14TWW	14	30	.65	.55	.50	.47	.44	
	BTRNS16TWW	16	26	.75	.65	.52	.51	.45	
	BTRNS18TWW	18	23	.90	.79	.75	.70	.65	
	BTRNS20TWW	20	21	1.10	.95	.91	.87	.82	
	BTRNS22TWW	22	19	1.25	1.15	1.05	.94	.89	
	BTRNS24TWW	24	17	1.25	1.15	1.05	.96	.89	
	BTRNS28TWW	28	15	1.50	1.45	1.35	1.25	1.15	
	*MINIMUM ORDE	40 R \$1.0	10	2.00 ne item	1.80 To receiv	1.60	1.40	1.30	
	MINIMUM CUDE	n al.u	D per lir	ie nem.	To recei	ve quant	ity price	s beyond	

1st Column you must order EXACT multiples of STANDARD PACKAGES.



ICU SERIES SOLDERTAIL LOW PROFILE D.I.P. SOCKETS

PART NO.		TANDA PKGE		10-49	50-99	100-499	500-999	1,000 +	,
BTRNS08LP	08	52	.25	H/A	.10	.08	.075	.07	
BTRNS14LP	14	30	.25	.18	.15	.14	.12	.11	
BTRNS16LP	16	26	.25	.20	.18	.16	.13	.12	
BTRNS18LP	18	23	.30	.25	.22	.18	.15	.13	
BTRNS20LP	20	21	.30	.25	.23	.20	.17	.145	
BTRNS22LP	22	19	.35	.30	.25	.22	.19	.17	
BTRNS24LP	24	17	.40	.35	.30	.24	.20	.18	
BTRNS28LP	28	15	.45	.40	.35	.28	.24	.21	
BTRNS40LP	40	10	.50	.45	.42	.40	.35	.31	
*MINIMUM	ORDER	\$1.00	per	line item	To rec	eive quan	tity price	s beyon	d

st column you must order EXACT multiples of STANDARD PACKAGES

EDGECARD CONNECTOR

PART NO.	NO. OF PINS	1-9	10-24	PRICE 25-99	100-249	250-999
BTIDCIOCE	5/10	3.95	3.55	3.00	2.50	2.00
BTIDC20CE	10/20	4.35	4.00	3.30	2.50	2.10
BTIDC26CE	13/26	5.00	4.25	3.50	2.70	2.30
BTIDC34CE	17/34	6.00	5.40	4.50	3.50	2.90
BTIDC40CE	20/40	6.80	6.20	5.30	4.20	3.40
BTIDC50CE	25/50	7.25	6.60	5.90	4.90	3.90

RIBBON CABLE

COLOR CODED LAMINATED CABLE FOR INSULATION DISPLACEMENT 28 GAUGE, 7 STRAND

	NO. OF	PRICE PER SPOOL	
PART NO.	CONDUCTORS	10 Ft.	200 Ft*
BTIDC10CC*	10	\$ 3.80	\$ 60.00
BTIDC14CC*	14	4.75	80.00
BTIDC16CC*	16	5.50	90.00
BTIDC20CC*	20	7.00	120.00
BTIDC25CC*	25	8.50	150.00
BTIDC26CC*	26	8.50	150.00
BTIDC34CC*	34	11.00	195.00
BTIDC40CC*	40	13.00	230.00
BTIBC50CC*	50	16.00	280.00

GRAY LAMINATED CABLE FOR INSULATION DISPLACEMENT 28 Gauge 7 Strand

		NO. OF		PRICE PER SPOOL		SPOOL	
PART NO.	CO	NDUCTO	RS	10 Ft.		200 Ft*	
BTIBCIOSY	1	10		2.50		\$36.00	
BTIDC148Y		14		3.50		50.00	
BTIDC166Y		16		4.00		60.00	
BTIDC206Y		20		4.80		75.00	
BTIDC256Y		25		6.00		95.00	
BTIDC266Y	•	26		6.00		95.00	
BTIDC346Y		34		8.30		125.00	
BTIDC406Y		40		10.00		150.00	
BTIDC50GY		50		12.00		180.00	
	*Add "-200"	to Part	Number	for 200	Ft sp	ool	

VISA

PRIORITY ELECTRONICS

9161 Deering Ave., Chatsworth, CA

ORDER TOLL FREE (800) 423-5922 - CA, AK, HI CALL (213) 709-5111
Terms U.S. VISA, MC, BAC, Check, Money Order, U.S. Funds Only CA residents add 6½% Sales Tax, MINIMUM PREPAID ORDER \$15.00. Include MINIMUM SHIPPING & HANDLING of \$3.00 for the first 3 lbs. plus 40¢ for each additional pound. Orders over 50 lbs. sent freight collect. Just in case, please include your phone number. Prices subject to change without notice. We will do our best to maintain prices through August, 1983. Credit Card orders will be charged appropriate freight. Sale prices for prepaid orders only. We are not responsible for typographical errors. Circle 322 on inquiry card.

The APPLE PATC FIX YOUR APPLE WITHOUT COSTLY REPAIR BILLS

the PATCH includes:

- one of each of the IC chips found in the Apple II* and compatibles: 32 chips in-cluding the 6502 (excluding ROMs and character generator). These chips alone exceed the cost of the kit.
- Three transistors and a chip puller.
- Sixty page manual with full instructions for easy diagnosis and repair. Written by engineers who maintain hundreds of Apples.
- Packaged in attractive binder with slipcover

Even those with little or no electronic repair experience, can fix their Apple*. Don't wait until your computer is down.

Visa and Mastercharge accepted. With checks, allow two weeks for delivery. Please enclose \$2.50 for shipping and handling.

69.95 DEALERS: INQUIRIES INVITED 460 N. Univ Ave. #1 Provo, UT 84601 (801) 373-1313

Circle 495 on inquiry card.



The heart of your system.



LIFETIME WARRANTY

DEALERS WELCOME

SYSTEMS PRODUCT EXCHANGE

5515 N.W. 74 Ave. . Miami, FL 33166 (305) 885-4774 • 1-800-432-5115 FL

Circle 498 on inquiry card.

TURN YOUR EFFORTS INTO \$\$\$

WANTED: SOFTWARE. Successful software company seeking additional products to market. Must run on IBM mainframes or PCM's. Prefer programmer/operations productivity aids. If you have written a program and you need an international company to market it for you, send an abstract of the product to:

> J. Zipp **Triangle Software** 4340 Stevens Creek Blvd. Suite 108 San Jose, CA 95129 (408) 554-8121

DATA SWITCH IN KIT FORM



MODEL 1200 RS-232 Bidirectional Data Switch with 3-2' Extension Cables in Kit Form

Model 1200 gives the terminal or microprocessor user a second interface for a Printer, Plotter, Modem. Operates at any speed, requires no external power, while providing 2 RS-232 interfaces from the terminal or microprocessor. Built in data cables save money. The Kit consists of 3-RS-232 Male connectors with all pins, switch, cable, pre-drilled Enclosure, all necessary hardware, and assembly instructions, To order: Specify #1200 Kit . .

Assembled & Tested: Specify #1200 . \$129.00 Terminal Data Corp.

11878 Coakley Circle, Rockville, MD (301) 881-7855

Circle 496 on inquiry card.

MAXE



BEST PRICES IN THE U.S.

Call for our special dealer program. C.O.D.'s accepted. TOLL FREE (800) 652-8168 in California (213) 706-1626



U.S. EXCHANGE 5015 Kanan Rd. Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Circle 404 on inquiry card.

Reference Cards Books C and UNIX Manuals T-Shirts

Each selection has a commentary by authorities on UNIX and C to help you select the right publication for you!

NEW NEW NEW

Responses from UNIX Commands, by Henry McGilton and Rachel Morgan, explaining UNIX's cryptic messages to its users! \$25.00 plus \$2.50 shipping and handling.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE

No Purchase Orders under \$100. Write or call

The UNIX Bookstore, International Technical Seminars, Inc., 520 Waller St., SF, CA 94117 (415) 621-6415

*International Technical Seminars is not associated with Bell Labs *UNIX is a Trademark of Bell Laboratories

Circle 501 on inquiry card.

LSI C Compiler

for 8080/Z80

LSI C compiler is designed for programs with a small memory and a shorter CPU time.

- ★The object code is compact and is faster than leading "C" compilers (Eratosthenes: 13.4sec) *typedef, static, cast and initializers are available
- ★The compiler and the generated code run under CP/MTM, but also can be burnt into PROMS

Rational BASIC

a basic interpreter for Z80 CP/M

TEDDY

a full screen editor for 8080/Z80 CP/M

CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research

for pamphlet write: P.O. Box 508 STA. CRUZ CA. USA 95062

for further information contact

LSI JAPAN CO., LTD.

2-24-9 YOYOGI SHIBUYA-KU TOKYO (151) PHONE:(03)379-2427

Circle 497 on Inquiry card.



NEW

Apple II(e) Slim Disk Drive.....\$229.00 Amber 12" Monitor..... \$139.00

Compatible Computer with 64k,

Disk Drive, Controller, and

Monitor.....\$970.00

PRINTERS

Gemini 10 120 cps, 80 Column...\$299.00 15 100 cps, 132 Column ... \$490.00



MACROTRON SYSTEMS, INC. Teterpone (214) 721-3364

aid Check or Money Order, Viss and MasterCharge Oping Charges: U.S. \$2.00; C.O.D. \$3.50

Circle 499 on Inquiry card.

MODEMS

IBM-PC

Rixon PC 212A

\$465.00

*Plugs into IBM PC card slot *300 and 1200 bps. asynchronous *Full/Half duplex

Automatic dialer, tone or pulse, auto redial Battery protected memory for number

PC 212A Software

\$ 49.00

Interfaces PC 212A MODEM to PC

*Menu driven
*Stores telephone numbers, log-on procedures

APPLE II, APPLE II PLUS, FRANKLIN. BELL AND HOWELL

Multi-Tech MODEM II

\$265.00

Plugs into I/O slot

300 bps asynchronous, full/half duplex

*Automatic dialer *Menu driven software

Pennsylvania residents add 6% sales tax. 90-day return-to-factory warranty. 10-45 delivery. Shipped U.P.S.

Check, money order COD to James Fox Associates Brownsburg Road Box 139B R.D. #2 Newtown, PA 18940

215/598-3293

Circle 500 on inquiry card.

JDR SUPER SPECIALS!

THE LEADER IN COMPUTER COMPONENTS **BRINGS YOU THESE** FANTASTIC SUMMERS-END **CLEARANCE BARGAINS**

OKI MSM5832RS

MICROPROCESSOR COMPATIBLE CLOCK/CALENDAR CHIP 3.95 100/3.25 ea.

32.768KHZ XTAL 95

OTHER CRYSTALS

95 3.579545MHZ 5.0688MHZ 1.95 18.432MHZ 1.95

VOLTAGE REGULATOR TI PART #UA78M05C STANDARD TO-220 CASE 5 VOLT AT 500MA CAN BE **USED AS 7805T IN MOST** APPLICATIONS

100/.25 EA.

ORDER TOLL FREE 800 538-5000 800 662-6279 (CA Residents)





CONNECTORS

IDP-16 IDC DIP-PLUG	.95
IDE-34 IDC EDGE-CARD	1.95
ICC-14 DIP "HEADER"	.49
ICC-16 DIP "HEADER"	.59
44P-ST PC EDGE-CARD	1.95
DB25PC/P VERTICAL	
PC-MOUNT	1.49
DB25PC/S VERTICAL	100.50
PC-MOUNT	1.69

TRAMEISTORS

110	HITOIOIL	mo
2N3904	TO-92	100/7.95
2N3906	TO-92	100/7.95
PN2222	TO-92	100/7.95

CERAMIC MONOLITHIC CAPS AT THE PRICE OF DISC!

1UF-MONO 100/12.00 .047UF-MONO .01UF-MONO 100/11.00

PRIME LED'S

JUMBO RED JUMBO YELLOW JUMBO GREEN 5082-7760 100/ 8.00 100/12 00 10/ 7.95 JDR MICRODEVICES

ARK ELECTRONIC ENTERPRISES AS AN AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR SERVING THE MIDWEST WITH HIGH **OUALITY JDR MERCHANDISE CALL OR STOP BY**



ELECTRONIC ENTERPRISES 734 Phillips Avenue

Toledo, Ohio 43612 (419) 476-6727

MICROPROCESSOR

	70.00
Z80A-CPU	3.95
Z80A-CTC	3.95
Z80A-PIO	3.95
Z80A-SIO/1	12.95
Z80A-DART	6.95
8086 16-BIT 5MHZ	19.95
68A00 CPU 1.5MHZ	2.95
68A10 RAM 1.5MHZ	1.95
68A21 PIA 1.5MHZ	2.95
68A50 ACIA 1.5MHZ	2.95
6520/6820 PIA	2.95

MEMODU

- 11	ILIIIONI	
2102L-4	450NS-LP	.55
2111L	450NS-LP	1.49
2112	450NS	1.99
2114	450NS	.99
2114-25	250NS	1.09
TMS4027	250NS	.99

SPECIAL TMS4060/2107

4096 x 1 DYNAMIC RAMS TI OR INTEL YOUR CHOICE

.69

SPECIAL THANKS TO MATT FOR HIS **RECENT SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENTS** WHICH WILL ENABLE **JDR TO BETTER SERVE OUR CUSTOMERS**

LINEAR LC.'S

	TO A CONTRACTOR	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
LM180	0	1.9
LM131	0	.91
MC133	0	.99
MC135	0	.89
MC135	8	.99
454	-	Maria Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara

HARD TO FIND BLACK CONDUCTIVE FOAM

14" x 26" SHEET 12" x 13" SHEET 12.00 6.00

nigh coul	KULLEN9
1771	11.95
1791	18.95
1793	18.95
CRT CONTI	ROLLERS

DP8350	19.95
CRT5027	9.95
CRT5037	9.95
D.PAM	CONTROLLERS

D-RAM	CONTROLLERS
8202	17.95
8203	32.95
3242	5.95

Visit Our EXPANDED Retall Store MEW SATURDAY **HOURS 10-3**



JDR Microdevices

1224 S. Bascom Ave. . San Jose, CA 95128 (408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110

1983 JDR MICRODEVICES, INC.

VISIT OUR RETAIL STORE

HOURS: M-W-F. 9-5 T-Th., 9-9 Sat. 11-3

PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING TERMS: For shipping include \$2 for UPS Ground or \$3 for UPS Blue Label Air. Items over 5 pounds require additional shipping charges. Foreign orders, include sufficient amount for shipping. There is a \$10 minimum order. Bay Area and Los Angeles Counties add 6½% Sales Tax. Other California residents add 6½ Sales Tax. We reserve the right to substitute manufacturer. Not responsible for typographical errors. Prices are subject to change without notice. We will match or 4164

64K DYNAMIC \$595 200 NS

TMM2016 2KX8 STATIC \$415

STATIC RAMS

2101	256 x 4	(450ns)	1.95
5101	256 x 4	(450ns) (cmos)	3.95
2102-1	1024 x 1	(450ns)	.89
2102L-4	1024 x 1	(450ns) (LP)	.99
2102L-2	1024 x 1	(250ns) (LP)	1.49
2111	256 x 4	(450ns)	2.49
2112	256 x 4	(450ns)	2.99
2114	1024 x 4	(450ns)	8/9.95
2114-25	1024 x 4	(250ns)	8/10.95
2114L-4	1024 x 4	(450ns) (LP)	8/12.95
2114L-3	1024 x 4	(300ns) (LP)	8/13.45
2114L-2	1024 x 4	(200ns) (LP)	8/13.95
2147	4096 x 1		4.95
TMS4044-4	4096 x 1	(450ns)	3.49
TMS4044-3		(300ns)	3.99
TMS4044-2			4.49
MK4118	1024 x 8		9.95
TMM2016-200	2048 x 8	(200ns)	4.15
TMM2016-150	2048 x 8	(150ns)	4.95
TMM2016-100		(100ns)	6.15
HM6116-4		(200ns) (cmos)	4.75
HM6116-3	2048 x 8	(150ns) (cmos)	4.95
HM6116-2		(120ns) (cmos)	8.95
HM6116LP-4		(200ns) (cmos)(LP)	5.95
HM6116LP-3		(150ns) (cmos)(LP)	6.95
HM6116LP-2		(120ns) (cmos)(LP)	10.95
Z-6132	4096 x 8	(300ns) (Qstat)	34.95

LP = Low Power

Ostat = Quasi-Static

DYNAMIC RAMS

TMS4027	4096 x 1	(250ns)	1.99
UPD411	4096 x 1	(300ns)	3.00
MM5280	4096 x 1	(300ns)	3.00
MK4108	8192 x 1	(200ns)	1.95
MM5298	8192 x 1	(250ns)	1.85
4116-300	16384 x 1	(300ns)	8/11.75
4116-250	16384 x 1	(250ns)	8/11.95
4116-200	16384 x 1	(200ns)	8/12.95
4116-150	16384 x 1	(150ns)	8/14.95
4116-120	16384 x 1	(120ns)	8/29.95
2118	16384 x 1	(150ns) (5v)	4.95
4164-200	65536 x 1	(200ns) (5v)	5.95
4164-150	65536 x 1	(150ns) (5v)	6.95

5V = single 5 volt supply **FPROMS**

	Rear II	LICINIO	
1702	256 x 8	(1us)	4.50
2708	1024 x 8	(450ns)	3.95
2758	1024 x 8	(450ns) (5v)	5.95
2716	2048 x 8	(450ns) (5v)	3.95
2716-1	2048 x 8	(350ns) (5v)	5.95
TMS2516	2048 x 8	(450ns) (5v)	5.50
TMS2716	2048 x 8	(450ns)	7.95
TMS2532	4096 x 8	(450ns) (5v)	5.95
2732	4096 x 8	(450ns) (5v)	4.95
2732-250	4096 x 8	(250ns) (5v)	8.95
2732-200	4096 x 8	(200ns) (5v)	11.95
2764	8192 x 8	(450ns) (5v)	9.95
2764-250	8192 x 8	(250ns) (5v)	14.95
2764-200	8192 x 8	(200ns) (5v)	24.95
TMS2564	8192 x 8	(450ns) (5v)	17.95
MC68764	8192 x 8	(450ns) (5v)(24 pin)	39.95
27128	16384x8	Call	Call
	5v = Sin	gle 5 Volt Supply	

EPROM ERASERS

Been B		** **	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_
	Timer	Capacity	Intensity (uW/Cm ²)	
PE-14		6	5,200	83.00
PE-14T	X	6	5,200	119.00
PE-24T	X	9	6,700	175.00
PL-265T	X	20	6,700	255.00
PR-125T	X	16	15,000	349.00
PR-320	X	32	15,000	595.00

Z-80 2.5 Mhz

Z80-CPU	3.9
Z80-CTC	4.4
Z80-DART	10.9
Z80-DMA	14.9
Z80-PIO	4.4
Z80-SIO/0	16.9
Z80-SIO/1	16.9
Z80-SIO/2	16.9
Z80-SIO/9	16.9
4 0 84	

Z80-SIO/9	16.95
4.0 Mh	Z
Z80A-CPU	4.95
Z80A-CTC	4.95
Z80A-DART	11.95
Z80A-DMA	16.95
Z80A-PIO	4.95
Z80A-SIO/0	16.95
Z80A-SIO/1	16.95
Z80A-S10/2	16.95
Z80A-SIO/9	16.95
6.0 MH	12

13.95 13.95 Z80B-CTC 780B-PIO Z80B-DART 19.95

11.95

Z80B-CPU

ZILOG		
Z6132	34.95	
Z8671	39.95	
240075		

CRYSTALS

CHIST	ULO
32.768 khz	1.95
1.0 mhz	4.95
1.8432	4.95
2.0	3.95
2.097152	3.95
2.4576	3,95
3.2768	3.95
3.579535	3.95
4.0	3.95
5.0	3.95
5.0688	3.95
5.185	3.95
5.7143	3.95
6.0	3.95
6.144	3.95
6.5536	3.95
8.0	3.95
10.0	3.95
10.738635	3.95
14.31818	3.95
15.0	3.95
16.0	3.95
17.430	3.95
18.0	3.95
18.432	3.95
20.0	3.95

CRT CONTROLLERS

3.95 3.95

22.1184 32.0

68B45	19.9
HD46505SP	15.9
6847	11.9
MC1372	6.9
68047	24.9
8275	29.9
7220	99.9
CRT5027	39.9
CRT5037	49.9
TMS9918A	39.9
DP8350	49 9

KEYBOARD

CHIPS	
AY5-2376	11.95
AY5-3600	11.95
AY5-3600 PRO	11.95

8000 5.95 8035 8039 INS-806 6.95

1143-0000	11.00
INS-8073	24.95
8080	3.95
8085	5.95
8085A-2	11.95
8086	29.95
8087	CALL
8088	39.95
8089	89.95
8155	6.95
8155-2	7.95
8156	6.95
8185	29.95
8185-2	39.95
8741	39.95
8748	24.95
8755	24.95

8200

8202

24.95

8202	24.93
8203	39.95
8205	3.50
8212	1.80
8214	3.85
8216	1.75
8224	2.25
8226	1.80
8228	3.49
8237	19.95
8237-5	21.95
8238	4.49
8243	4.45
8250	10.95
8251	4.49
8253	6.95
8253-5	7,95
8255	4.49
8255-5	5.25
8257	7,95
8257-5	8.95
8259	6.90
8259-5	7.50
8271	39.95
8272	39.95
8275	29.95
8279	8.95
8279-5	10.00
8282	6.50
8283	6.50
8284	5.50
8286	6.50
8287	6.50
8288	25.00
8289	49.95

DISC CONTROLLERS

26.95
49.95
49.95
54,95
54,95
59.95
59.95
34.95
39.95
39.95
29.95
34.95
17.95
18.95

CONNECTO	RS
RS232 MALE	2.50
RS232 FEMALE	3.25
RS232 HOOD	1.25
S-100 ST	3.95

6800

68000	59,95
6800	3.95
6802	7.95
6808	13.90
6809E	19.95
6809	11.95
6810	2.95
6820	4.35
6821	3.25
6828	14.95
6840	12.95
6843	34.95
6844	25.95
6845	14.95
6847	11.95
6850	3.25
6852	5.75
6860	9,95
6862	11.95
6875	6.95
6880	2.25
6883	22.95
68047	24.95
68488	19.95
6800	1MHZ
68B00	10.95
68B02	22.25
68B09E	29.95

6.95 6.95 68B10 68B21 68B45 19.95 5.95 68B50

68B09

68B00 =	2 MHZ
650 1 M	
6502	4.95
6504	6.95
6505	8.95
6507	9.95
6520	4.35
6522	7.95
6532	9.95
6545	22.50
6551	11.85
2 M	HZ
6502A	6.95
6522A	9.95
6532A	11.95
6545A	27.95
6551A	11.9
3 M	HZ
65028	14.9

UAF AY3-1014 AY5-1013

AY3-1015	6.9
PT1472	9.9
TR1602	3.9
2350	9.9
2651	8.9
TMS6011	5.9
1M6402	7.9
IM6403	8.9
INS8250	10.9
GENERA	TOR
BIT-RA	TE
MC14411	11.9
BR1941	11.5
4702	12.9
COM5016	16.9
00110116	40.0

FUNCTIO
MC4024
LM566
XR2206
8038

741 600

	4L	500	
74LS00	.24	74LS173	.69
74LS01	.25	74LS174	.55
74LS02	.25	74LS175	.55
74LS03	.25	74LS181	2.15
74LS04	.24	74LS189	8.95
74LS05	.25	74LS190	.89
74LS08	.28	74LS191	.89
74LS09	.29	74LS192	.79
74LS10	.25	74LS193	.79
74LS11	.35	74LS194	.69
74LS12	.35	74LS195	.69
74LS13	.45	74LS196	.79
74LS14	.59	74LS197	.79
74LS15	.35	74LS221	.89
74LS20	.25	74LS240	.95
74LS21	.29	74LS241	.99
74LS22	.25	74LS242	.99
74LS26	.29	74LS243	.99
74LS27	.29	74LS244	1.29
74LS28	.35	74LS245	1.49
74LS30	.25	74LS247	.75
74LS32	.29	74LS248	.99
74LS33	.55	74LS249	.99
74LS37	.35	74LS251	.59
74LS38	.35	74LS253	.59
74LS40	.25	74LS257	.59
74LS42	.49	74LS258	.59
74LS47	.75	74LS259	2.75
74LS48	.75	74LS260	.59
74LS49	.75	74LS266	.55
74LS51	.25	74LS273	1.49
74LS54	.29	74LS275	3.35
74LS55	.29	74LS279	.49
74LS63	1.25	74LS280	1.98
74LS73	.39	74LS283	.69
74LS74	.35	74LS290	.89
74LS75	.39	74LS293	.89
74LS76	.39	74LS295	.99
74LS78	.49	74LS298	.89
74LS83	.60	74LS299	1.75
74LS85	.69	74LS323	3,50
74LS86	.39	74LS324	1.75
74LS90	.55	74LS352	1.29
74LS91	.89	74LS353	1.29
74LS92	.55	74LS363	1,35
74LS93	.55	74LS364	1.95
TAL COE	75	741 0266	40

29.95

RTS		1
	6.95	
	3.95	
	6.95	ш
	9.95	
	3.95	
	9.95	
	8.95	-
	5.95	-
	7.95	
	8.95	
	10.95	
ATO	DRS	
RAT	E	-
	44 00	

MC 14411	11.00
BR1941	11.95
4702	12.95
COM5016	16.95
COM8116	10.95
MM5307	10.95
FUNCT	ION
MC4024	3.95
LM566	1.49
XR2206	3.75
8038	3.95

74LS37	.35	74L5251	.53
74LS38	.35	74LS253	.59
74LS40	.25	74LS257	.59
74LS42	.49	74LS258	.59
74LS47	.75	74LS259	2.75
74LS48	.75	74LS260	.59
74LS49	.75	74LS266	.55
74LS51	.25	74LS273	1.49
74LS54	.29	74LS275	3.35
74LS55	.29	74LS279	.49
74LS63	1.25	74LS280	1.98
74LS73	.39	74LS283	.69
74LS74	.35	74LS290	.89
74LS75	.39	74LS293	.89
		74LS295	.99
74LS76	.39		
74LS78	.49	74LS298	.89
74LS83	.60	74LS299	1.75
74LS85	.69	74LS323	3.50
74LS86	.39	74LS324	1.75
74LS90	.55	74LS352	1.29
74LS91	.89	74LS353	1.29
74LS92	.55	74LS363	1,35
74LS93	.55	74LS364	1.95
		74LS365	.49
74LS95	.75		.49
74LS96	.89	74LS366	
74LS107	.39	74LS367	.45
74LS109	.39	74LS368	.45
74LS112	.39	74LS373	1.39
74LS113	.39	74LS374	1.39
74LS114	.39	74LS377	1.39
74LS122	.45	74LS378	1.18
74LS123	.79	74LS379	1.35
74LS124	2.90	74LS385	1.90
74LS125	.49	74LS386	.45
74LS126	.49	74LS390	1.19
74LS132	.59	74LS393	1.19
74LS133	.59	74LS395	1.19
		74LS399	1.49
74LS136	.39	74LS424	2.95
74LS137	.99		
74LS138	.55	74LS447	.37
74LS139	.55	74LS490	1.95
74LS145	1.20	74LS624	3.99
74LS147	2.49	74LS640	2.20
74LS148	1.35	74LS645	2.20
74LS151	.55	74LS668	1.69
74LS153	.55	74LS669	1.89
74LS154	1.90	74LS670	1.49
74LS155	.69	74LS674	9.65
74LS156	.69	74LS682	3.20
74LS157	.65	74LS683	3.20
			3.20
74LS158	.59	74LS684	
74LS160	.69	74LS685	3.20
74LS161	.65	74LS688	2.40
74LS162	.69	74LS689	3.20
74LS163	.65	74LS783	24.95
74LS164	.69	81LS95	1.49
74LS165	.95	81LS96	1.49
74LS166	1.95	81LS97	1.49
74LS168	1.75	81LS98	1.49
74LS169	1.75	25LS2521	2.80
74LS170	1.49	25LS2569	4.25
1420110	1,70	LULULUUS	7.20

VISIT OUR RETAIL STORE

HOURS: M-W-F, 9-5 T-Th., 9-9 Sat. 11-3

PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING TERMS: For shipping include \$2 for UPS Ground or \$3 for UPS Blu Label Air. Items over 5 pounds require additional shipping charge: Foreign orders, include sufficient amount for shipping. There is a \$1 minimum order. Bay Area and Los Angeles Counties add 61% Sale Tax. Other California residents add 6% Sales Tax. We reserve the right to substitute manufacturer. Not responsible for typographic errors. Prices are subject to change without notice. We will match a beat any competitor's price provided it is not below our cost.



JDR Microdevices

1224 S. Bascom Ave. • San Jose, CA 95128 (408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110

1983 JDR MICRODEVICES, INC.

568

	.74	00				L	.IN	EA
7400	.19	74132	.45	LM301	.34	LM340 (see	7800)	LN
7401	.19	74136	.50	LM301H	.79	LM348	.99	LN
7402	.19	74141	.65	LM307	.45	LM350K	4.95	NE
7403	.19	74142	2.95	LM308	.69	LM350T	4.60	NE
7404	.19	74143	2.95	LM308H	1.15	LM358	.69	NE
7405	.25	74145	.60	LM309H	1.95	LM359	1.79	LN
7406	.29	74147 74148	1.75	LM309K	1.25	LM376	3.75	LN
7407 7408	.29	74150	1.20	LM310 LM311	1.75	LM377	1.95	LN
7409	.19	74151	.55	LM311H	.64	LM378	2.50	LN
7410	.19	74152	.65	LM312H	1.75	LM379 LM380	4.50	LN
7411	.25	74153	.55	LM317K	3.95	LM380N-8		LN
7412	.30	74154	1.25	LM317T	1.19	LM381	1.60	LN
7413	.35	74155	.75	LM318	1.49	LM382	1.60	LN
7414	.49	74156	.65	LM318H	1.59	LM383	1.95	LN
7416	.25	74157	.55	LM319H	1.90	LM384	1.95	LN
7417	.25	74159	1.65	LM319	1.25	LM386	.89	LN
7420	.19	74160	.85	LM320 (se	e 7900)	LM387	1.40	LN
7421	.35	74161	.69	LM322	1.65	LM389	1.35	LN
7422	.35	74162	.85	LM323K	4.95	LM390	1.95	MC
7423	.29	74163	.69	LM324	.59	LM392	.69	MC
7425	.29	74164	.85	LM329	.65	LM394H	4.60	MC
7426	.29	74165 74166	1.00	LM331	3.95	LM399H	5.00	MC
7428	.45	74167	2.95	LM334	1.19	NE531	2.95	MC
7430	.19	74170	1.65	LM335	1.40	NE555	.34	LN
7432	.29	74172	5.95	LM336 LM337K	1.75	NE556	.65	LN
7433	.45	74173	.75	LM337T	3.95 1.95	NE558 NE561	1.50	LN
7437	.29	74174	.89	LM338K	6.95	NE564	2.95	LN
7438	.29	74175	.89	LM339	.99	LM565	.99	LM
7440	.19	74176	.89	EMISSS	.55	LINISUS	.33	LIV
7442	.49	74177	.75		H = TO-	5 CAN	T	= TO
7443	.65	74178	1.15	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, whic	-		-	100
7444	.69	74179	1.75					
7445	.69	74180	.75	4	745	ເດດ		W
7446	.69	74181	2.25	No. Section	170	,00		8
7447	.69	74182	.75	74500	.32	745163	1.95	8
7448	.69	74184	2.00	74502	.35	745168	3.95	8
7450	.19	74185	2.00	74503	.35	745169	3.95	8.
7451	.23	74190	1.15	74504	.35	745174	.95	8
7453	.23	74191	1.15	74805	.35	74\$175	.95	8
7454	.23	74192 74193	.79	74508	.35	745181	3.95	D
7460 7470	.35	74194	.85	74509	.40	745182	2.95	D
7472	.29	74195	.85	74510	.35	745188	1.95	D
7473	.34	74196	.79	74S11 74S15	.35	74S189 74S194	6.95 1.49	D
7474	.33	74197	.75	74515	.35	745194	1.49	
7475	.45	74198	1.35	74522	.35	745196	1.49	Т
7476	.35	74199	1.35	74530	.35	745197	1.49	U U
7480	.59	74221	1.35	74532	.40	745201	6.95	3
7481	1.10	74246	1.35	74537	.88	748225	7.95	3
7482	.95	74247	1.25	74538	.85	745240	2.20	M
7483	.50	74248	1.85	74540	.35	745241	2.20	M
7485	.59	74249	1.95	74551	.35	745244	2.20	1
7486	.35	74251	.75	74564	.40	74S251	.95	9
7489	2.15	74259	2.25	74S65	.40	74\$253	.95	2
7490	.35	74265	1.35	74574	.50	74S257	.95	2
7491	.40	74273 74276	1.95	74585	1.99	74S258	.95	DIO I
7492	.50	74279	1.25	74586	.50	745260	.79	1925
7493 7494	.65	74283	2.00	745112	.50		19.95	
7495	.55	74284	3.75	745113	.50		19.95	172.3
7496	.70	74285	3.75	745114	.55	745280	1.95	Bar
7497	2.75	74290	.95	745124	1.24	745287	1.90	
74100	1.75	74293	.75	74S132 74S133	.45	74S288 74S289	1.90	
74107	.30	74298	.85	745134	.50	745301	6.89	1000
74109	.45	74351	2.25	745135	.89	745373	2.45	CHECK TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED STATE
74110	.45	74365	.65	745138	.85	745374	2.45	
74111	.55	74366	.65	745139	.85	745381	7.95	100
74116	1.55	74367	.65	745140	.55	745387	1.95	Ton a
74120	1.20	74368	.65	748151	.95	745412	2.98	
74121	.29	74376	2.20	745153	.95	745471	4.95	
74122	.45	74390	1.75	74S157	.95	745472	4.95	
74123	.49	74393	1.35	745158	.95	745474	4.95	
74125	.45	74425	3.15	745161	1.95		15.25	
74126	.45	74426	.85	745162	1.95	748570	2.95	
74128	.55	74490	2.55		-	748571	2.95	
	A WAR	200 200	MONTH.		22 J. Sec.	TA S	5500	

		- 1	IN	EAR					R	CA	
LM301	.34	LM340 (see	7800)	LM566	1.49	LM1800	2.37	CA 3023	2.75	CA 3082	1.65
LM301H	.79	LM348	.99	LM567	.89	LM1812	8.25	CA 3039	1.29	CA 3083	1.55
LM307	.45	LM350K	4.95	NE570	3.95	LM1830	3.50	CA 3046	1,25	CA 3086	.80
LM308	.69	LM350T	4.60	NE571	2.95	LM1871	5.49	CA 3059	2.90	CA 3089	2.99
LM308H	1.15	LM358	.69	NE592	2.75	LM1872	5.49	CA 3060	2.90	CA 3096	3.49
LM309H	1.95	LM359	1.79	LM709	.59	LM1877	3.25	CA 3065	1.75	CA 3130	1.30
LM309K	1.25	LM376	3.75	LM710	.75	LM1889	1.95	CA 3080	1.10	CA 3140	1.15
LM310	1.75	LM377	1.95	LM711	.79	LM1896	1.75	CA 3081	1.65	CA 3146	1.85
LM311	.64	LM378	2.50	LM723	.49	ULN2003	2.49	(A 3160	1.19	
LM311H	.89	LM379	4.50	LM723H	.55	LM2877	2.05				
LM312H	1.75	LM380	.89	LM733	.98	LM2878	2.25		7		
LM317K	3.95	LM380N-8	1.10	LM741	.35	LM2900	.85				
LM317T	1.19	LM381	1.60	LM741N-14	.35	LM2901	1.00	TL494	4.20	75365	1.95
LM318	1.49	LM382	1.60	LM741H	.40	LM3900	.59	TL496	1.65	75450	.59
LM318H	1.59	LM383	1.95	LM747	.69	LM3905	1.25	TL497	3.25	75451	.39
LM319H	1.90	LM384	1.95	LM748	.59	LM3909	.98	75107	1.49	75452	.39
LM319	1.25	LM386	.89	LM1014	1.19	LM3911	2.25	75110	1.95	75453	.39
LM320 (see	e 7900)	LM387	1.40	LM1303	1.95	LM3914	3.95	75150	1.95	75454	.39
LM322	1.65	LM389	1.35	LM1310	1.49	LM3915	3.95	75154	1.95	75491	.79
LM323K	4.95	LM390	1.95	MC1330	1.69	LM3916	3.95	75188	1.25	75492	.79
LM324	.59	LM392	.69	MC1349	1.89	MC4024	3.95	75189	1.25	75493	.89
LM329	.65	LM394H	4.60	MC1350	1.19	MC4044	4.50	7	5494	.89	
LM331	3.95	LM399H	5.00	MC1358	1.69	RC4136	1.25				
LM334	1.19	NE531	2.95	MC1372	6.95	RC4151	3.95		RI	FET	
LM335	1.40	NE555	.34	LM1414	1.59	LM4250	1.75				
LM336	1.75	NE556	.65	LM1458	.59	LM4500	3.25	TL071	.79	TL084	2.19
LM337K	3.95	NE558	1.50	LM1488	.69	RC4558	.69	TL072	1.19	LF347	2.19
LM337T	1.95	NE561	24.95	LM1489	.69	LM13080	1.29	TL074	2.19	LF351	.60
LM338K	6.95	NE564	2.95	LM1496	.85	LM13600	1.49	TL081	.79	LF353	1.00
LM339	.99	LM565	.99	LM1558H	3.10	LM13700	1.49	TL082	1.19	LF355	1.10
					OV-			TL083	1.19	LF356	1.10
	H = TO-	5 CAN	T:	TO-220		= TO-3		L	F357	1.40	
1 E 1 W	HITS		-	Vata Carlo	3 4	STATE OF				D. Bis	

INTERF	ACE	
T26	1.59	
T28	1.89	
T95	.89	9
T96	.89	780
T97	.89	78M
T98	.89	780
DM8131	2.95	7812
P8304	2.29	7815

D30033	1.00
DS8836	.99
MISC.	
TMS99532	29.95
ULN2003	2.49
3242	7.95
3341	4.95
MC3470	4.95
MC3480	9.00
11C90	13.95
95H90	7.95
2513-001 UP	9.95
2513-002 LOW	9.95

VOLTAGE REGULATORS

	C, T = TO-220	K = TO-3	3
78H12K	9.95		
78H05K	9.95	UA78S40	1.95
78L15	.69	LM323K	4.95
78L12	.69	79L15	.79
78L05	.69	79L12	.79
7824K	1.39	79L05	.79
7815K	1.39	7924K	1.49
7812K	1.39	7915K	1.49
7805K	1.39	7912K	1.49
7824T	.75	7905K	1.49
7815T	.75	7924T	.85
7812T	.75	7915T	.85
7808T	.75	7912T	.85
78MO50		7908T	.85
7805T	.75	7905T	.85
Control of the			E. Brenz

IF YOU CAN FIND A PRICE LOWER ELSEWHERE. LET US KNOW AND WE WILL MEET OR BEAT THEIR RICE! (SEE TERMS BELOW)

- Computer managed inventory virtually no back orders!
- Very competitive prices!
- Friendly staff!
- Fast service most orders shipped within 24 hours!

CLOC	K
CIRCU	ITS
MM5314	4.95
MM5369	3.95
MM5375	4.95
MM58167	8.95
MM58174	11.95

INTER	SIL	
		93
ICL7106	9.95	93
ICL7107	12.95	93
ICL7660	2.95	94
ICL8038	3.95	96
ICM7207A	5.59	96
ICM7208	15.95	96

900	00
9316	1.00
9334	2.50
9368	3.95
9401	9.95
9601	.75
9602	1.50
96502	1.95

	EXA	R
я	XR 2206	3.75
В	XR 2207	3.75
n	XR 2208	3.75
ø	XR 2211	5.25
	XR 2240	3.25

DA	TA ACC	QUISITION	
ADC0800	15.55	DAC0808	2.95
ADC0804	3.49	DAC1020	8.25
ADC0809	4.49	DAC1022	5.95
ADC0817	9.95	MC1408L6	1.95
DAC0800	4.95	MC1408L8	2.95

	CIA	103	
4000	.29	4527	1.95
4001	.25	4528	1.19
4002	.25	4531 4532	1.95
4006	.89	4532	1.95
4008	.95	4539	1.95
4009	.39	4541	2.64
4010	.45	4543	1.19
4011	.25	4553	5.79
4012	.25	4555	.95
4013	.38	4556	.95
4014	.79	4581	1.95
4015	.39	4582	1.95
4016	.39	4584	.75
4017	.69	4585	.75
4018	.79	4702 74C00	12.95
4019	.75	74C02	.35
4021	.79	74C04	.35
4022	.79	74C08	.35
4023	.29	74C10	.35
4024	.65	74C14	.59
4025	.29	74C20	.35
4026	1.65	74C30	.35
4027	.45	74C32	.39
4028	.69	74C42	1.29
4029	.79	74C48	1.99
4030	.39	74C73	.65
4034	1.95	74C74 74C76	.65
4035	.85	74C83	1.95
4041	.75	74C85	1.95
4042	.69	74C86	.39
4043	.85	74C89	4.50
4044	.79	74C90	1.19
4046	.85	74C93	1.75
4047	.95	74C95	.99
4049	.35	74C107	.89
4050	.35	74C150	5.75
4051	.79	74C151	2.25
4053	.79	74C154	3.25
4060	.89	74C157	1.75
4066	.39	74C160 74C161	1.19
4068	.29	74C162	1.19
4070	.35	74C163	1.19
4071	.29	74C164	1.39
4072	.29	74C165	2.00
4073	.29	74C173	.79
4075	.29	74C174	1.19
4076	.79	74C175	1.19
4078	.29	74C192	1.49
4081	.29	74C193	1.49
4082	.29	74C195	1.39
4085	.95	74C200	5.75
4086	.95	74C221 74C373	1.75 2.45
4098	2.49	74C374	2.45
4099	1.95	74C901	.39
14409	12.95	74C902	.85
14410	12.95	74C903	.85
14411	11.95	74C905	10.95
14412	12.95	74C906	.95
14419	7.95	74C907	1.00
14433	4.18	74C908	2.00
4502	.95	74C909	2.75
4503	.65	74C910	9.95
4508	1.95	74C911	8.95
4510	.85	74C912	1.95
4512	.85	74C915	1.19
4514	1.25	74C918	2.75
4515	1.79	74C920	17.95
4516	1.55	74C921	15.95
4518	.89	740922	4.49
4519	.39	74C923	4.95
4520	.79	74C925	5.95
4522	1.25	74C926	7.95
4526	1.25	74C928	7.95
	- 1	74C929	19.95
STREET, SQUARE,		THE REAL PROPERTY.	THE RE
90	DUND	CHIP	S

CMOS

SOUND	CHIPS
76477	3.95
76489	8.95
AY3-8910	12.95
AY3-8912	12.95
MC2240	1 40





a 1983 JOR MICRODEVICES, INC.

800-538-5000 **CALL US FOR VOLUME QUOTES**

PROMS

Order by National							
Part	Function	TI	SIG	MIMI	Harris		
74S188	32x8 OC	18SA030	82523	6330-1	7602	1.95	
745287	256x4 TS	24510	825129	6301-1	7611	1.90	
745288	32x8 TC	185030	825123	6331-1	7603	1.90	
745387	256x4 OC	24SA10	825126	6300-1	7610	1.95	
745471	256x8 TS	28L22		6309-1		4.95	
745472	512x8 TS	28\$42	825147	6349-1	7649	4.95	
745473	512x8 OC	28SA42	825146	6348	7648	10.95	
745474	512x8 TS	28\$46	825141	6341	7641	4.95	
745475	512x8 TS	28SA46	825140	6340	7640	12.95	
745478	1Kx8 TS	28586				19.95	
745570	512x4 OC	27512	825130	6305	7620	2.95	
748571	512x4 TS	27513	825131	6306-1	7621	2.95	
748572	1kx4 OC	24SA41	825136	6352-1	7642	9.95	
74S573	1kx4 TS	24541	825137	6353-1	7643	9.95	
875180	1kx8 OC	28SA86	825180	6380-1	7680	19.25	
875181	1kx8 TS	28L86	825181	6381-1	7681	16.25	
875184	2kx4 OC	24SA81	82S184		7684	17.20	
875185	2kx4 TS	24581	825185		7685	16.95	
875190	2kx4 OC	28SA166	825190		76160	39.95	
875191	2kx8 TS	285166	825191		76161	39.95	

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SUBSTITUTE MANUFACTURER

ORDER 800-538-5000 TOLL FREE 800-662-6279

CAPACITORS

					U	MI	MU	II Un	2		
	TANTALUM									DISC	
	6V	10V	15V	20V	25V	35V	50V	10pf	50V	.05	470
.22uf						.40		22	50V	.05	560
.27						.40		25 27	50V 50V	.05	680 820
.33						.40	.45	33	50V	.05	.00
.47			1941	.35		-	.50	47	50V	.05	.00
.68	_		_	.00		40	_	56	50V	.05	.00
100 V 1	_		1000	-	(0.00)	.45	.50	68 82	50V	.05	.00
1.0			.40	.40	.45	.45		100	50V	.05	.02
1.5				.45		.50	.60	220	50V	.05	.05
1.8							.75	330	50V	.05	.1
2.2		.35	.40	.45		.65	.85				.1
2.7		.40	.45				.90				
3.3		.45	.50	.55	.60	.65	.90		MC	ONO	LIT
3.9		.45						.1uf-mono	50V	.18	.471
4.7	.45	.55		.60	.65	.85	.90				
6.8			.70		.75			E	LE	CTR	OL
8.2							1.00		DIAL		
10	.55	.65	.80	.85	.90	1.00		.47uf 5	ov	.14	1uf
12	.65		.85	.90					5V	.14	4.7
15	.75	.85	.90						5V 0V	.15	10
18			1.25						OV	.15	22
22		1.00	1.35						5V	.18	47
27		1.00	2.25				_		6V	.18	100
-		1.50	2.20				_	CONTROL SE	5V	.20	100
39		1,50					_		5V	.30	150
47	1.35							2200 1	6V	.60	220
56	1.75							COME	UT	ER	330
100		3.25				-		GR	A TOTAL CO.	T Consti	100
270	3.75									3.95	150
								26,000uf 3	UV	3.93	600

		D1:			
10pf	50V	.05	470	50V	.05
22	50V	.05	560	50V	.05
25	50V	.05	680	50V	.05
27	50V	.05	820	50V	.05
33	50V	.05	.001uf	50V	.05
47	50V	.05	.0015	50V	.05
56	50V	.05	.0022	50V	.05
68	50V	.05	.005	50V	.05
82	50V	.05	.01	50V	.07
100	50V	.05	.02	50V	.07
220	50V	.05	.05	50V	.07
330	50V	.05	.1	12V	.10
			1	50V	.12

OLITHIC

.47uf-mono 50V .25

BOI VTIC

	CLC	CIR	OLT	110	
- 1	RADIAL			AXIAL	
.47uf	50V	.14	1uf	50V	.14
1	25V	.14	4.7	16V	.14
2.2	35V	.15	10	16V	.14
4.7	50V	.15	10	50V	.16
10	50V	.15	22	16V	.14
47	35V	.18	47	50V	.20
100	16V	.18	100	15V	.20
220	35V	.20	100	35V	.25
470	25V	.30	150	25V	.25
2200	16V	.60	220	25V	.30
001	ADIL	ren	330	16V	.40
	NPU.	Male Control	500	16V	.42
G	RAD	E	1000	16V	.60
26,000	uf 30V	3.95	1500	16V	.70
25,000			6000	16V	.85

OPTO-ISOLATORS

4N26	1.00	MCA-7	4.25
4N27	1.10	MCA-255	1.75
4N28	.69	IL-1	1.25
4N33	1.75	ILA-30	1.25
4N35	1.25	ILQ-74	2.75
4N37	1.25	H11C5	1.25
MCT-2	1.00	TIL-111	1.00
MCT-6	1.50	TIL-113	1.75

DIODES

1N751	5.1 volt zener	.25
1N759	12.0 volt zener	.25
1N4148	(1N914) switching	25/1.00
1N4004	400PIV rectifier	10/1.00
KBP02	200PIV 1.5amp bridge	.45
KBP04	400PIV 1.5amp bridge	.55
VM48	Dip-Bridge	.35

MUFFIN FANS NEW UN-USED

	4.68 Square	14.95	
	3.125" Square	14.95	
	HEAT SINKS		
	TO-3 style	.95	
	TO-220 style	.35	
	SWITCHES		
	SPDT mini-toggle	1.25	
	DPDT mini-toggle	1.50	
į	SPST mini-pushbutton	.39	

FEDERAL EXPRESS SERVICES AVAILABLE

TRANSISTORS

15
85
25
10
10
25
25
25
75
25
25
25
00
25
25
25
25
25
35
75
75
25
25
25
65
75
79

IC SOCKETS

8 pin ST	.13	.11
14 pin ST	.15	.12
16 pin ST	.17	.13
18 pin ST	.20	.18
20 pin ST	.29	.27
22 pin ST	.30	.27
24 pin ST	.30	.27
28 pin ST	.40	.32
40 pin ST	.49	.39
64 pin ST	4.25	call
ST = SOL	DERT	AIL
8 pin WW	.59	.49
14 pin WW	.69	.52
16 pin WW	,69	.58
18 pin WW	.99	.90
20 pin WW	1.09	.98
22 pin WW	1.39	1.28
24 pin WW	1.49	1.35
28 pin WW	1.69	1.49
40 pin WW		
WW = WI		
16 pin ZIF		
24 pin ZIF		
28 pin ZIF		
ZIF = TI	EXTOC)L

DIP SWITCHES

(Zero Insertion Force)

8			
ı	4 POSITION	.85	
ı	5 POSITION	.90	
ı	6 POSITION	.90	
8	7 POSITION	.95	
A	8 POSITION	.95	

VISA

LED		1PS
Jumbo Red	.10	.09
Jumbo Green	.18	.15
Jumbo Yellow	.18	.15

DVDACC CADC

I.	STPASS C	APS
.01 U	F DISC	100/6.00
.1 U	FDISC	100/8.00
.1 U	F MONOLITHIC	100/15.00

I ED DIEDI AVE

See See See	DIST	LAIS	
HP 5082-7760	.6"	CC	1.29
MAN 72	.3"	CA	.99
MAN 74	.3"	CC	.99
FND-357 (359)	.375"	CC	1.25
FND-500 (503)	.5"	CC	1.49
FND-507 (510)	.5"	CA	1.49

RESISTORS

1/4 WATT 5% CARBON FILM ALL STANDARD VALUES

FROM TORM TO TO ME	OHIVI
50 PCS. SAME VALUE	.025
00 PCS. SAME VALUE	.02
00 PCS. SAME VALUE	.015



1224 S. Bascom Avenue San Jose, CA 95128 800-538-5000 • 800-662-6279 (CA) (408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110

1983 JDR MICRODEVICES, INC

VISIT OUR RETAIL STORE

NEW HOURS -M-W-F, 9-5 Sat. 11-3 T-Th., 9-9

PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING

TERMS For shipping include \$2 for UPS Ground or \$3 for UPS Blue Label Air Items over 5 pounds require additional shipping charges Foreign orders include sufficient amount for shipping. There is a \$10 minimum order. Bay Area and Los Angelis Counties add 6 % Sales. Tax. Other California residents add 6 Sales Tax. We reserve the right to substitute manufacturer. Not responsible for typographical errors. Prices are subject to change without notice. We will match or beat any compelitor's price provided it is not below our cost.

MICROCOMPUTER HARDWARE HANDBOOK FROM ELCOMP - \$14.95

Over 800 pages of manufacturers data sheets on most commonly used IC's. Includes

- * TTL 74/74LS and 74F
- * CMOS
- * Voltage Regulators
- * Memory RAM, ROM, EPROM
- * CPU's 6800, 6500, Z80, 8080, 8085, 8086/8
- * MPU support & interface -6800, 6500, Z80, 8200, etc.

BEST SELLING BOOKS

OSBORNE/MC GRAW-HILL

CODOMINE MIC GRAW-MILE
Apple II User's Guide 16.95
CRT Controller's Handbook 9.95
68000 Assembly Language
Programming 16.99
CBASIC User Guide 15.00
SYBEX
Your First Computer 8.95
The CP/M Handbook 14.95
The PASCAL Handbook 18.95
Microprocessor Interfacing
Techniques

TRANSFORMERS

FRAME STYLE

12.6VAC	2amp	4.95
12.6VAC CT	2amp	5.95
12.6VAC CT	4amp	7.95
12.6VAC CT	8amp	10.95
25.2VAC CT	2amp	7.95

PLUG CASE STYLE

12VAC	250ma	3.95
12VAC	500ma	4.95
12VAC	1amp	5.95
12VAC	2amp	6.95
	00 40404	0

6, 9, 12 VDC selectable with universal adapter

NOTE: Please include sufficient amount for shipping on above items.

DISK DRIVES TANDON

TM100-1 514" (FOR IBM) SS/DD 229.00 TM100-2 5%" (FOR IBM) DS/DD 295.00

SHUGART

SA 400L 51/2" (40 TRACK) SS/DD 199.95 SA 400 51/1" (35 TRACK) SS/DD 189.95

PERTEC

Laborator Control		
FD-200	51/4" SS/DD	179.95
FD-250	5¼" DS/DD	199.95

MPI

MP-52 5%" (FOR IBM) DS/DD 295.00

NOTE: Please include sufficient amount for shipping on above items.

8" DRIVE SALE FD100-8

SHUGART 801 EQUIVALENT 10 FOR \$175 EA.

FD200-8

SHUGART 851 EQUIVALENT DS/DD 10 FOR \$220 EA.

CABINETS FOR 51/4" DISK DRIVES CABINET #1 \$29.95

- * DIMENSIONS 8% x 515/16 x 315/16"
- * COLOR MATCHES APPLE
- * FITS STANDARD 51/4" DRIVES. INCL. SHUGART

NOTE: Please include sufficient amount for

* INCLUDES MOUNTING HARDWARE AND FEET

shipping on above items.

CABINET #2 \$79.00

- * COMPLETE WITH POWER SUPPLY, SWITCH, LINE CORD. FUSE & STANDARD POWER CONNECTOR
- * DIMENSIONS: 111/2 x 53/4 x 315/16"
- * +5V @ 1 AMP, +12V @ 1.5 AMP
- * FITS STANDARD 51/4" DRIVES
- * PLEASE SPECIFY GRAY OR TAN

EDGE-CARD CONNECTORS S-100 ST 3.95 S-100 WW 4.95 72 pin ST 6.95

72 pin WW 7 95 50 pin ST 4.95 44 pin ST 2.95 44 pin WW 4.95 44 pin SE 3.95

VISA



DIP CONNECTORS

DESCRIPTION	HIGH RELIABILITY TOOLED ST IC SOCKETS	COMPONENT CARRIERS (DIP HEADERS)	RIBBON CABLE DIP PLUGS (IDC
ORDER BY	AUGATxx-ST	ICCxx	IDPxx
CONTACTS 8	.99	.65	
14	.99	.75	1.45
16	,99	.85	1.65
18	1.69	1.00	10000
20	1.89	1.25	
22	1.89	1.25	
24	1.99	1.35	2.50
28	2.49	1.50	73,03074.3
40	2.99	2.10	4.15

For order instructions see "IDC Connectors" below.

POWER SUPPLY MODEL 2 \$3095

MOUNTED ON PC BOARD MANUFACTURED BY CONVER

> +5 VOLT 4 AMP ±12 VOLT 1 AMP

NOTE: Please include sufficient amount for shipping on above items.

CENTRONICS

IDCEN36 Ribbon Cable 36 Pin Male Solder Cup 36 Pin Male

7.95

RIBBON CABLE

CONTACTS	SINGLE	COLOR	COLOR CODE	
	1'	10'	1'	10'
10	.50	4.40	.83	7.30
16	.55	4.80	1.00	8.80
20	.65	5.70	1.25	11.00
25	.75	6.60	1.32	11.60
26	.75	6.60	1.32	11.60
34	.98	8.60	1.65	14.50
40	1.32	11.60	1.92	16.80
50	1.38	12.10	2.50	22.00

D-SUBMINIATURE

DESCRIPTION	SOLDER CUP		RIGHT ANGLE PC SOLDER		IDC RIBBON CABLE		HOODS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	BLACK	GREY
ORDER BY	DBxxP	DBxxS	DBxxPR	DBxxSR	IDBxxP	IDBxxS	HOOD-B	HOOD
CONTACTS 9	2.08	2.66	1.65	2.18	3.37	3.69		1.60
15	2.69	3.63	2.20	3.03	4.70	5.13		1.60
25	2.50	3.25	3.00	4.42	6.23	6.84	1.25	1.25
37	4.80	7.11	4.83	6.19	9.22	10.08		2.95
50	6.06	9.24						3.50

For order instructions see "IDC Connectors" below.

CALL FOR MOUNTING HARDWARE

IDC CONNECTORS

DESCRIPTION	SOLDER HEADER	RIGHT ANGLE SOLDER HEADER	WW HEADER	RIGHT ANGLE WW HEADER	RIBBON HEADER SOCKET	RIBBON HEADER	RIBBON EDGE CARD
ORDER BY	IDHxxS	IDHxxSR	IDHxxW	IDHxxWR	IDSxx	IDMxx	IDExx
CONTACTS 10	.82	.85	1.86	2.05	1,15		2.25
20	1.29	1.35	2.98	3.28	1.86	5.50	2.36
26	1.68	1.76	3.84	4.22	2.43	6.25	2.65
34	2.20	2.31	4.50	4.45	3.15	7.00	3.25
40	2.58	2.72	5.28	4.80	3.73	7.50	3.80
50	3 24	3 39	6.63	7 30	4.65	8.50	474

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS: Insert the number of contacts in the position marked "xx" of the "order by" part number listed. Example: A 10 pin right angle solder style header would be IDH10SR.

2 1983 JDR MICRODEVICES, INC.

FOR APPLE COMPUTER USERS

FD-35 DISK DRIVE

- * Direct Replacement for Apple Disk II
- Compatible with Apple Controller or other Apple compatible controllers
- * Specially designed electronics with low power consumption
- DOS 3.3 and 3.2 compatible
- * Owner's Manual and Warranty Card included

WON WITH ONE YEAR \$22995 WARRANTY CONTROLLER CARD \$89.95

VIEWMAX-80

A Full Function

80 Column Card for Apple II* * Soft Video Switch * Shift Key Support

2 YEAR WARRANTY

NOW ONLY \$18995

51/4" DISKETTES **VERBATIM DATALIFE**

SS/DD SOFT SECTOR..... 29.95 SS/DD 10 SECTOR HEAD 29.95

SS/DD SOFT SECTOR WITH HUB RING

\$1995

Ask about our full line of Nashua diskettes **BEST BUY**

THOUSANDS SOLD JDR 16K RAMCARD

- * Expand your 48K Apple to 64K
- * Fully compatible with Apple Language System - Use in place of Apple Language card
- * Provides extra memory for Visicalc**
- * Run PASCAL, FORTRAN, Integer Basic with appropriate
- * Highest quality card features: gold edge connector, sockets for all IC's

WITH 2 YEAR WARRANTY

ASSEMBLED & TESTED \$4495 WITH WARRANTY

KIT - INCLUDES ALL PARTS & INSTRUCTIONS

BARE PC CARD WITH INSTRUCTIONS ...

APPLE COMPATIBLE POWER \$99.95

- * Compact Switching Design
- * All Outputs regulated
- * Short Circuit and Overload Protection
- * Complete with Apple-type plug-in power cord
- * Apple Compatible Yet higher output allows more disk drives and cards without overheating
- * +5V @ 5A, +12V @ 3A, -5V @ .5A, -12V @ .5A
- * Shielded enclosure: 10¾" x 3½" x 21/16"

NEW IMPROVED JDR COOLING FAN

- * Easy modification no modification of Apple required
- Eliminates overheating problems
- Switch on front controls fan. Apple, and extra outlet
- Rotron whisper fan is the quietest, most reliable on the

NOW WITH SURGE

WITHOUT SURGE SUPPRESSION \$59.95

MONITORS MONOCHROME

NEC JB1201M - 20 MHZ GREEN

\$169 ZENITH ZUM-121 - 15 MHZ GREEN \$99

TAXAN 18 MHZ AMBER COLOR

AMDEK COLOR I - COMPOSITE \$335 NO C.O.D. ORDERS PLEASE

ORDER TOLL FREE 00-538-500

ACCESSORIES FOR APPLE II & IIE ALL WITH 1 YEAR WARRANTY B

PRINTERLINK CENTRONICS

PARALLEL INTERFACE

- * Simple to use No configuring required
- * Use with any centronics printer - EPSON. OKIDATA, etc.
- * Includes Cable & Manual

MESSENGER

SERIAL INTERFACE

- * Connects to any RS-232 serial device
- * 8 switch selectable drivers for printers. terminals and modems
- * Includes Cable & Manual

TIMELINK REAL TIME CLOCK

- * Applications in file management, word processing, communications, etc.
- * Exclusive Alarm Clock feature
- * Battery recharges automatically

\$8400

NEW BUFFERLINK

ADD-ON PRINTER BUFFER

- * Saves Time No more waiting for printed output
- * Connects easily to any parallel interface
- * Expandable from 16K

\$13900 (16K)



JDR Microdevices

1224 S. Bascom Ave. • San Jose, CA 95128 (408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110

E 1983 JDR MICRODEVICES, INC.

VISIT OUR RETAIL STORE

HOURS: M-W-F, 9-5 T-Th., 9-9 Sat. 11-3

PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING TERMS: For shipping include \$2 for UPS Ground or \$3 for UPS Blue Label Air. Items over 5 pounds require additional shipping charges. Foreign orders, include sufficient amount for shipping. There is a \$10 minimum order. Bay Area and Los Angeles Counties add 6½% Sales Tax. Other California residents add 6% Sales Tax. We reserve the right to substitute manufacturer. Not responsible for typographical errors. Prices are subject to change without notice. We will match or beat any competitor's price provided it is not below our cost.

Unclassified Ads

WANTED: Nonprofit organization of volunteer professionals devoted to rehabilitation research and community service for persons with hearing or vision impairments needs microcomputer system suitable for limited word processing and telecommunications applications, several modems, two terminals, and at least one fast printer. Donations are fully tax-exempt. J. Whitlock, New England Institute of Applied Biophysics, 59 North Ashland St., Worcester, MA 01609, (617) 798-8707

WANTED: The Vietnam Veterans' Resocialization Program is seeking a tax-deductible donation of an Apple II Plus with two disk drives. Our veterans' self-help organization needs to computerize the database, implement word processing, and upgrade the accounting and budget processes. Our references and IRS information on request. Bill Kittredge, Vietnam Veterans' Resocialization Program, Box 1319, Springfield, OR 97477 15031 687-6918

WANTED: Health service group is seeking a tax-deductible donation of a TRS-80 Model I or III hardware and software. Thomas G. Lareau, Edgar Area Medical Center, 107 3rd Ave., Edgar, WI 54426, (715) 352-2302.

WANTED: Nonprofit early childhood program, interested in exposing the children to a tool of the present and future, is seeking an Apple computer. Sharon Swain, Childhood Development Center, 1229 West 2nd, McMinnville, OR 97128, (503) 477-1009

WANTED: Nonprofit community organization seeks tax-deductible personal computer for community programs such as research, record keeping (for food co-op), tutoring, Neighborhood Watch, fund raising, and grassroots organizing. Brad Fields, Citizens Action Research Project, 730 East 7th St., National City, CA 92050, 16191 474-8569.

WANTED: Minicomputer system for nonprofit organization. Any donation would be fully tax-deductible. Roy Tanenbaum, 160 Westwood Dr., Park Forest, IL 60466, (312) 747-9513.

WANTED: Tax-deductible donation of a ZX-81-compatible computer for Boy Scouts of America, Order of the Arrow organization. We need it to keep financial records and mailing lists of members. Will send receipt and pay shipping costs. Also, same needed for a computer science student in high school. Roger Hull, Rt. 4, Box 120, Marlow, OK 73055, (405) 658-5175 after 4 p.m. CT.

WANTED: Portuguese graduate student with experience in 2D and 3D CAD, IBM, CDC, PRIME, and FORTRAN seeks working holidays in the U.S. during summer '83. Will bring my Sinclair Spectrum with 80K, drive, FORTH, PASCAL, BASIC Compiler, and 280 ASS/DIS. My interest is in music projects. Tony Pereira, Amsterdamse Veerkade-41 F, 2512 AH The

WANTED: I need a copy of Douglas Maurer's two-part article: Processing Algebraic Expressions, Parts 1 and 2. The articles appeared consecutively in BYTE February and March 1976. I'll pay costs. Ronald Malpeli, 142-02 Franklin Ave., Flushing, NY 11355, [212] 762-2249.

WANTED: Apple II users who are interested in communicating about Assembler programs and/or trying to change existing ones. Armin Herold, Bahnwaldstr. 21/I, 7910 Neu-Ulm 8, West

FOR SALE: Texas Instruments Silent 745 used terminals at less than half price. Russell White, (212) 997-6075

WANTED: Accountant seeks communication with user groups in the Great Lakes area for the TRS-80 Model II business computer. Michael Gouthro, Complete Bookkeeping Service, Box 8130, Dundas, Ontario L9H 5E7, Canada.

FOR SALE: KGS-80 and cables for Apple and TRS-80 Model Adapts your Selectric to work as a letter-quality printer. Original cost \$595. Like-new condition: \$300. R. Markman, 638 Meadow Court, Westbury, NY 11590.

FOR SALE: TRS-80 Model I with Level II BASIC and 16K RAM, Editor/Assembler and Debug along with assorted programs, manuals, and graphics texts: best offer. Also, brand new Line Printer VII with parallel-port cable, paper, and manuals: \$400. Mark Marine, 4717 Mermaid Blvd., Wilmington, DE 19808, (302) 239-0905.

FOR SALE: 128K Apple III with green screen monitor, external disk drive, and MX-80 printer with Graftrax-80. Software includes Apple Business BASIC, Apple III Visicalc, Apple II Emulation, and many utilities. About six months old; perfect condition: \$3900. Randy Murrish, 2919 Ave. E. Kearney, NE 68847.

FOR SALE: New Intel 86/12A single-board computer. System includes 8086 processor, system clock, 32K bytes of dual-port RAM, Multibus arbitration logic, vectored interrupt controller, two programmable timers, 24 programmable I/O lines, and a USART_Lists at \$1950, will sell for \$700. F.J. Posivak, 68 Hickory Dr., Quakertown, PA 18951, (215)

FOR SALE: TRS-80 Model I with 48K includes processor with lowercase adapater, expansion interface, one disk drive, monitor, and over \$800 in software. Excellent condition. Software includes word processors, business programs, utilities, and games. Asking \$1200 or will trade for a TRS-80 Color Computer with monitor, disk drive, and Flex DOS. Will Carter, 4407 Griffin St., Moss Point, MS 39563, (601) 475-6855.

WANTED: Apple software to swap. Will trade a large library of programs for anything from utilities to arcade games. Send a list of your programs and I will send you mine. Please include a SASE. Gary Derksen, 926 20 A Ave., Coaldale, Alberta TOK OLO, Canada, (403) 345-4697.

WANTED: Computer listings for TRS-80 Model | Level | 16K RAM or Apple II Plus 3.3 DOS. Any type of program will do: games, graphics, or personal, I will send a list of same in return. Matt Jenkins, 220 Westwood Dr., Thompson, Manitoba R8N 0E9, Canada.

NEEDED: I am interested in corresponding with Morrow Micro-Decision users, groups, clubs, or newsletters. Also, will pay for schematics for this machine. Stan Ahalt. 102-B Victoria Lane, Clemson, SC 29631, (803) 656-3376, 654-2748 even-

FOR SALE: Trendcom 200 (Apple Silentype) thermal printer. Recent factory overhaul. With several rolls of paper, no cable or interface. Send SASE for sample output. \$295 delivered anywhere in continental USA. M. Weiss, 7656 Daniel Dr., New Orleans, LA 70127.

FOR SALE: Radio Shack Line Printer VII, a few months old. perfect condition, high-density graphic, prints 40 or 80 uppercase and lowercase, uses standard fanfold paper, and parallel and serial interfaces: \$275 or best offer, Peter Lee, 100 LaSalle Court, New Orleans, LA 70118. (504) 865-2447 after 5 p.m.

WANTED: A Timex/Sinclair user group would like to hear from other owners or user groups willing to trade or swap software and information. Send 50¢ (stamps ok) and SASE for details. North Bay Computing, 500 Eastwood Dr., Petaluma, CA 94957

FOR SALE: Cipher Microstreamer tape drive, 1/2-inch, 1600-bpi, PE format. Uses standard IBM-compatible reel-type magnetic tapes. Alloy Engineering intelligent tape-drive controller board for S-100 bus. Software utilities which operate under CP/M 2.2+ or MP/M 1.1+. New condition: \$4400 or best offer, R. Luebbe, POB 6206, Falls Church, VA 22046, [703] 573-3849

FOR SALE: Assembled S-100 board with documentation: SSM Music Synthesizer [MUS-X1]: \$150. SSM Video Interface (VB1B): \$100. Two SSM 8K static RAM (MB6A): \$50 each, SSM 8080 processor board with 2K EPROM monitor, \$100, Ithaca Audio 8K static RAM: \$50. 10-slot motherboard with power supply, card cage, and chassis (without cover): \$110. 22-slot motherboard with chassis (without cover): \$100. David Gee, 1624-70th Ave., Oakland, CA 94621, I415I 562-5098.

FOR SALE: 13-inch color monitor: \$269. Computer interface for VIC-20 or 64 to a video cassette recorder to store 50 megabytes per tape: \$99. Dennis Hallingstad, 318 S. K., Sparta,

FOR SALE: Heath H-14 printer with manuals: \$250. GE TN-300 printer with RS-232C interface: \$100. Hazeltine/GE TN-1200 printer with parallel interface: \$200. James Schnitzmeyer, 606 South Main, Box 64, Albany, IL 61230, (309) 887-5106

FOR SALE: Grappler + interface card, new, unused, and tested. Has parallel interface cable, connectors, instruction book, and warranty; in original package: \$99. Larry Solomon, 5122 North Tortolita Rd., Tucson, AZ 85745, (602) 743-7924 FOR SALE: Compuprism S-100 color-graphics board. 144h by 192v pixel plane with each pixel independently programmed in eight colors. Assembled from bare board, runs just fine: selling due to incompatibility with my memory board. Also, I want a Microangelo graphics board MA520. David Bodette, 202 Nuclear Science Center, Gainesville, FL 32611, (904) 392-3880 or 378-4313

FOR SALE: IMSAI 8080A with 48K RAM, video board, 4 parallel I/O ports, single drive, keyboard, North Star DOS, several disks. All in working order: \$375 FOB here. Harry 10 Woodmere, Skaneateles, NY 13152, (315) Mayer, 685-3310.

FOR TRADE: Want to swap programs for Apple II Plus or Franklin 1000 computer. Send your list of programs or games and I'll send mine. Mary Alpert, 4 Harwood Dr. W. Glen Cove,

FOR SALE: Cromemco Z-2D, 64K RAM memory (four 16K). dual Wanco drives, Beehive B100 terminal, Centronics 703 printer with VFU, and software. All for \$4500. A. Smart. 2036 Colony St. #7, Mountain View, CA 94043, (415) 968-0159.

FOR SALE: Mountain computer 100,000 day clock for S-100 bus. 100ms minimum interval. Battery backup. Unused: \$125. D. Russell, 12 Winchester, Southboro, MA 01772, [617]

FOR SALE: DS-65 Video Digitizer for the Apple II. Sells new for around \$650; will sell for \$500 or best offer. Will also consider trade for text-to-speech synthesizer with programmable pitch and inflection. Brian Prigge, 523 Wilson Ave. SE, St. Cloud, MN 56301, (612) 252-1615.

FOR SALE: Commodore VIC-20 computer with data cassette recorder. Will also include Super Expander and two cartridge games (Gorf and Radar Rat Race). Will accept all reasonable offers. Both manuals included. Enrico Vaccaro, 716 East 81 St., Brooklyn, NY 11236.

WANTED: Low-cost (\$5 to \$75) new or used microcomputers (VIC-20, TI-99/2/4, AIM-65, Venture, etc.) or memory devices (cheap disk drive, stringy floppy, memory-expansion modules for TI-99/2/4, VIC-20, Timex 1000, Sinclair ZX81, etc.) for my experiments with videodisc players and optical bar-code reader wands. David Lyons, 1118 South Clinton #M, Oak Park,

FOR SALE: Epson Graftrax 80 graphics ROMs set, bit-plot graphics capability for Epson MX-80 printers, includes original manual: \$35. Also, Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I. Level II BASIC. 48K memory with lowercase modification: \$800. Kenneth 13B Magnolia Lane, Eatontown, NJ 07724, (201) 542-1500 ext. 292.

FOR SALE: Enhance your Apple II with Apple IIe features: lowercase, auto-repeat keys, and more. Videx Keyboard Enhancer II: \$99 [retail \$149]. Videx Videoterm Board: \$199 (retail \$345), offers 80-column display. Videx Soft Video Switch: \$19 (retail \$35), 16K RAM Board: \$49 (retail \$195), Excellent condition. Original cartons and documentation. Bob Britton. 6111 Jadecrest Court, Spring, TX 77379, [713] 376-7525.

WANTED: Apple users who want to start a software user's group. Interested persons may send me your disk of copyable material to copy. I will then send your disk back with programs I have acquired from other users (specify interest). Brett Combs, POB 447, Whitesboro, TX 76273.

FOR SALE: Diablo 1640 KSR (keyboard send/receive) letterquality, daisy-wheel printing terminals with serial RS-232C interface. Can double as a printer or as a stand-alone terminal. Little use: like-new condition: \$2000 or best offer. Robert Thompson. 214 Basket Rd., Webster, NY 14580, (716) 265-0384.

FOR SALE: Lear-Siegler ADM-42 terminal with 16 function keys, printer port, expanded memory [8 pages]. Also, Ven-Tel 212 modem, 300 or 1200 data rate with auto-answer and selftest features. Prices negotiable. Mike Gage, [703] 978-1763.

FOR SALE: SYM-1 single-board microcomputer, fully assembled with 28-key dual-function keyboard, 6-digit LED display, 1K RAM expandable on board to 4K, cassette interface, single + 5 volt operation, and 6502 microprocessor. \$100 or best offer. Jeff Taragin, (301) 628-8516 days, 764-6091 evenings.

FOR SALE: North Star time-shared multiuser computer system (less terminals and printers), four user 288K plus memory 18-megabye hard disk. Two double-density double-sided floppy disks. High-performance, low-cost system: \$6000. R. Morrison, POB 188, Cannon Beach, OR 97110, (503) 436-1122.

FOR SALE: TRS-80 Model I, Level II BASIC, 32K RAM, Accessories include disk drive, video monitor, expansion interface, home controller, cassette recorder, and line printer IV with proportional spacing. Also, Scriptsit word processing, mailing list, Tiny Pascal, Editor/Assembler, and tons of other software packages. All manuals and documentation. \$1500 or best offer Cliff Brust, 408 West David Rd., Kettering, OH 45429, (513) 667-2431 ext. 2243.

WANTED: Will pay \$7 for an unused set of keyboard command stickers (overlays) as originally issued with the Programma Apple PIE word-processor program. Check sent immediately on receipt. Robert Greenwald, POB 401, Wheatley Heights, NY 11798

FOR SALE: SWTPC 6800 with 4K memory, PERCOM cassette/terminal interface and full documentation: \$150 or best offer. Julius Cassels, RFD 1, Suncook, NH 03275, (603)

WANTED: Used circuit boards from similar models for a ComData Model 933 teletypewriter/plotter terminal. H. E. Fiehler, 4200 East University, Middletown, OH 45042.

UNCLASSIFIED POLICY: Readers who have computer equipment to buy, sell, or trade or who are requesting or giving advice may send a notice to BYTE for inclusion in the Unclassified Ads section. To be considered for publication, an advertisement must be noncommercial [individuals or bona fide computer clubs only], typed double-spaced on plain white paper, contain 75 words or fewer, and include complete name and address. Ads, BYTE/McGraw-Hill, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

Unclassified Ads

FOR SALE: Hazeltine Esprit terminal, Perfect condition, no longer needed due to recent computer acquisition: \$500. Also, would like to correspond with Micropolis DOS users, preferably Model II users. Gunnar Seaburg, URH 119 Townsend, 1010

West Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

FOR SALE: 5-100 Z80 CP/M system, 64K high-speed static memory. 128K electronic disk (semidisk), two double-sided double-density 8-inch disk drives (2.4 megabytes), two serial ports, two parallel ports, CP/M 2.2. Also, word processing, communication, C, and Pascal software. Manuals and disks. A year old; \$1995. Richard Schwartz, 454 26th Ave., San Mateo, CA 94403, (415) 859-5875.

FOR SALE: Ohio Scientific C4P-DF, color video system-DAC, output, 48K RAM 8-inch dual, floppy disks, two joysticks, 1982 factory update. DOS 3.3 manuals, little used. Cost \$3200; will sell for \$2400 or best offer. Robert M. Woldman, 2120 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114, (216) 241-2267.

FOR SALE: Heath H-19 terminal, H-11A computer with 32K memory, two serial one parallel interface cards, 300-bps direct-connect modem, and manuals. Excellent condition: \$1200. M.D. Erdman, 2211 Thornhill Rd., Tifton, GA 31794. (912) 382-9498.

FOR SALE: MSI 6800 computer system. 32K, two serial I/O ports, FD-8 dual 8-inch disk drives, TI-810 printer, LSI ADM-3A terminal, all software and documentation. Software includes BASIC interpreter, BASIC compiler, assembler, editor, and more: \$2800. Mel Woolf, 10808 Midsummer Dr., Reston, VA 22091, (703) 860-1315

WANTED: To correspond with TRS-80 color computer users who wish to exchange software and information. Joel E. Yingst, 463 Maple St., Annyille, PA 17003

FOR SALE: Tektronix 4051, full memory, documentation, excellent condition: \$3700. David F. Rogers, 817 Holly Dr. E, Rt. 10, Annapolis, MD 21401, (301) 757-5724.

FOR SALE: IBM 5100 portable computer with two cartridge tape drives, IBM 5103 (132-column) printer, over 25 tape cartridges (some new), all manuals, cables, G/L, A/R, P/R, Inventory and mail-list software (plus several other business programs). Originally \$15,000, will sell for \$5000 or best offer. Will not sell items separately. Will pay shipping. M. Reardon, 17 Earl Lane, Rothsville, PA 17543, (717) 627-5353 (no collect calls).

FOR SALE: Digital Group equipment single-density floppydisk controller board: \$125. Parallel-port board (4 in, 4 out): \$45. Four Phi-Decks with cabinet, controller board, Phimon. and EPROM: \$265. All in good working condition, but I haved switched to double density and don't need it. Harold E. Frye, 551-5th Ave. SW. Rochester, MN 55901.

FOR SALE: Two S-100 8K static-memory boards. 100% functional: \$75 each or both for \$125. For Xerox copies of schematics and description, send 50¢ and SASE. Michael Scott. 2204-3 Arbor Circle, Downers Grove, IL 60515

FOR SALE: 2708 EPROMs. I have about 275 EPROMs that were removed when equipment was upgraded to 2716. I will sell them at rock-bottom prices. All were working when removed. Perfect for the hobbyist. Make offer for all or part. Rick Matthews, POB 80685, Baton Rouge, LA 70898, (504) 291-0832 evenings and weekends.

FOR SALE: 22-slot TEI S-100 chassis, factory-assembled industrial grade, never used. Will sell or trade for serial printer. Sanders 722 display and keyboard with prints: \$50 or best offer. Philip L. Edelsberg, 4148 West Breese Rd., Lima, OH 45806, (419) 999-5363 evenings or 226-4324 days.

WANTED: Memorex 550 flexible disk drive. James Mantooth, 2351 Interlackin Circle, Cleveland, TN 37311. (615) 479-8015

FOR SALE: 64K MFP-II home computer totally compatible to the Apple and Franklin Ace. It contains color, graphics, low and high resolution, radio-frequency modulator, etc.: \$399. A. Perez, 7943 Kenton, Skokie, IL 60076, [312] 677-9118

FOR SALE: Medical computer books. Computers in Medicine-An Introduction: \$18. Computers in Laboratory Medicine (clinical labs and nuclear medicine): \$34. Microcomputer Programs in Medicine (BASIC program listings for scheduling, billing and graph plotting): \$80. T. Armstrong, Box 874, Center Moriches, NY 11974.

FOR SALE: Mint 48K Apple II motherboard with Applesoft: \$395. 5-Amp power supply: \$85. Money order preferred. V.L Davenport, 113 Coventry Court, Naperville, IL 60565, (312) 420-1415 evenings and weekends.

FOR EXCHANGE: Commodore 64 programs. Send your list with brief explanation and so will I. Arcade, board and/or adventure games, educational and/or tutorial programs, especially. A partial list dof what I have: Rubik's Cube solution, Yahtzee, Backgammon, Monopoly, Blackjack, Othello, Breakout, and Firefighter. 51/4-inch floppy disk or tape cassette. Lynn D. Lerner, 7908 Venetian St., Miramar, FL 33023.

WANTED: SD Systems users—I have several 8-inch DS/SD floppy disks, the contents of which I would like read and printed or transferred to a more portable format (such as IBM 3741). The data was written on an SD Systems with Versafloppy controller. Willing to pay for the services rendered. Bill Sheffler, 253 J Ave., Coronado, CA 92118, I6191 435-8333.

BOMB

BYTE's Ongoing Monitor Box

Article #	Page	Article	Author(s)
1	36	Build a Power-Line Carrier-Current Modem	Ciarcia
2	48	The C Language and Models for Systems	Johnson,
		Programming	Kernighan
3	64	A C Language Primer, Part 1: Constructs and	30
		Conventions in C	Joyce
4	82	Comparing C Compilers for CP/M-86	Houston
5	110	Five C Compilers for CP/M-80	Kern
6	134	Nine C Compilers for the IBM PC	Phraner
7	172	Managing Software Development with C	Linhart
8	186	The Unix Tutorial, Part 1: An Introduction	
		to Features and Facilities	Fiedler
9	212	A Survey of Unix and C Resources	Zintz
10	222	What is a Software Tool?	Thomas
11	243	The Unix C Compiler in a CP/M Environment	Halfant
12	268	Annotated C: A Bibliography of the C Language	Ward
13	286	Chisel Your Code with a Profiler	Leas,
			Wintz
14	292	A New Shape Subroutine for the Apple	Simoni
15	312	The Debate Goes On	Pournelle
16	331	The IBM PC and the Intel 8087 Coprocessor,	
		Part 1: Overview and Floating-Point Assembly-	
		Language Support	Field
17	386	Curious Coordinates for Computer Graphics	Millikan
18	401	BYTE West Coast: The Future of Software Design	Gates
19	404	The 8086—An Architecture for the Future, Part 3:	
		Instruction Set Continued	Heywood
20	434	User's Column: Epson QX-10, Zenith Z-29,	
		CP/M-68K, and More	Pournelle
21	456	Voice Lab, Part 2: Menu-Driven Routines for	
		Digital Speech Synthesis and Analysis	Hoot
22	477	Help in Apple III Pascal	Evans

May BOMB Winners

Jerry Pournelle's eclectic User's Column, "Ulterior Motives, Lobo, Buying Your First Computer, JRT Update," placed first in the May BOMB contest. Jerry will take home the \$100 prize. The second-place award for \$50 goes to Steve Ciarcia for his article, "Build an RS-232C Code-Activated Switch." Rich Malloy, a BYTE technical editor, earned third place for "Little Big Computer," a review of the TRS-80 Model 100 Portable Computer.

Correspondence

Address all editorial correspondence to the editor at BYTE, POB 372, Hancock NH 03449. Unacceptable manuscripts will be returned if accompanied by sufficient first-class postage. Not responsible for lost manuscripts or photos. Opinions expressed by the authors are not necessarily those of BYTE. Entire contents copyright © 1983 by BYTE Publications Inc. All rights reserved. Where necessary, permission is granted by the copyright owner for libraries and others registered with the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) to photocopy any article herein for the flat fee of \$1.50 per copy of the article or any part thereof. Correspondence and payment should be sent directly to the CCC, 21 Congress St. Salem MA 01970. Specify ISSN 0360-5280/83. \$1.50. Copying done for other than personal or internal reference use without the permission of McGraw-Hill is prohibited. Requests for special permission or bulk orders should be addressed to the publisher. BYTE® is available in microform from University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Rd, Dept. PR, Ann Arbor MI 48106 USA or 18 Bedford Row. Dept. PR. London WCIR 4EJ England.

Reader Service

		TELLOS DANIS INTE
Ingu	iry No.	Page No.
	The second second	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
2	1 SUPER	WAREHOUSE 192
3	800 SOFT	WARE 149 EARCH 232, 233
4		
5	ACCOUN'	TS PAYABLE CH 422
7	RESEARC	CH 422 TER CORP. 528
8	ADV.COM	P.PROD. 556, 557
9	ADV.COM	P.PROD. 556, 557 P.TECH. 350
10	ADV.ELE	TAL CORP. 330 CTRONICS INC. 407
12	ADV.LOG	IC SYSTEMS 329 CESSOR 426 CONCEPTS 396
13	ADV.PRO	CESSOR 426 CONCEPTS 396
15	AFTERTH	OUGHT ENG. 522 YSTEMS 127
16	ALCOR S	YSTEMS 127 DUCTS INC 58
17	ALPHA BY	DUCTS, INC. 58 (TE COMP.PROD. 314 MEGA COMPUTER 142
18	ALPHA O	MEGA COMPUTER 142
19	AMDEKC	OMP.SYS. 115 ORP. 11
23	AMER. BU	YING & EXPORT 210 FAC CORP. 169 UARE COMP. 147
21	AMER.MI	LIARE COMP 147
24	ANCHOH	60
25 26	APPARAT	INC. 151
28	APPLE CO	DMPUTER INC. CII, 1 DUNTRY LTD. 523 ARE, INC. 530
29	APPLEWA	RE, INC. 530
30	ARBUTUS	ANALYTICS 415 TOTALSOFT INC. 534
32	ARK MICE	TOTALSOFT INC. 534 ROSYSTEMS 230
33	ARTIFICIA	AL INT'L.RESACH, 528 TATE 56
35		
36	ASHTON-	TATE 322 TATE 344, 345
37 38	ASPEN SI	TATE 351 FTW.CO. 204
	AT & T LC	NG LINES 437
39	AVOCET	TED EQUPMNT. 527
41	B&B ELEC	CTR. 520
493	BAB ELEC	S COMP.CORP. 369
42	BARGAIN	BOARDS 522
43	BASF SYS	STEMS 107
44	BASIS, IN	C. 250 INICAL ASSOC. 92
47	BELL, JOI	HN ENGR. 534 IS 343
48	BETSY BY	IS 343 TES 528
49	BHRT 252	, 253 ECHNOLOGY 526
50 51	BINARYT	ECHNOLOGY 526
53	BMC U.S.	A. 193 A. 193 LINE, THE 205
52	BRYLAR 5	LINE, THE 205
54	BUSINES	MANAGER 375
55	BYTE IND	USTRIES 206 CK ISSUES 374 SL.INC. 470
	BYTE PUE	BL.INC. 470
56	BYTECH	PERION 105
57 58	BYTEWRI	OMP.SYS.CORP. 489 TER 12
59	C-SYSTEM	1S 150
60	C-WARE C	536 536
62	CALIF. DA	TA CORP. 528
	CALIF. DI	. 536 ATA CORP. 528 GITAL 552, 553 CRO.COMP. 360
63	CANON U	.S.A. 217
	CDEX 113	F110 F04
65 66	CENTRE (COMP.CONSULTANTS
10000	422	
67 68	CHECK-M CHIPS & I	
69	CHRISLIN	INDUSTRIES 359
70 71	CITICOPE	ATA PRODUCTS 49 LATINO 538
113	CLFO 431	
72	CMC,INT'	L. 199
74 75	COLN JA	MES M. & ASSOC. 520
76	COLONIA	MES M. & ASSOC. 520 L DATA SERV. 399
77 381	COLUMBI	OO COMP.PERIPH, 428 A DATA PROD. 234
78	COMMUNI	CATIONS ELECTR 541
79	COMP.CO	MPNTS.UNLTD. 548, 549 HOLESALERS OF
80	FREDERIC	K 476
81	COMPAQ	COMP. CORP. 165

	Keadel	1 2	7
Inqu	uiry No. Page No.	Inqu	iry No.
82	COMPONENTS EXPRESS 523	165	EPSON
83 84	COMPUADD 520 COMPUADD 520	166 167	EROS 3
85	COMPUPRO 247	168	EXAR 2
	COMPUPRO 438, 439 COMPUPRO 440	169 170	EXCEL
323	COMPUSHACK 284, 285	171	EXXON
86 87	COMPUTER APPARATUS 259 COMPUTER CHANNEL 338	503 492	FIGURE
88	COMPUTER DISCOUNT PROD. 539	9 172	FORML
89	COMPUTER EXCHANGE/CONROY LAPOINT 196, 197	173	FORML FOX &
90	COMPUTER EXCHANGE/CONROY	175	FRANK
91	LAPOINT 196, 197 COMPUTER EXCHANGE/CONROY	397	FROBC G&G El
	LAPOINT 196, 197	176	GARDE
92	COMPUTER INNOVATIONS 16 COMPUTER MAIL ORDER 310, 311	177 502	GENER
94	COMPUTER OUTLET 554, 555	178	GENIE (
98 95	COMPUTER PLUS 360 COMPUTER STORE, THE 538	179	GENSO
96	COMPUTER STORE, THE 538 COMPUTER STORE, THE 540	180	GIFFOR
103	COMPUTER WAREHOUSE 181 COMPUTERLINE INTL-A 364, 365	181 182	GLADS
104	COMPUTERLINE INT'L-B 341	183	GLOUC
105	COMPUTERS AND MORE 226 COMPUVIEW PROD.INC. 65	186	GOLDE
108	COMREX 79	187	GOODY
109	CONCORD COMP.PROD. 521 CONCURRENT CORP. 452	188	GREAT 545
111	CONTROL DATA 249	189	GTEK II
112	CONTROL ELECTRONICS, INC.	190	H.H.S. I 524
114	CORONA DATA SYS. 184, 185	191	HAYES
116	CORONA DATA SYS. 335, 336, 337	480	120, 121 H&E CO
117	COST PLUS COMP. 538	193	HEATH
118	CREATIVITY UNLTD. 520 CROMEMCO 5	305 45	HEWLE
121	CUESTA SYSTEMS 536	10,002	BAUSC
122	CUSTOM COMP.TECH. 543 CUSTOM MICRO SYS.LTD. 428	195 196	HUMAN
*	CYBERNETICS INC. 87	197	I.T.M. 2
124 184	CYBERNETICS MICRO SYS. 534 CYBERTEK 542	198 199	IBM CO
125	DALTECH MICROSYSTEMS 422	192	IBS CO
126 127	DATA ACQUISITIONS SYS. 77 DATA DISTRIBUTING ENT. 520	200 201	IDE CO
209	DATA MAIL 353	202	IMS INT
128	DATAMASTER 534 DATA-RITE 426	432 203	INCOM
130	DATASOURCE SYS.MRKTG. 446 DATASOUTH COMP.CORP. 143	204	INSIGH
131	DATASOUTH COMP.CORP. 143	205	INT'L C 542
133 134	DATATEK 522	501	INT'L T
306	DELUXE COMP.FORMS 51 DENNISON KYBE 215	206 207	INTEGE
135	DHD 522	208	INTEL
136	DHL WORLDWIDE COURIER 441 DIAMOND SFTW.SUPPLY 262 DIGISOFT COMPUTER 381	210 211	INTERA
138	DIGISOFT COMPUTER 381	212 213	INTERC
139	DIGITAL DIMENSIONS 194 DIGITAL ELECT.SYS. 128	214	INTERD
141	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP. 17 DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP. 321	215	IRONSI
142	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP. 321 DIGITAL MARKETING 10	495 216	J.C.SYS
144	DIGITAL MEDIA 536	217	J.C.SYS J.F.ELE JADE C
481	DIGITAL MARKETING 10 DIGITAL MEDIA 536 DIGITAL RESEARCH 33 DIGITAL RESEARCH 32 A-H	218 219	JAMEC
145	DIGITAL RESEARCH COMP. 326	3 *	JAMES
146	DISCOUNT SOFTWARE 220, 221 DISCWASHER COMP.PERFECT 265	220 221	JDR MI
148	DISPLAYED VIDEO 537 DMA 319	222	JDR MI
149	DOKAY COMP.PROD.INC. 550, 551	223	572 JUKI IN
150	DOW JONES SOFTWARE 327 D/PUNCH 412	224	JVB EL K&R CO
151	DUAL SYSTEMS CORP. 295	225 226	KADAK
152 153	DWIGHT CO. INC. 530 DYSAN CORP. 85	227 228	KADAK
154	E/Z ASSOC. 524	229	KERN F
155 156	EAST SIDE SOFTWARE 349 EASTERN ENTERPRISES 246	230	
157	ECONOMY PERIPH. 540 ECOSOFT 78	231 232	KING S
158 159	ECOSOFT 78 EDUCATIONAL MICROCOMP. 530	233	LABOR
160	ELECTRONIC PROTECTION	235	LANIER
161	DEV 242 ELECTRONIC SPCLISTS 355	236 237	LEADIN
*	ELLIS COMPUTING 131	238 239	LIGO R
163	EMPIRICAL RESRCH.GRP. 136 ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES 542	239	LOGICA

nqui	iry No.	Page No.	
165	EPSON AMERIC	A 202 203	
166	EROS 302	A 352, 353	
167	ESPRIT SYS. INC	0. 231	
168	EXAR 272, 273		
	EXCEL 258 EXPOTEK 245		
170 171	EXXON OFFICE	SYS.CO. 538	
503	FACIT DATAROY	AL 459	
492	EIGURE LOGIC F	542	
172	FORMULA INT'L	. 529	
174	FORMULA INT'L	. 529 INC 57	
175	FRANKLIN COM		
	FROBCO 100	1110 400	
180 176	G&G ENGINEER GARDEN OF ED	EN COMP 524	
177	GENERAL MICH	O SYSTEMS 534	
502	GENERAL MICH GENERAL SOFT	WARE 501	
178	GENIE COMPUTE GENSOFT 390	R CORP. 53	
179	GENSTAR REI S	ALES CO. 526	
180	GIFFORD COMP	. SYS. 139	
181	GIFFORD COMP GILTRONIX INC.	524	
182	GLADSTONE ELE GLOUCESTER C	ECTHONICS 248	
183	540	OMF.BUSIN.CU.	
186	GOLDEN WEST !	SYSTEMS 536	
187	GOODWILL ELEC	CTR.CO. 540	
188	GREAT SALT LAN	(E COMP. 544,	
189	GTEK INC. 248		
190	H.H.S. MICROCO	ONTROLLERS	
191	524 HAYES MICROC		
191	120 121	- Control of the Cont	
180	H&E COMPUTRO	NICS 43	
193	HEATH COMPAN HEWLETT-PACK	NY 71	
45	HOUSTON INSTI	R.DIV. OF	
	BAUSCH & LOM	B 223	
195	HUMAN DESIGN HUMAN SOFT 22	ED SYS. 111	
196	I.T.M. 251	V.	
198	IBM CORP. 80, 8 IBM SYSTEMS S	1	
99	IBM SYSTEMS S	UPPLY DIV. 449	
92	IBS COMPUTERT	ON 240, 241	
201	IMAGE COMP.PF	ROD. 540	
202	IMS INTERNATIO		
203	INCOMM 540 INCOMM 94		
204	INSIGHT ENTER	PRISES 538	
205	INT'L COMP. & T		
501	542 INT'L TECH. SEN	AINARS 566	
206	INTEGRAL DATA		
207	INTEGRAND 300		
208	INTEL CORP. 21 INTERACTIVE M INTERACTIVE ST	CROWARE 476	
211	INTERACTIVE ST	TRUCT. 173	
212	INTERCONTN M	CROSYS, 313	
213	INTERDATA SYS	TEMS INC. 542	
214	INTERDATA SYS INTERTEC DATA IRONSIDES COM	P. CORP. 275	
195	IVIE COMPUTER	566	
216	J.C.SYSTEMS 16 J.F.ELECTRIC 53	2	
217	J.F.ELECTRIC 53	DD. 546, 547	
219	JAMECO ELECT	R. 558, 559	
	TAMES ENV ASS	COC SEE	
220	JDR MICRODEVI	CES 567	
222	JDR MICRODEVI JDR MICRODEVI JDR MICRODEVI	CES 570, 571,	
	572		
223	JUKI INDUSTRY JVB ELECTRONI	OF AM 257	
225	K&R COMPUTER	CO.LTD. 538	
226	KADAK PRODUC	TS 387	
227	KADAK PRODUC KENSINGTON M		
228	KERN PUBLISHI	NG 308	
230	KERN PUBLISHI KEY TRONIC CO	NG 309	
231	KEY TRONIC CO	PRP. 305	
233	LABORATORY M	IICROSYS, 530	
234	LANGLEY-ST.CL	AIR 152	
235	LANIER BUSN.P	PROD. CIII	
237	LIBERTY COMP.	SALES 419	
238	LIGO RESEARCH	1 INC. 263	
239	LOGICAL DEVIC	COMPLITER 307	
241	LOMAS DATA PE	RODUCTS 203	
		A POLICE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
	AND THE PARTY OF	670X 150x 100	
		W SHI	
the	e reader servic	e card with	

Page No.

Inquiry No. Page No. LOTUS DEVELOPMENT 411 LOVEMAN, A.M. 526 LSI JAPAN CO. 566 LYBEN COMP.SYS. 428 LYBEN COMP.SYS. 524 LYCO COMPUTER 423 MACROTECH INT'L. 90 MACROTRON SYS. 566
MANNESMANN TALLY 255
MANX SOFTWARE 24
MARITIME SOFTWARE ASSOC. 538
MARTIN MARIETTA CORP. 450
MARYMAC INDUSTRIES 323
MC NEILL 396
MC-P APPLICATIONS 195
MCGRAW-HILL BOOKSTORE MCGRAW-HILL BOOKSTORE 400
MEDIA DISTRIBUTING 158
MEGABYTE INDUSTRIES 530
MEMOREX MEDIA PROD. 101
MEMORY MERCHANT 218
MEMORY POINT, INC. 428
METASOFT CORP. 427
METHOD SYSTEMS 522
MICRO BUSINESS WORLD 354
MICRO COMPUTER CO. INC. 391 MICRO COMPOTER SO. INC.
391
MICRO MAIL 525
MICRO MANAGEMENT SYS. 269
MICRO MINT 346
MICRO SCI 178
MICRO SCI 178
MICRO SOLUTIONS 520
MICRO WORKS, THE 200
MICRO XPRESS 416
MICROAGE COMP.STORE 383
MICROPYNAMICS 426
MICROHOUSE 73
MICROPERIPH.CORP,THE 530
MICROPPOCESSORS UNLTD. 536 264 259 269 MICROHOUSE 73
MICROPERIPH.CORP.THE 530
MICROPROERIPH.CORP.THE 530
MICROPROERIPH.CORP.THE 530
MICROPRO INT.L. 356,357
MICROSOFT (CPD) 163
MICROSOFT (CPD) 163
MICROTAX 83
MICROTECH EXPORTS 238
MICROTYPE 534
MICROWARE 358
MILLER MICROCOMP.SERV. 414
MITSUBA 50
MONITOR COMPUTING 482
MORROW DESIGNS 376, 377
MORROW DESIGNS 417
MOUNTAIN VIEW PRESS 227
MIS YSTEMS CORP. 130
MULTITECH ELECT. 191
MUSYS 201
NCL DATA INC. 236
NEC HOME ELECTR.USA 89
NEC HOME ELECTR.USA 89
NEC HOME ELECTR.USA 91
NETWORK CONSULTING INC. 225
NETWORK CONSULTING INC. 225
NEW MEDIA GRAPHICS 524 225
NEW MEDIA GRAPHICS 524
NORTH HILLS CORP. 522
NORTH HILLS CORP. 528
NORTHWEST DIGITAL SYS. 174
NOVELL INC. 333
O'HANLON COMP.SYS. 397
OCTAGON COMP.SYS. 296, 297
OLYMPIC SALES 325
OMEGA INFO SYS. 422
OMNI RESOURCES 361
ORA FLECTRONICS 535 OMEGA INFO SYS. 422
OMNI RESOURCES 361
ORA ELECTRONICS 535
ORION INSTRUMENTS 534
ORYX SOFTWARE 429
OSBORNE/MCGRAW-HILL 239
OWENS & ASSOC. 288
PACIFIC COMPUTERS 410
PACIFIC EXCHANGES 524, 526, 530, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542
PAN AMERICAN ELEC.INC. 350
PANEL GRAPHICS 530
PC TECHNOLOGY 380
PCF BUSINESS SYSTEMS 267
PER SCI INC. 526
PERSOM DATA 9
PERSOFT 536
PERSONAL SYS.TECH. 170, 171
PH ASSOCIATES 78
PHACT ASSOC. 150
PHASER 125
PHONE 1 129 308 PHASER 125 PHONE 1 129 PION INC. 318 PLUM HALL INC. 182 POTOMAC MICRO-MAGIC 320 PRACTICAL PERIPH. 22, 23 PRINCETON GRAPHIC SYS. 67 PRINTER RIBBON SUPPLY CO. PRINTER STORE, THE 413 PRIORITY ONE 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565

To get further information on the products advertised in BYTE, fill out the reader service card with your name and address. Then circle the appropriate numbers for the advertisers you select from the list. Add a 20-cent stamp to the card, then drop it in the mail. Not only do you gain information, but our advertisers are encouraged to use the marketplace provided by BYTE. This helps us bring you a bigger BYTE. The index is provided as an additional service by the publisher, who assumes no liability for errors or omissions. *Correspond directly with company.

ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES 542 ENTER COMPUTER 266

PROFESSIONAL BUSN.FORMS

PROFESSIONAL BUSN.SPCLTS.

Reader Service

Inqu	iry No.	Page No.
325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 427 333 334 335 336	PROGRAM PROGRAM PROGRAM PROXIMITY PURCHASI QUADRAM QUADRAM QUADRAM QUADRAM QUELO 528 R.C. ELECT	MERS SFTW. EX. 68 MING INT'L. 132, 133 MING INT'L. 156, 157 DEVICES CORP. 70 NG AGENT, THE 104 CORP. 34, 35 CORP. 61 CORP. 208, 209
337	RANA SYS	TEMS 44, 45
339 341 342	RING KING	VISIBLES, INC. 18 BUTORS 526 MICRO INC. 299
344	S&W COMI S-100 DIV. S-100 DIV.	RAMMING AIDS 524 PUTER SUPLY 522 696 CORP. 304 696 CORP. 256
347 348 349	SAGE COM SAKATA 26	IP.TECH. 93
491		LE SYSTEMS 282
351 353 185 354 355	SD SYSTEM SEEQUA C SEKON IN SEMI DISK	

ī			
	Inqu	iiry No.	Page No.
		SILICON SE	PECIALTIES 137
	357		
	358	SLUDER/CC	MPETITIVE EDGE
	359	SOFTECH N	MICROSYS 271
	360		BANC SEMINARS 25
	361	SOFTWARE	
	362		GUILD 370, 371
	363	538	RESEARCH CORP.
	364		SERVICES 520
	365		TOOLWORKS 380
		SORCIM 97	SD 101 105
	367	SOURCE EL	ER CORP. 428
	368		ED SYS.CON-
	300	SULTANTS	
	369		
	27		
	370		ECTR CORP 433
	371		FTWARE 426
	372	SUNDEX 42 SUNTRONIC	
	373		
	356		
	374		SION CORP. 219
	375	SYSTEMS G	ROUP, THE 389
	498		ROD. EXCHANGE
		566	

TALLGRASS TECH. 59

TALMIS CORP. 373
TARBELL ELECTR. 355
TATUM LABS 526

ınqı	uiry No.	Page No.
380		MP.PROD.INC. 32
382		INESS FORMS 528
391 383	TDI 28 TECH-DATA	CODD 524
384	TEKTRONIX	
302		YSTEMS 202
385	TELETEK EN	NTERPRISES 55
386	TELEVIDEO	INC. 62, 63
496	TERMINALS	DATA 566
387		TERRIFIC 54
388	TEXAS COM TEXAS INST	
389	THINKERS	SOFT INC. 352
390	THREE M C	OMPANY 99
392	TINNEY, ROI	BERT GRAPHICS 451
301		MERICA INC. 260, 261
393		ON STORAGE SYS.
394	177 TRANSTAR	101
395	TRANSTAR	
396	TRANSTAR	
500	TRIANGLES	
398		TA SYS. 219
399	TSK ELECTI	
400	U.S. MICRO	
401	U.S. MICHO	SALES 532, 533
404	U.S. EXCHA	
494	U.S. EXCHA	
405		FTWARE SYS. 528
406	UNIPRESS 2	
407	UNITED CO	
408	UNIVERSAL	DATA SYS 31

	Inqu	iry No.	Page No.	
		VAN DATA		
ш		VAN DATA		
u		VICTOR TE	CHNOLOGIES 281	
	412	VIDIOM IM	DODTS 540	
- 1	414	VISUAL TE	CH INC 207	
	415	VI M COME	PUTER ELEC. 426	
		VOTRAX 44		
	416	VR DATA 4	21	
	417	WADSWOF	RTH ELECTRONIC	
		PUBL. 363		
			SE SOFTWARE 180	
			ON COMP.SERV. 315	
			ON COMP.SERV. 210	
			THS LTD. 159 MARK CO. 277	
		WINTEK C		
			ALTER & ASSOC. INC.	
	-	382	ieren a riocco. Inc.	
			E COMP.SUPPLIES 522	
			K INDUSTRIES 538	
		X COMP 27		
- 1	429			
		XL SYSTEM		
- 4	404	XPER SYST	CTR. SYS. 540	
	431	YIELD HOL	ICE 269	
		ZOBEX 187		
	400	LOUEN 101		
	**		dinastly suith same	*****
	Co	rrespona	directly with comp	arry

BYTE ADVERTISING SALES STAFF:

J. Peter Huestis, Advertising Sales Manager, 70 Main Street Tel (603) 924-9281

NEW ENGLAND ME, NH, VT, MA, RI

Paul McPherson, Jr. (617) 262-1160 McGraw-HIII Publications 607 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02116

ATLANTIC

NJ (NORTH), NY, NYC, CT Eugene Duncan (212) 997-2096 McGraw-Hill Publications 1221 Ave of the Americas - 39th Floor New York, NY 10020

Dick McGurk (212) 997-3588 McGraw-Hill Publications 1221 Ave of the Americas - 39th Floor New York, NY 10020

FAST

PA (EAST), NJ (SOUTH), MD, VA, W. VA, DE, D.C. Daniel Ferro (215) 496-3833 McGraw-Hill Publications Three Parkway Philadelphia, PA 19102

SOUTHEAST

NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, TN, Maggie McClelland (404) 252-0626 McGraw-Hill Publications 4170 Ashford Dunwoody Road - Sulte 420 Atlanta, GA 30319

MIDWEST

IL, MO, KS, IA, ND, SD, MN, WI, NB Jack Anderson (312) 751-3740 McGraw-Hill Publications Blair Building 645 N. Michigan Ave Chicago, IL 60611

GREAT LAKES, OHIO REGION MI, OH, PA (ALLEGHENY), KY, IN, EASTERN CANADA Dennis Riley (313) 352-9760 McGraw-HIII Publications 4000 Town Center - Suite 770 Southfield, MI 48075

SOUTHWEST, ROCKY MOUNTAIN UT, CO, WY, OK, TX, AR, MS, LA Alan Morris (214) 458-2400 McGraw-Hill Publications Prestonwood Tower - Suite 907 5151 Reltline Dallas, TX 75240

SOUTH PACIFIC

Southern CA, AZ, NM, LAS VEGAS Page Goodrich (714) 557-6292 McGraw-Hill Publications 3301 Red Hill Ave Building #1, Suite 222 Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Karen Niles (213) 480-5243, 487-1160 McGraw-Hill Publications 3333 Wilshire Boulevard #407 Los Angeles, CA 90010

NORTH PACIFIC

HI, WA, OR, ID, MT, NORTHERN CALIF, NV (EXCEPT LAS VEGAS) W. CANADA David Jern (415) 362-4600 McGraw-Hill Publications 425 Battery St. San Francisco, CA 94111

BIII McAfee (415) 964-0624 McGraw-Hill Publications 1000 Elwell Court - Suite 225 Palo Alto, CA 94303

WEST COAST SURPLUS AND RETAIL ACCOUNTS

Tom Harvey (805) 964-8577 3463 State St. - Suite 256 Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Post Card Mallings National Bradley Browne (603) 924-9281 **BYTE Publications** 70 Main Street Peterborough, N.H. 03458

International Advertising Sales Representatives:

Mr. Hans Csokor Publimedia Reisnerstrasse 61 A-1037 Vienna, Austria

Mrs. Gurit Gepner McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. 115 Yosephtal St. Bat Yam, Israel 866 561 321 39

Mr. Fritz Krusebecker McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Liebiastrasse 27C D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 1 West Germany 72 01 81

Mrs. Maria Sarmiento Pedro Teixeira 8, Off. 320 Iberia Mart 1 Madrld 4, Spain 45 52 891

Mr. Andrew Karnig Andrew Karnig & Associates Kungsholmsgatan 10 112 27 Stockholm, Sweden 08 51 68 70

Mr. Michael Sales McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. 17 rue Georges Bizet F 75116 Paris France 720 33 42

Mr. Arthur Scheffer McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. 34 Dover St. London W1X 3RA 01 493 1451

Mr. Ello Gonzaga McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Vla Baracchini 1 20123 Milan, Italy 86 90 617

Seavex Ltd. 05-49/50 Tanglin Shopping Center 19 Tanglin Rd. Singapore 1024 Republic of Singapore

Seavex, Ltd. Room 102, Yu Yuet Lai Bldg. 43-55 Wyndham St. Central Hong Kong

Nikkel/McGraw-Hill Publishing Co Nikkei Annex Bldg 2-1-2 Uchikanda Chivoda-Ku Tokyo, Japan

History will record as a profound irony that the most powerful word processing package ever created for the IBM® Personal Computer wasn't created by IBM.

LEADING EDGE.

Leading Edge Products Inc., Fortune 1300 Division, 21 Highland Circle, Needham Heights, Mass. 02194 (800) 343-3436 (617) 449-6762 Headquarters and Retail Division, 225 Turnpike Street, Canton, Mass. 02021 (800) 343-6833 (617) 828-8150

*IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation.

Radio Shack's Model 100 is the Portable TRS-80° That Communicates With Your Micro, Mini or Mainframe!

(And It's the Only Computer With Five Built-In Programs!)



A Workstation That Goes Where You Go. The TRS-80 Model 100 Portable Computer offers advanced communications features and powerful built-in, "instant-on" software to make it the perfect traveling companion. Its ROM-based programs let you use Model 100 as a personal word processor, telephone auto-dialer, address book, appointment calendar and information terminal.

Complete Telecommunications Package. When you're away from the office, use Model 100's built-in auto-dial modem to send text files to your office computer with just a few keystrokes. Set up an auto log-on function to quickly and easily access major information networks. You can even download data to the Model 100.

Complete Interface Capability. In the office, connect the Model 100 directly to your computer—be it micro, mini or mainframe—using the RS-232C interface. Then transfer data at up to 19,200 baud. Get fast printouts by connecting the Model 100 to a printer via the parallel interface. And there's an interface for saving or loading programs, data and text at 1500 baud using a standard cassette recorder.

Advanced BASIC Language. Extended Microsoft® BASIC offers full string handling, complete file operations, multi-dimension arrays, 14-digit double-precision accuracy and more.

Find Out More! See the Model 100 at your nearest Radio Shack Computer Center, participating store or dealer.

Radio Shaek

The biggest name in little computers®

A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION

Prices apply at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers. Microsoft is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corp.

Circle 336 on inquiry card.